[Eniebbach Raview-Continued.]

"Would it, or would it not, be an itt of diftinct Intolerance, if the legillature were to provide, that all'men wno continued, after a certain day, to profele the Cathulic Religion, fould ferfit the whole of their real property ?-and, if no doubt could be entertained in fuch a cafe, would it alter the penal nature of the act, although it were only to provide that no luch person should be espable of fuctveding as heir, or of being nominated executor, to any belier person? In the same way, supposing that the Catholies were actually in the pollethon of fome of the forty offices in question, would it, or would it pot, be un act of intolerance and direct punishment to provide that, if they continued the profession of That faith, they thould be inhantly detrived of them? -and, if such an act would have no equivocal cha racter, can any different one belong to the fublift-Ing afta by which they are declared inclinible to them? If but for those special statutes, they would have been clearly capable of fuch appointments, then the declaration of ineligibility is exactly equivalent to a direct peval privation, so to all thofe whose but for that decla wion, would have obtained those appointments; and the act, fo far as it is one rative or officient at all, is obviously and clearly penal act, proceeding upon principles of intolerance, and partaking the nature of persecution. In point of fact, it is as certain, that may subject

of these realms is, of common right, entitled to be appointed to any of the fituations in question, as it is, that may fuch fubjett is entitled to succeed to his ancestore or to be named executor to his friend The fall, inderd, that Catholics are only excluded from those fituations by special, disqualifying, and prohibiting ftatutes, puts 30 end to all argument on this part of the subject, and fixes the true charrafterand denomination of those was in a way that unmits of no doubt. They are act taking away mole valuable rights and franchiles of the subject. as a punishment for adhering to a certain feet of religion-sande therefore, upon whatever grounds they may be justified, it does feem a little extravagant to lay, that they are confistent with the must complete relevation of that Religion, and only intended to make

a diffinction between it and that which is eftablifhed Nelther does it, in the feuft degree, affect the force of these observations, to say, that, as it is gleeted in a discussion of this kind : and that a great | ference the papers in question were procuted, as he undoubtedly wulden the competency of the state to part of the dilke and apprehension which is certain- has stated at p. 67 of the speech before us. require duch qualifications as it may think reason-The Hram all candidates for office, fo there can be no opportion or injustice in making an adherence to Protestantifm one of thele qualifications. A man, to be a Judge, mult bave been a certain time at the bar i to be a general, fie malt have been a certain time in the army a and to be a member of Parliement, be muft have a certain property in land .- If there be nothing tyrannical or unjust in those limia tations of the common right of eligibility, what is there to blameable in adding, by the fame authoritys that, in all thele cales he must be in commu. nion with the Church of England? Now, our answer to this is, fimply, that the present question In mir, whether it would be tyrannical or unjust to require fach a qualification; but, whether it can pollibly be required, confiftently with a complete to leration of the Roman Catholic Religion ?-Whe. ther it would be proper or expedient to tolerate that | bat their prejudices with calmnels, patience, and | which they formerly bound themselves to profecute | are taught in these six universities are conformation to tolerate that | bat their prejudices with calmnels, patience, and | which they formerly bound themselves to profecute | are taught in these six universities are conformation to tolerate that | bat their prejudices with calmnels, patience, and | which they formerly bound themselves to profecute | are taught in these six universities are conformation to tolerate that | bat their prejudices with calmnels, patience, and | which they formerly bound themselves to profecute | are taught in these six universities are conformation to tolerate that | bat their prejudices with calmnels, patience, and | which they formerly bound themselves to profecute | are taught in these six universities are conformation to tolerate that | bat their prejudices with calmnels, patience, and | which they six universities are conformation to the six universities Religion to this extent, is quite an other question, and one which we shall have occasion to consider Immediately: at prefent, we are only inquiring into are entitled not only to indulgence, but respect. been the sense in which these words were taken a degree of profligacy and folly unlied, of which the accuracy of that Tweeping argument, which Ifhalf of what has been confidently and industriously in ages of darkness and violence it is quite natherious, the world has yet seen no example. Besides the con-Catholics, by perfunding them, that they already enjoy every thing that can be included under the largest idea of toleration, and are really asking to be admitted to the benefit of an eltablishments-How far this representation is correct, pr has any fladow of correctness, our readers may perhaps be tudes in this country whose sentitled to consider as the purest form of Christianity. That enabled to fudge, by the preceding observations:-The Catholics are not feeking any thing like an ef. tablishment :-they are not seeking to have their are, or are not, the principles of the Roman Ca- Interests to disguise the offensive parts of their creed, bishops admitted to the House of Lords, nor to have | tholics. their prieste supported out of the tither of the land. Neither are they feeking to encroach on the effabliftment of the Protestant Church 1-for they do lies, are chiefly the following. First, that they of Pope Pius VIth, in June 1791. After reciting not aim either at depriving that Church of its how think it a duty, and acceptable fervice, to perfecute, the words of the oath, his Holine's proceeds to fay nours and endowments, or at flaring them with it. injure, and deftroy all heretics : fecond, that they But they are feeking a true and full toleration of | do not feel themselves bound to keep faith with such their Religiou ; and, for their lay-members, a ref- persons ! third, that they hold that the Pope can toration of those civil rights and capacities that are | dispense them from the obligation of the most folema | THE PURSUIT AND OPPOSITION TO HERETICS. the common inheritance of every British subject, and outh, whether of a public or private nature a fourth, which the Bishops undertake, ARE TO BE UNDER- Secure for the sight-tor he had previo. Il. been more of which they have been deprived on account of their that they may lawfully kill any Sovereign, or private religion alone. The taking away of thole rights; person, who has been excommunicated by the See therefore, they contend, is seither more nor less of Rome ! Alb, that they can obtain a complete than a dired and perpetual punishment inflided on pardon, or absolution, for all fins from their priests :

and complete tolerations Akin totlite the fecend popular objection, that the Catholics would only be encouraged to ask something more, if their prefeat petitious were complied with; and that the prefent is a fair and reasonable by persons holding such principles; and it would by the Bishop did suterfere in the least with his fidepoint at which to flop the torrent of cohecflion .-In answer to this we shall beg leave to make three to hillman nature; to cast them out from all commufhort observations. The first is, that it feems rather an infufficient reason for not giving what is justly | TRUE, however, that the Catholics hold such prindue, that we suspect something more than is due ciples; and it would be enough to refute the charge is obliged to wage against all heretics. may afterwards be affeed. The front is, that it is merely to fay, that it is impossible that any fonot a very fair or rational inference, that he who ciety should exist among those who hold them. The selves bound to keep faith with heretics. The an-

to tell them, but they are enjoying the most smple

to a full and complete tolerance-lupported as they lon, and B. Huet. are by the immediate neighbourhood of so much reater an eftabifiment of their own denomination. be the less resolutely bent upon this, nor the more likely to purfue it By quiet and legal courfes, that obtaining them by reason, as they will then be leferted by all their conflitutional advocates, and wn body. Those therefore, who really entertain oft averfe from perfilling in that intolerance, which while it enforces their union, and provokes, and called for by all the poorer inhabitants of Ireland, whether Catholic or Proteffant's and that there is every realon to believe, that fuch arrangement would fatisty the defires of nine out of ten of even the more that unhappy country effectually compoled. The third general objection to the claims of the

Catholics in that all perfous of that religion hold

certain immoral and pernicious opinions, which render them very unfit to be placed in any fituation of to treat of this great queltion of Catholic Emancipaion, we could fearcely perfuade ourselves, that it ly very widely felt on the Subject of the Catholice, and erroneous notions with regard to their princi- really sufficient to remove the scruples of all who will ples of conduct and individual morality 3-and that authority, only because they have had the people | Catholics repel the various heads of acculation which on their fide; nor can is be reasonably lipped, that | we have already enumerated against them. the obstacles which exist in other quarters will ever be got the better of, unless the measure itself can be obligation to persecute and destroy all heretics and which they knew would be made public in the Brimade palatable to the great body of the nation .- Tchilmatics, it is proper to mention, that the and tifh Parliament, and confequently in every country Base and unprincipled, therefore, as we consider soundation, that ever existed for such a charge, was of Europe. It there be any statement, there those by whose wilful infrepresentations the popular | afforded by a certain clause in the oath taken by Bi. | fore, that may be relied upon from the mouth prejudices have been excited, it is necessary to com- hops and Archbishops at their consecration, by of a Catholic, it must be, that the doctrines that plainnels. In the people, they are honest prejudices; and oppose all heretics and schismatics to the utmost able to the sentiments contained in these papers. and founded, indeed, in feelings and principles that of their power." Now, whatever may have fince, to suppose the contrary, would be to suppose advocates of the told them were true, their feelings would be lauda- that, for more than a century back, they have ne. curring testimonics of all the Universities, however, ble and right 1-and though the imposture, of which | ver been interpreted or understood, in any Catholic | there is the folemn and authoritative declaration of they and the Catholics have been the dupes and the | community, in any other feuse than as binding the | the Pope bimself, who, in the rescript already regreat weight in all questions of domestic policy, who this is no gloss upon the words by the ingenuity of have not the means of knowing, accurately, what Catholic Advocates, or by men feduced by local

The charges then, that are made, and in tome the following explicit passage, in a solemn rescript degree credited, in this temper, against the Cathothe score of Religion; and the want of them being Jarth, that they can, even for a small sum of mo-Felt as a ferious injury, and a grievous degradation, | ney, purchase indulgence for any meditated crimi-

they hold it to be a cruel and unmeaning mockery | nality, If thele were really the tenets of the Roman Catholics, we should not only be averse from granting vereign Pontiff in 1792, and has never fince been in quently rested on his back; but oppressed, as it is them any favour, but join most zealously in preach- ken by any Prelate of that communion. An other ing up a crufade for their inftant extermination ._ | claufe was at the fame time added; exprefaly decla-No toleration, it is evident, could ever be claimed | ring, that no part of the obligation there undertaken become the duty of every friend to his country, and lity and allegiance to the King of Great Britain and tow on this fide - which he was taken down he was nion with the unpolluted part of fociety .- IT is not

will become clamorous for fomething more I the most enlightened, refined and flourishing focieties | upon this point, that it is proper that from part when this is altimately granted. We do not find in the world; and the faith which is supposed to them should be laid before the reader. The Fa W here in Schtland, that the communities of the Church | fanction fuch perllous abfurdities, has been embraced to of Divinity of the University of Louvain, after of England have made one attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gent- preffing its allowishment, that fuch a quellion floor

The third is, that if some of the Catholics are bent | we earnessly recommend to all, who have any foru. Sir J. C. Hippilley (The whole of this article is founded by the Authors of it on the protot this toleration, they will have no greater means | laudable industry, in his appendix to the speech now | a contrary d. thine." obtaining their farther ends by force than they before its. (This freech was delivered last Session of invest prefent, - and they will have much less chance | Parliament by Sir J. C. Hippifley.) There is one piece of evidence, indeed, which of itself would be by many of the moderate and confedentious of their fons, as it did fatisfy Mr. Pitt, upon whose appliextion it was obtained. This is the folemn answer fears of Catholic afcendancy, should be the first for and deliverance of the fix principal Catholic Univeractivity of exasperation, and disturble the reasonable whom application was made, at Mr. Pitt's defire, in the Catholic, heretic, or infidel." from the ambitious; and should be of all others the | \$789 and 1790, for the express purpose of learning, from the highest authority, what were actually the Paris answer as follows ... ambitious Catholics; while there is little prospect, had been imputed to the Catholics. Dr. Duigentu, Subject; and we think it requires no discussion," that, without it, we shall ever fee the distractions of whose whole work consists of an angry repetition of thele refuted calumnies, has felt the irrefiffible force | fame fubiectof this teftimony; and can bethink himself of no would be necessary to lay any thing upon this part of been admitted, upon all hands, in all the debates the fubject. The tone, however, that has fince and diffullions that have taken place both within and been taken by the most experienced opponents of without doors, this is, indeed, a strain of icepti. these claims, and a more careful and extended ob- | cilm which must appear Inspicious even to the most fervation of the prevailing opinions and prefadices of hurdy Protellant. Fortunately, however, for all the middling orders of the people, has fatisfied un parties, Sir J. Hippiffey has in his possession the have entered into contracte, both commercial and rethat it is a point which ought least of all to be ne- original letters of the two Prelates by whole inter-

But, though this one document, which is given may be traced to the prevalence of certain thrange at large at p. 76 of Sir J. Hippifley's appendix, is under the pretence of relivion. take the trouble to perule it; flill, as there is a great the great obstacle to their final emancipation would deal of other evidence to the same effect, and as somewhat better than the prejudiced Protestantia be removed, if the great body of confcientious Pro- ! those, whose prejudices are most firong, will usually | who, to serve the purposes of a political intrigue, have teffants in England could only be perfused, that take the least trouble or get rid of them, we cannot they are not the proper objects of moral reprobation. Thelp confidering it as a duty to enter a little more ... The oppolers of that great measure have hitherto ! fully into the subject in this places and to give our succeeded, against every possible odds of reason and readers some idea of the grounds upon which the

And with regard the first, viz, their supposed victime, is fo grofe, as to excite the desifion tather | faid Biffiops to be zealous in convincing schifinatics then the refeatment of all well informed persons, it and others of their errors, and reconciling them, by is not to be forgotton, that There are great multi- reasoning; precept; and example, to what they will probably be thought sufficiently established by private capacity-a power which would be quite from the congregation of Cardinals, and in the name

> Which words are maliciously interpreted as the fignal of war against heretics, authoriting perfecuti, on and affault against them, as enemies ; whereas STOOD AS RETERRING TO THEIR SOLICITUDE AND than once rubbed of his promifed bacon. When he EFFORTS IN CONVINCING HERATICS OF THEIR arose in the morning, however, his pig was game; BRRORS, AND PROCURING THEIR RECONCILIATE ON WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."

It is only necessary to add, that, in order to take away all caule of off uce or milanderstanding; this clause, in the oath of the Irish Bishops and Arch. bishops, was onitred by authority of the same fo-Ireland, or his fuccessors on the throne. Let us as dead as the pig. hope, therefore; that we may hear no more of the bloody and unprincipled war which every Catholic

The hear charge is, that they do not think themallia no more than is due, even after it bes been long Catholices bowever, have long conflicted fome of fwers of the fix univerlitigs are fo clear and express

of England have made one attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averturn our and defended by men equally diffinguished for gently preffing its attempt to averture a question month. rocally answers, that there is not, and that there a The cridence, however, of the fallelinod of such imputations is far more direct and particular; and of the Church of Rome, any law or principle while maker it lawful for Catholics to break their the fomething more than full toleration they will not ples on the subject, to peruse the documents which with hereites or others of a different personal to ther in matters of a public or private nature s- and the faid Faculty firongly prot It against the the Page even full toleration is denied them. After they have | duction here mentioned.) has collected, with fuch | tion, that the Callada Church has at any times bell

The polycefuy of Donay answers in like manner-" That there is no principle of the Catholic faith by which Catholics are juflified in not keeping fait. fufficient, we conceive, to fatisfy all impartial per- with heretics, who differ from them in religious out nions. On the contrary, it is the unanimous date trive of Catholics, that the respect due to the name of God, fo called to witnefe, requires that the nath granting that emancipation, which will altay the fitter of Europe, and their faculties of Divinity, to be inviolably kept to whomfivever it be pledged, which

The Doctors of the Sorbonne in the univerlity if

enables them to confound the just and the unjust teners of the Catholic Church upon those points " The tener, " There is lawful to break fails parts of their pretentions in one imposing plausibili: which had excited the greatest clamour among Pio- reith heretici, is to repugnant to common honesty. tellants. Their answers are not only quite mafform and the opinions of the Catholics, that there is no fome measure juffifier, their hostility. We cannot and perfectly fatisfactory, but are accompanied, in thing of which the advocates of the Catholic religion leave this branch of the fubject without remarking, almost every inflance, with expeditions; file greatest on have complained more hereby, than the malice that some modification of the Tystem of tythes is forprise, and of some indignation, that a nation, to and valumny of their adversaries, in imputing this the intelligent as the English, should ever have coter- act to them. As it is rejected by Christians of contained an idea, that it was possible for civilized men, | ry community, and is repognant to the fundamental professing Christianity, to maintain opinions to utterly principles, both of natural and revealed religion, Subreifire of all morality, as some of those which cannot think it incumbent on us to enter noon thin

The Spanish university of Alcela observes on the

"That the is to perfuaded that a doctrine, which other way of evading it, than to infinitive doubts of would exempt Catholics from keeping faith with heits mathenticity, and to cavil, like an Old Bailey retics, or other perforatificating from them in religious Attorney, at the want of complete evidence of thele | matters, To far from being an article of the Catholic trust or authority. When we formerly had occasion | answers having been actually given by the University Isith, is entirely repugnant to its tenets, that the ties. After they had been before Parliament und | could not have believed it poslible there should exist before the Public for nearly twelve years, and have any persons who would dare to impute to Catholice any thing fo infquitous."

And the university of Valladolid and Salamanes. n expressing the same sentiment, observes-

The Spaniards, who, in point of zeal for the Catholic faith, yield to no nation under Heaven's lating to peace, with the English themselves, and with other Calvinist and Lutheran States, and it would be an atrocious injury, and a vile calumur, to affert, that fuels contracts have been, at any time, violated Surely, the learned men of thele universities mit

be prefumed to know the tenets of their own religion taken it upon them to expound them to the people of this country; and, even with the worft opinion of the honefly and good fenfe of thefe Popilh Doc. tors, It is utterly impossible to suppose, that fix fets of the most reputable among them should, without sor concert or communication with each other, give the same falle account of these doctrines in papers ferred to of June 1791, flates, in exprete termi; . That the See of Rome never taught that faith is not to be kept with beretics. And, indeed, the facts infficiently proved by the very terms of the next charge which is brought against its votaries-that being, that they hold the Pope able to dispense with all nathe taken to heretice, whether in a public of superfluous, if they were, at all events, at liberty to break faith with persons of that description."

(To be continued.)

A ROGUR HANGED IN HIS OWN HALTER .-- A etter from Liverpool has the following curious relation: A man had killed a fat pig, and taken, at he supposed, every necessary precaution to render it on raising the line and ery after him, the third wat discovered on a bridge which divides the town, but not in a condition to answer interrogatories - for it appeared that in making off with his booty, he had thrown the hind legs, with the flick which palled through them, over his head, and the carcale confelupposed, with his load, he flopped on the bridge, and lodged it on the bulltrade, to take breath. The pig, from its weight, foon flipped down on the outfide of the flone-work, and actually hanged the fell

Judge Livingston is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the room of General Arm

WATERFORD-Printed and Published by the Proprietors ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quey.

RAMSEYS Water for Chronice

Parce Four-Pancel

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1811.

[NUMBER 11.104

BLEACHING.

TREY LINENS, &c. are now receiving for Alexan-

FOREMAN at the Green. Mr William Power, Cirrick-on-Suir,

Mr. John Purcase, Callen.

Mrs. Mary O'Connex, Thomsetown, Mrs. Anstret Cautte, Ross,

Mr. PATRICS ROAN, Quay, Waterford. And by ALEXANDER HAMMET, Stephen-street, Ditto. IT No Amele is used at this Bleach, that can infin the ligens they shall be well finished, and returned in

Waterford, March 8, 1811.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT FIFLD containing about IA, 2R, 7P, part of BAN-A DOGH, in the liberties of this City, at present in the

Possession of Mr. Joseph Knox, -For Particulars, apply to WILLIAM KRARNEY, Big.

TO BE SOLD,

TETHE INTEREST in a valuable FLOCK MILL, with Acres, with a Hot se and Offices, will be taken in Exchange,

TURNPIKE ROAD.

MEFFING of the Directors and Constitutores Room, in the City of Waterford, on Friday, the 22d Inst.

MICH BARRON Tresturert

DEMENDE of MILFORE, near Postiew. For Particulars apply to Mr. HEAD, at Milfort,

TO BE LET.

FOR TWO LIVES, FROM TWEATY-FIFTH MARCH INSTANT.

AIH COFFAGE and OFFICES, with about Twelve Coast, within Half a Mile of Februd, in the County Vex-Yord, and guite convenient for Sea Bathing. The Cottage is borbly improved .- For Particulars apply to William Tourden, Port-Office, Waterford, or John Tumsden, Te-

TO BE LET, FROM THE 95th OF MARCH NEXT, For such Term as may be acreed upon.

THAMP I ANDS of UPPER BALLYDUTE, together with Red and twenty Acres, Plantation Measure, situate in the Waterford .- Proposals, in Writing, will be received ! Yord Viscount Dours stre, to be differed Clifton, Bristol and Duplicates, by WILLIAM HILL, Esq. Donerade.

GT No Promise of Preference has been, or will be given

RRIVED to John Allen and Son, per the Admiral Nelson, from St. Lucia, 80 Hogsbeads, and 30 Bits MUSCOVADA SUGAR; also, 30 Casts and 100 Bags of COFFEE, and 50 Blick of COTTON, which they are now landing, and will be sold on moderate Terms,

TO BE LET,

For Ten Years, (being the Minory of Latty Concerns. FROM 25th MARCH NEAT,

THE well-inclosed Yard in William-street, lying be tween the Lane leading to the Scotch Quey and Mrs. and Said, fronting and Quay, with Stables, Yards, and a ther Connerns also adjoining. A Map to be seen at Mr. Samuel Enterest Office Application to be made to Win. Disser, Pop. 25, Parl ament-street, London, or said Sa-

ELECTION.

TO THE GERTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND PRESHOLD-FRS, OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD. GENTLEMEN.

San Election of a Representative for our County is expertial shortly to take place, allow me a offer myself to your Consideration as a Candidate for that high Honour, From the friendly Reception I have generall experienced, my hope of success is very sanguine; and give me leave to desire you, should my wishes be eccomplished, where it is the best Ambuton to the sed, I shill endeavour, by my Conduct to prace investigation worths of your Chaire By an active and honest discharge of my Triot, and by a To and Complant contributory to all my Fallow Subi cut; by allowing Public An mostles, and thereby promoting the Prospectively in Country, and the Strength of the Empire at loge, I concere I shall be entitlem; sell to your future Favent I wish to be judged by my Acrieus, not by my i shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my personal

Your most obedient, bumble Servant, POBERT SHAPLAND CAREN, Junior. Cart - 3 mg January 1, 1511

TO BE SET DIRECTLY. FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and LANDS of PROSPECT, otherwise FARRENSHONEEN, in

TO BE SET.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT. THE HOUSE OFFICES, and DEMESTE of BAL

LYANCHOR, containing about 120 Acres, English Sainte Meanite — Proposals in Worting, fif by Letter, Post Paid), will be received by Captain Pooling Bandon, or WM.

Ballyanchor, Feb. 11, 1811.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH INST. For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE following LANDS and PREMISES, the Property Ist. - Kells, containing 30 Acres, immediately admining the Village of Kells and distant 6 Miles from the City of K. Kenny, These Lands are of the best Quality, and have been highly improved

copied by the seal Mr. Lauxa, possessing extensive No-Show The commodines Dwelling house lately built by Mr

Front, in Coal Market, with Out Offices and Garden .= These Premier are well adapted either for Business he immediate accommodation of a private Family, as the 4th-About 19 Acres of well enclosed Ground, adjoining

5th - An exensive Tan Yard, now at Work and in pe ect Repair, attored in Irishtown, in said City, 6th-A complete Starch Yard, in Walkingstreet very Densil net very for carrying on the Business in th

GT It is requested to all those to whom the tree Mr. Lyons was indebted with much their Account to Me Morgham, K. Jenny, a tag Executor; and those the remain

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD By Order of his Worthip the Mayor of faid City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flant fastakenby Act of Parli ment to form the Assizel, was last Week 44s, Od., ver June San Assau Allowance of Eight Shilling

0 11 1 1 0 15 0 Two-Penny, 0 7 6 Faur. Penny 0 15 3 1 1 7 1 1 2 14 9 Six-Penny, 1 7 1 | 2 2 6 | 2 13 3

All other Serve at Lorses are to weign in Perportion Vame, the White Bread must be marked with a W the Ranged with an it and the Household with an H -and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, other wise to be served. And the several Bakers and Dealers is Wheat, Mest, and Locar, are remained to make due Weekl. Returns, on every Saturday before Twelve o'Clock, of all Wheat, Med, and Flour length or sold by them, according to the Act of Part of our for Page long the A size of Bread. Penaltica will be less Caceming to law.

COPNELLUS BOLFON, Mayor WATERIORD MARKET PRICES - MARCH 2.

---- second - - - - - - 0 Os, Od

--- third- - - - - - - 0 0s 0d Callow (rendered) - - - - - about 90s, od Lard (flake) - - - - - 621 Od - 651, Od --- (casks rendered) - - 60+, 0d - 70+, 0d Burnt Pigs, - - - - 4 18, 0d, - 43s 0d, Mary Pail, - - - - Sty Od. - 36: 04 Beef - - - - - - - - 2ns 0d - 42s 0d Oatmeal, 16s, 6d, ... 16s, 6d Flour, first Quanty, -- - - - - d - - - - - d. --- second, - - - - 50s, 0d, - 54s, 0d --- third, - - - - - 36s; tld. - 40s ed. - fourth, - - - 280, 04, - 321, 04 Wheat, ----- S6. Ode - 38x Od Barley, ---- 15a, 0d, - 21a, 0d, Osts, (common) - - - - 11s. 6d. - 00s. 6d (p --- (potatoe) - - - - 12s. 6d. - 00s 0d. Malt. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Od. - - 374 Od. Cools - - - - - - - 50 Od - 60 Od Tallow (rough) - - - - 8s. od - 9s. 6d Porators, ---- od, to od, per S Beef, { [quarters] = - - - 1 d. - 63d Metton { (quarters) - - - - - 6 d. - 7 d Pork, _ _ - - - - 3 d. - 4 1, | Fram Oil, - - - - - - - 001, to 471 | per lo Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday.

Averaging { 0 125, 9 de 1 2 4 de 1

915 Barrels Thest,]

593 ----- Barley]

1677 --- -- Oats.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MARCH 4.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Dannery afked when the papers relating to the Irish Revenue would be laid upon the

The Earl of LIVERPOOR faid, he would make

The Earl of DARRIER observed, upon the varie ty of important topics regarding Ireland, which preffed for the attention of their Lordfhips, and adverted to the Resolution lately come to at a Meeting of the Brewers of Dublin, respecting the declining flate of their trade, as flewing one of the effects of the late regulations on the subject of the diffille ies. His Lordship intimated his intention of making tome motion respecting the affairs of Ireland, probably the week after next.

INFORMATIONS EX OFFICIO The order for summoning the Lords having been Lord HOLLAND faid, in rifing to call their Lordships' attention to the considerations which had induced him to move the order for fummoning the House, he must premise that he did not, at the time he moved that order, expect that there would be any opposition to the motion which it was his in. tention to submit to their Lordships. He had, however, received a private intimation (the politenels of which he was bound to acknowledge) that his Motion was likely to be appoled, and it therefore became necessary for him to trouble their Lordships at greater length then he originally intended. What he was about to move for was perfectly conformat to the ulages of Patliament, and confillent with their forms and prectice. It was more especially the dutr of Perliament to look to the administration of juffice, not certainly with diffruit, but with watchfoliers and rigilance; to take care that under the forms of law, oppression was not exercised upon the Subject. It was well known that there were three modes of proceeding in cases of libel - the first was nerit to glob Aborb, when the Terant will be de- I by action for damages, which had no reference to this motion, nor had be the lead intention of propofing any proceeding respecting sctions, indictments, informations in cases of libel confilling of private flander, his intentions being confined to proceedings or public libels. The fecond mode of proceeding was by indictment found by twelve (worn men, after which there must be the verdict of twelve men to convict the party accused; and the third was by in. formation. With respect to this latter mode of proceeding, the informations filed in the Crown Office against persons for libel, there was formerly scarcely any difference between informations at the fuit of parties, in which the King was the nominal profecutor. uid informations ex officio by the Attorney-General. Great abuses, however, having ansen in the practice of filing these informations, by which in many instances, parties were oppressed, by being put to great expence, without ever being brought to trial, the act of William and Mary was palled, declaring in the preamble the grievances which had arisen, and enacting, that with the exception of informations filed ex oficie by the Attorney General, no informa, tion should in future be filed without leave of the Court, that the party obtaining the information should enter into recognizance to profecute it, and should be liable o collete the defendant, if the charge was groundlels. He did not mean to question the legality of informations ex officio; he was aware that the power of filing them refled upon a continued ffream of precdent and the admiffion of the law, and that though, according to Sir Francis Winnington, an obiter die that of Lord Hale Sirectly questioned the legaliof informations ex officio, yet there was every realing to believe that Lord Hale never delivered the oninion which he was thus supposed to emerture Yel when a quellion upon this fubject was under confi. deration in Parliament, and when within the memory perhaps of lome who heard him, men of the greatife eminence, Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Wedderburn, af. terwards Lord Loughborough, and Mr. Dunning, afterwarde Lord Aftburton, had queftioned the legality of informations ex officio, Mr. Dunning even throwing down the gauntlet, and decidedly flating, that an information ex officie was an abufe, it might furely be an apology for others not learned in the law of the land having doubts of the legality of this proceeding. The implication of the law undoubtedly was, that this power ought only to be exerciled in cases of enormous offence, where the safety of the Government was at flake; and that the parties ought with convenient speed to be brought to trial. If he could flew that this had not been the course, and that the power thus given had been abuled, he trufted their Lordships would not refuse to call for the information he fought, and which might be derived from fources that were or ought to be open to all. The implication of law, that

down in Sir Matthew Hale; but it was alleged,

that Sir Matthew Hale had a bine against this mode

of proceeding. Mr. Juffice Blackflone, if he had any bias, it was undoubtedly in favour of whatever was the law and the Coullitation of the Country : vet Mr. Juftice Blackstone, in speaking of this power given to the Attorney General, finted, that the object of giving it was, that enormous milden mesnors, involving the fafety of the State, and the profecution of which did not admit of a moment's delay, might be infrantly profecuted, without the delay of waiting for a Grand Jury. -This, then, was the implication of law, as relating to these informations, and as Isid down by the ablest writers. What he meant now to contend was, that this power had been (whether intentionally or not, God knows) perverted from the course given to it by law, and rendered the means of oppreZing individuals, by the expences which they were forced to incur, although never brought to trial. He did not wish to go into individual cales. lest it might be faid that he had a partiality for one or other individual; but when it was found, as the fact was, that from 1804 to 1807, there had been only one information filed ex efficie, and that during the last three years there had been no lefe than 42 filed, there furely must have been a most extraordinary increase of enormous offences. Of thele 42 informations only 16 had been brought to trial, and yet notwithstanding the remaining 26 enormous offences, involving the lafety of the State, the Government, and the Parliament remained where ther were. He was afraid that informations ex officie were now converted into the means of influence. In former periods they were tifed for the means of extortion -in latter times as the means of oppreliton, and now as the means of influences. If informations were filed agamle the Proprietors of Newspapers, or of periodical publications, and kept hanging over their heads in terrorem, muft it not liave an undue and improper influence over their conduct !- It was an abule of the power to file informations an gainst a number of persons Proprietors of Newspa, pers who had inadvertently copied a libel, infread of proceeding folely against the real author, where he could be afcertained. It was his opinion, that where the real suthor of the thing was given up, and there were the means of legal proof, that no proceeding could be had against the person merely concerned in printing or publishing it ; but what he contended against most strongly was, the converting of informutions of this nature into the means of influence by not bringing the parties to trial, and keeping the informations suspended over their heads. During the administration of his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville). whole lamentedwarnot prefent, a worthy friend of his, Sir Arthur Piggott, was Attorney-General, of whole innate love of the Constitution and eminent legal knowledge, it was superfluous for him to Ipcak. Br Sir Arthur Piggott, only one information ex officie was filed, and that was against The Morning Post, in the case of a libel which had a tendency to excite mutiny in the troops fent on a foreign fervice, in stating that they were fent to fea in vollels that were not fea-worthy. This was confidered by these who confulted with the Artorfelf, as an offence which admitted of no delay in the profecution, as tending to excite muting in the troops and endangering the fafety of the Government, and an information was therefore filed .. That Administration went out of office, and Sir Vicary Gibbs succeeded to the office of Astorney General. who entereda noli projegai upon this information. It was faid, that the real author of the libel had been privately given up to the Attorney-General, but the author was not in the country, nor had there been any proof that he was the author. Was it the Proteffant Letters in The Morning Poft that had done this? At any rate, The Morning Post had ever fince supported the Administration, and there was a firong ground of suspicion ariting out of this transaca tion. This, however, was the only information exofficio filed by the Attorney General in the late Administration. Forty-two had been filed in the courfe of the 3 years succeeding, of which, as he had fluted, only 16 had been brought to trial .- There was another great hardfhip arifing out of the profecution for libel, in confequence of the maxim eftablished to law, that the King shall pay no cons. Were a dif. ferent course to be followed, no doubt a very great additional expence might be thrown on the country. But a very heavy expence of, in general he believed. from 601, to 1001, was thus thrown upon individuals. who, in very many inflances, were by no means able to bearit. It may be necessary that an attorney, general should be trufted with this excessive power; it may be necessary that the person who is acquitted, or against whom all further profecution is renounced, should be obliged to pay his own expendent but for that very reason, there was the strongest reason to watch over fuch an excessive power, which, from its nature, was fo liable to be converted, in improper hande, into an infrument of oppression. It was the more necesfary to watch over this power at prefent, when it the power given to the Attorney General, of filing was found that the only exception to the rigour of informations ex offices, was only to be exercised in cales of extraordinary emergency, was clearly laid the Attorney General was The Morning Post ; that

he felecte, as the objects of his profesution, the

fecond hand parties in the libel, and that he fre,

The first his focond election, in confequence of this acceptance of uffice, took his place, I cannot pre- the Royal Functions. That opinion, Mr. Adding- regulate the Court of Chancery in its decision with reply. (Hear I bear I) The Honourable Member They never adverer, on the fath of march, we ton observed, he founded on the report of the Design respective Annances. In the case of the Associated pointed to Carech the Journals of the Lords for the know, his Majeffy's Physicians ceased to illue bol- ty's physicians, learning by that, as I believe from General, vertus Panther and others, which was smillue pointed to Carech the Journals of the Lords for the letins of his health; and from the examination of good reasons, that he had at that time had no access out of Chancery to the Court of King's Bench, to The same Physicistis, in the month of December, to his Majesty. However, it is now unquestionably try the validity of a will, made under the following of the month of December, to his Majesty. However, it is now unquestionably try the validity of a will, made under the following of the month of December, to his Majesty. Hopped, in order that the public should think that discharge of his Royal Functions, from Feb. 12, had been previously disordered in her mind ; but at 1810, we are informed that the bulietins were eliablished, that his Majesty was incompetent to the his Majefty was fully recovered. It is now, hownis receivered. At is now, now- 1804, to April 28 tollowing. Yet, on the 5th and of the time of making net with was proved by the public and himself, if he did not notice the ever, known, from the same anguestionable source, of the found Lord Eldon taking his attesting witnesses to be of sound disposing mind.—

to the public and himself, if he did not notice the Ever, known, from the lattle unquestionance courses, Oth of March, he found Lord Edon taking his atteiting witnesses to be or sound disposing mine. _____ to the pulletins design of the Hon. Gentleman. If what the Flon. That subsequent to the period when these bulletins design of the Hon. Gentleman. If what the Flon. that tubiequent to the period when there bulletins | Majetty's commands on a proposed measure for the No impuration was call upon the character of the consider of the will 5 | Gentleman had affected was meant as a prema fack were flopped, a very Terious relapte in his Majetty's alienation of crisin Crown Lands; and on the 9th, witheres. The Jury found in favour of the will 5 | Gentleman had affected was meant as a prema fack were nopped, a very terison receipte to the average ty and on the form Annual and an entering to come down to Parliament with a Come but the decision not being latiefactory to Lord Ken- case, he knew his duty and the House also knew to renturing to come down to Parliament with a Come but the decision not being latiefactory to Lord Ken- case, he knew his duty and the House also knew menany uses occurred a sind cone, our one come down to remains with a Come of the royal incapacity, the executive authority of mission, purporting to be signed by the King, at a you, an application was again made to bord Thur-The Crown was carried on in the fame manner, time when, by the acknowledgment of his physici-in the rule enjoyment or those recutives, which are 1 mity. (Flear 1 hear !) At that period the Nobie suleged, it must be proved a built of proof was to flew time to which the Hon. Gentleman had referred, intervals have existed, the bulk of proof was to flew time to which the Hon. Gentleman had referred, intervals have existed, the bulk of proof was to flew time to which the Hon. Gentleman had referred, interparably connected with the run and complete and Learned Lord was questioned, in his place in intervals have extinct, the conditions of the line o Council. It le extraordinary what the physicians physicians, Dr. Heberden, has persitively declared, days of the zad of April following. As in the act which, under reftrictione, we have

Thiely passed to supply the deficiency in the Royal Abitrority, amongft the advicers of the Queen in the kingdom in the years 1801 and 1804, during the perinds of his Mejefty's former derangement-us there are now living Memners of the other and that Boule of Parliament, Vescount Sidmouth, Lord (Mr. Torke), and others who lat in the King's Cabinet in the year 4804. I should think that, either for the object of precaution, and with the hope of make. Whether any imputation will ultimately atis what I broadly affert, and what, if this House will allow me the means, I will undertake to prove. in lifty of his majority-for it was not then the fa-Thion to retain office even under the pressure of repeated defeats (hear!) -Mr. Addington refigned. It had then been the hope of the country, and it has the King. A motion, adverting to that subject, 1864, when his Majesty exercised his functions, was made by the tradition by faying, that the best line he percucy for the day. (Hear, hear !) Will the That these things have been done, I assert; and if and ask for their advice yor was the structure of the continued under personal retraint.—

Larisament with a necessition of the matter and if and ask for their advice yor was the structure of the matter and if and ask for their advice yor was the structure.

Continued under personal retraint.—

Larisament with a necessition of the matter and if and ask for their advice yor was the structure.

Continued under personal retraint.—

Larisament with a necessition of the matter and if and ask for their advice yor was the structure. mer that proportion by organic one one one percency for the day. (Hear, hear!) Will the That thele things have been door, a affect; and it and air for their advice; or was the inflation of the could take, was to return an answer.—However, However, However

the 13th of February of that year his illness was ve- In one of those appeals, which are so characteristic Ty generally announced, yet such was the delicacy of his elequence, he vowed to Heaven that he would and as demonstrative as was the proof of the previous of the public and of both Houses of Parliament. Some burn the hand from his body than do an act derangement—that it must go to the habit and ge-That no Parliamentary notice was taken of the oc- fo unconftitutional, if the Monarch was incompetent; currence at that date. It was true, mored, that at the thine arowing that he had acted upon the mid fine for the first position, that before capacity be acan Tronouranie Centreman, not now a member of period insown respondingly. Calculated as being the this Hosse, gave notice of a motion on that subjech; birt it having been deprecated by a Right liffue. (Hear! herr!) I call upon the House to Hon. Friend of mine; it was withdrawn, Mr. Pitt inquire ff thele transactions did not take place when having declared that Minifters" would feel it "their his Majesty was of unfound mind, wholly incapable back the afflicted sufferer into all his inconfishencies naving necessred that into make a communication to Parliament in the of exercising the Royal Function; when his judgevent of his Majetty's complaint affuming any ferious aggravated tendency; In the year 1804, ecliple. But this is not all; for I find that, on the a6th of the same month, a Message was brought poses, it was be some the Lords, a rest to be submiring under mental derangement. During persuasions, that very given business is the expedient of the physicians before the Lords, a rest to be submiring under mental derangement. During port which it is my preliminary object to have seid that period, when such unconstitutional proceedings adopted to recal the wandering thoughts. (Hear, on the table of this House, and to dear which can were occurring, the Lord Chancellor Eldon was hear, hear?) I would have liked to cross-examine only be for the purpose of refusing all inquiry, that the only Minister who had success to the Surereign only of those physiciam has declared upon outh, that -he was at the very moment in the exercise of the Lord Eldon on this point; I would ask him whether the period of the royal incapabity based from the fame judicial superintendance over the King, as he in the exercise of his judicial duty, he would pro-Tath of March, 1804, to the 25d of April of the is in the habit of holding over unhappy private perfaint year, on which by this Majelly appeared in fone, against whom a commission of lunacy had been iffued. (Hear ! Hear ! Hear !) If thefe flould have confed to iffue bulletim of his Majefty's are undeniable facts, and to prove them fo, I think I first on the 24th of March, although one of these may pledge myself, have I not every right to expect that this House, that the Ministers of that day, and

that the illness continued unabated until after a few the friends of those Ministers, will vote for an inqui. ry, which will efford them the opportunity of de, feace ; and of which if they shall not avail them. felves, but oppofe, then the affectation of admitted responsibility is, on their part, worse than idle-it which he could have no right to exercise, unless in core of the person of the King, and to facilitate his is insincere. (Hear ! hear !) It is most material refumption of the Royal authority, the name of the to the country to be informed right upon this fub. perfici is inferred who was Lord Chancellor of this ject, either, if what I have flated be true, it may by present example guard against future repetition; or, Wit be untrue, that us fallehood flould be un quellionably eftablified. (Hear! hear!) His Majelty, recovering from a fimilar calamity, is now again Callereagh, the present Lord of the Admiralty, about to be restored to the exercise of the Executive functions by the same instrument; and therefore it is highly necessary to protect both the Sovereign and his subject from being again exposed to such example, this House will put me in a situation of improper delusion. No man, I think, will resture proving what I undertake to subliantiate, while it to say that a King of England can be considered ca. will give to those whose conduct I have impeached public of discharging his public duties, though in a the opportunity of disproving the charges I shall state of mental infirmity, which would preclude a private individual from being entrufted by that very toch to Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. | Lord Chancellor with the conduct of his own private Yorke, or Lord St. Vinegot, who were of the Cabi- affairs. (Hear! hear!) No man will attempt to

That question will be best established by a fair in- this affairs during a period when he was placed unwe their own characters, to support me played in restraining the infane. This Hosse, I possible for them to stand clear in the eyes of the grew days before the 23d April, his Majesty, in the quiry; and I, therefore, call upon them, by the der the reftraint of those attendants which are em. upon my Lord Eldon, and on him most particularly, tency, during which the King, though in the morn. himself, there is strong aggravation of his servant's en 1001, when he was a surface to the other, to excite then driven from one place to the other, to excite the occurred—In 1804, about the period of his of the malady in Feb. 1804, to a period long after then driven from one place to the other, to excite Majefty's illnefs, another great political transaction the 23d of April, was under the care of a Physician falls impressions in the country-paraded in the lected that the Hon. Gentleman was a member of took piace. On the latter occurrence was a Kirst of the Source of the So fit to discharge the duties of the Royal office, unas would in the case of a private individual procure been avowed to be the wift of Mr. Pitt, that after the the supercession of a commission of lunacy. Yet been avowed to be the winter of the supercention of a committee of nine years political contest, an administration with what caution and deliberate inquiry does not its fecurity undermined.—(Hear.)—I have already would have been formed, comprising the two great the Lord Chancellor, the legal protector of luna, dy flated the opinion of Lord Thurlow on cases of would have been to have been a ties, proceed, before he decides, to supercede such mental derangement—an opinion given by that No- of April. The Hon. Gentleman had called upon Whether it was he who gave the advice which renwhether at the attempt abortive, there is no opportunity liberation and vigilance. He had, as I have heard, himfelf held that the power of the Chancellor could be theefully. He should blush and hide his head, if munications which at the court of the grounds, taken both as to time and quality, intone, but who were of weak and intim intenects and fhould deliver himself from the difficulties which as there were no witnesses, will, most probably, ever as left no doubt of the restored sanity of him for He then held it to be the duty of his Court, to ex. and should deliver himself from the difficulties which remain nuknown. The Nible and learned Lord whom the Learned Lord applied. He was fuccefs, tend to fuch perfora its protection against the impodid not, in imitation of others of his friends, take a ful in the application, and it was not fearce five ini. fition of deligning and interested persons, who might decided part on that subject. He did not, however, nutes after the decision, when the lumitic went to

when pressed by the general feeling of the House, proofs? (hear, hear!) or can they admit that to shall by proof, it inquiry be allowed, he prepared for doing? In 1804, the fituation of things was

the Tisted, that there was no necessary tutpention of he with the Tisted, that there was no necessary tutpention of he with the would not be sufficient attention of the House at this moment, expression of the Royal Authority; casual intervals, and which would not be sufficient attention of the House at this moment, expression That chair, which you, Mr. Spraker, now it wer- but when present by Mr. Pitt, for a more unequivewhilly all. At what time presser, we were progressed by Mr. Pit, for a more unequived to reinfinite a private required in the concerns? I have taken some trouble to ment shall be more by the Gentlemen on the other private concerns? I have taken some trouble to ment shall be more by the Gentlemen on the other private concerns? I have taken some trouble to ment shall be more by the Gentlemen on the other private concerns? require the Court of Chance, and Attorney concluded with moving, " That a Committee be appreciated Lungities. In the case of the Attorney

> point, the intervention of which would again throw it necessary to continue under personal restraint-not only alone the restraint of the physicians, but of those subordinate agents who attend in cases of mental derangement? I would afic, whether at the time, when he in the name of the King, exercised certain acts of the Executive Authority, his Majefty was not under personal restraint, such as I have deforibed !- (hear, hear.)-I would aft, whether at that time, he himself dut not exert an authority, his judicial capacity, as the legal guardian of lunaties ?- (hear, hear, hear_)-1 would ask him, whether he did not at that time posses himself of the keys of the King's private eferutoire, and refuse to give them up ?- (hear, hear, hear.)-If it shall be told me that this is all affertion on my part, my answer is, then give me an opportunity to prove it. My motion of this night, if acceded to me, will put me in a condition to proceed to my ulterior object. I fav, that from the 12th of February, 1804, to the toth of June, Dr. Simmons and his fubordinate

agents exercised a controll over his Majetty, such as 14 known to be exercised towards persons afflicted. with the deprivation of reason; that during that period Lord Eldon, of all his Ministers, had alone access to the King, and that the Noble Viscount, (Sidmouth) at the head of that edministration did not fee his Mojesty until he went to refige his office. thet of that period, I pretend not to anticipate. contend, that the individual would be fit to conduct I cannot repeat too often, that the friends of that Nuble Lord, and of his colleagues, are bound this lected being called in to attend his Majesty on the night to give me their assistance, otherwise it is imcountry. In the treatment of the afficient Monarch judgment of the Physicians, was in a state of mind ing exhibited in a Council, was immediately after offence. The feelings of the country must revolt Honse would not differed t the evidence of Dr. Hebers placed under personal restraint. (Hear, hear!) It when they find that in the hour of his casamity their den. But the Hon. Gent. talked of cross-examining is in evidence that his Majelty, from the appearance Sovereign was at one hour exhibited in the Council, both in a public and private capacity, to attend to personal restriction and controll. (Henr, hear, the physicians, and might have gone into that cross opinion is that the Sovereign cannot be considered merely from his personal virtues, must feel indig. nant at the unfeeling agitation to which he has been less at least he should be in such a state of recovery exposed—those who respect the Kingly office, and are anxious for its flability, cannot but deprecate the manuer in which its dignity has been impaired and commission. Indeed, in the course of the Noble bleman in 1793 : of course subsequent to his Majel. Lord's practice, there occurred to himself an inciapplied to supercede a commission of lunacy, upon and ought to be extended to persons not deranged or any one could conceive that he would shrink some fuch grounds, taken both as to time and quality, infane, but who were of weak and infirm intellect. the inquiry. He stood upon very high grounds like the Attorney General of that time, (now Chan. return him shanks for his exercious, that he was a controll over the disposition of their property and the field bulletin anouncing his Majesty's malady cellor of the Exchequer) boldly and unequirocally then convinced, that the motion he carried was the declare that no such coalition could take place, as greatest injury that could happen to the unfortunate need, was not, however, applicable to Lord Eldon's Hon. Baronet, not now a Member of the House,

he finted, there was no necessary suspension of he a finte of capacity which only showed itself in fully to establish. I will not recly to longer on the

it to their advantage or to the injury of their cours neral demeanor of the person, and not depend upon try, they were guilty of a conflictional crime which the existence of any temporary self-possession. I could not be defended, and which must hold them ther the Honourable Gentleman or the House to We know, that when the habit is so far vitiated as Lord Eldon was most certainly the Minister charged to lead to the most confided notions and unconnected | with the particular acts specified in the Hon. Gen-Mairity. The Right Hon. Gentleman was greatly miltaken if he thought he could prove the facto of the Crown who had access to his Majesty from the 12th of February to the 23d of April. The opinions of the whole of the Ministers were taken. and he affured the House that not one of his colleagues would have had access to his M. jesty, if, in the judgment of the whole taken collectively, it was not only thought julifiable, but necessary to do the atta charged. During the period conflituting the difeafe, when his Mejefty was deemed incompetent to traufact further bufinele, it would have been ein minal in his fervants to give advice, and therefore none had been given. But the Hon. Gentleman had charged the Noble Lord with dereliation of duty; and to prove his charge had afferted that he was in possession of facts. It so, why had not the Hon. Gentleman brought forward his charges from er, for the facts were within bis view in 1804 as well so now ? The charge of dereliction of duty to the country would therefore with truth apply to the Hon. Gentleman. With respect, then, to the eridence of Dr. Heberden, which it would be necelfary for him to read, the propolition which the Hon. Gentleman endeavoured to ettablift, deduced from that evidence, was this t the King's difesto was either a cafe of mental derangement, or of incapacity to transact public bufiness. Now what was the lubstance of the evidence of Dr. Heberden ! On being affeed on this point he replied, that he recole competent to the transaction of public buliness. The come with a bad grace now, for it must be recole Doctor Heberden must be taken in context with that given before the other House, and then it would be feen, notwithstanding what the Hon, Gentleman had faid as to the last bulletin, that the opinion of that Physician was, that his Maj-fly was competent to tranfact public bufinefe at the Ed f on inuance of the Bulletine in March, five weeks before the 23d it was impossible that either Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Fox, man. That fource from which the infirmity springs, Kings. He did not appeal to Parliament. When ti was impositioned council Board, without and which for a length of time had eluded oblervaeither one of the other being guilty of difficulation, was now fuddenly discovered—by touching on ty-when he acted to his name, and alterated the At that time, my Lord Eldon, in the Houle of this particular chord, the whole fabric, raifed by a property of the Crown—when he possessed himself well as some days previous, the Members of the Case Lords, and Mr. Addington in the House of Com- species of morbid cunning, was wholly overthrown. of his private keys and papers—when all other of his binet had before them the examination of the Physics and Mr. Addington in the House of Com-Lords, and war, and one concerning the incapacity of It had been faid that at the period alluded to, of fervants were decided accels—when though hitried ficialis, and the practical question at issue was, when palace he was continued under personal restraint .-- Parliament with a statement of his Majesty's illuste

le & isterent. The Parliament had been togu- lie business, not merely as the Honourable Gen- ment, the several Members of the Council returned motion is not yet known, although the triumph the entire time is a similar to the prefere in theman had frated, up to the 10th of June, to London. was not fitting. In the former case, ex but up even to the roth of October. On the of the of April the Physicians were again exa-The se rep. it was conged to tent organisation of it till the arrival of Pictor and their ununimous opinion was, that his and Cumberland, walked on the Terrace, and con- day's Mail. We have, however, feleded the imiding circumstances of the country, to deliberate Majesty was fully competent to carry on public bulinels. This health was to perfectly re-effablish. on when the Sellion closed, nowney absence of the Royal Authority, it would his Majesty came down to the House and probe more add feable to wait for the recovery of nounced a speech on the occasion. The Noble Majefty. The Houle, he was fute, would not (Lord trufted he had laid enough to convince the the length of faying, that in fuch a frate of things House, that not only the Learned Lord, but the the length of laying, that in room a come to reft of his Majefty's fervants in 1804, were justified that fome measures will be determined on respecting. The accounts from America, after the arrival of Majefty's Ministers were compelled to come to reft of his Majefty's fervants in 1804, were justified that some measures will be determined on respecting. a Majony a manufacture were compensed in the Reparter had taken; that what they had his Majorty's fight. The operation of couching one Mr. Foster, if not before, will probably inform Eu. according additional difficulty of impeding and fuf- done proceeded from public motives; that his Man nding the functions then going on with respect to jesty's state of mind was competent to the transacthlie bulinels. In this flate the Cabinet put the tion of public bulinels at the period alluded to by restion to the Physicians; whether in their opinis the Honourable Gentleman; that with respect to the flate of his Majesty's health was such as to the affertion that his Majesty was not in full health ender him competent to do an act of the Executive ist the time, why, to be fure, that was a fort of a overtiment? This question was put on the 22d scharge which required scarce as answer; for could February, and also on the 27th of the same it he supposed that after an attack so violent, attendouth: and they were also required to flate, when ed with fever, that his Majofly's vigour would, as orn: and they were and his Majelly's fervants, it were, on the instant return? That his health of er, in their opinion on public bufinels? To mind was perfectly reftored, the House, he was fe quefrious the physicians sufwered that his consinced, would not have my doubt; and thete querrious the pullic therefore, under all these confiderations, he felt ficulties experienced by the enemy with respect to vilized world. It is but a base and perverted justs outperforms, but that he was in a frate of confiderable confident that he should receive the sanction rovement; that if the act necessary to be done of the House for the conduct pursued by Ministers. would lead to any protracted discussion, then it would If to fasten criminality on some one, however, was fill the object of the Honourable Grotleman, he would rifk a battle,—A private letter faye—
tance of the evidence of the physicians, which he desired to take his full share; and whatever might

"We have almost daily skirmishes with the well recollected, and which was refreshed by memo- be the judgment of the House, he should bow with my, which usually terminate in our taking some anda which he had taken at the time, was what he the most perfect submillion. To be concluded in our next. ad flated. This evidence the phylicians, he was ire, would confirm, if Parliament thought necessary grant the motion of the Hon. Gentleman. Down HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 4

owers to the 5th of March, his Maj-fly was not

alled per co do any act; when on the 27th February

of Mr. Fox that it was the duty of the Government

Government of that day would not be suspected to

physicians on the competency of his Mig-fly. Mr.

On the 27th of the fame month a very respectable

Gestlemen (Mr. Nicholie) not now a Member of

the House, was to have made a motion on this very

confequence was, that it was totally suppressed .--

done and justice which he know he was entirled to.

The quelion was not of a political nature, and the

competency to do the act, was formed upon two

proventations and from the examination of the Phy-

fictions. After that examination, the advice of the

whole of the Cabinet was taken, and then it was that

ready for affent, and among the number was one of

would have been the fituation of his Majelly's fee-

vanta if they had heffered the Mutiny Act to expire?

A heavy reform highly would have attached to them.

it they had not had the spirit to go o his Majetty to

get his confest to that Act. The Hon. Gentleman

had however endemned this line of conduct. Would

he contend that the Houle were ready to rote against

the opinion of the Physicians? If fo, they would

have committed an act tantamount to that of de-

throning the Sovereign. Mr. Addington had ac-

cele to his Migelly on the Igilr of March, but even

then he had not ventured to appear in the Royal

Prefence until he received a previous mellage from

Sir Lucas Pepys, that he might with propriety have

that interview, Mr. Addington attended with some

a flate of mind inconnetent to

AMERICA. he motion came under discussion, it was the opinion Mr. WHITEREAD alluded to what he had faid on a former might regarding the subject he had since to make a communication to Parliament of the lub- taken pains to inform himfell on 5 and he now un ied. In that opicion Mr. Windham concurred, and derstood that it was of the utmost importance for the conference Mr. Addington, then at the head of commercial world to be informed if the negociation his Mai-dy's Conneils, declared in his place that had not been broken off. He ishilled that there was not any necessary suspension of the Royal the merchants, interested in the trade to the United Authority : which communication was grounded on States, had been told, before the audience of leave the diffing efforence of the Physicians. On that of Mr. Pinckney, that all communication had been pecation, Mr. Pitt, whole confidence in the exitting | broken off, and that the Charge d'Affaires had no power to continue it. What he wished to learn was be particularly marked, did mod toccelefully con- whether the Right Hon. Gentleman over the way rend against the opinions of the Gentlemen opposite. | would confint to lay the correspondence between He depircated may unnecessary communication to Lord Well-fly and Mr. Pinckney before the House Parliament, because he confidered that the practical which would only auticipate a few days the Ame relult of luch common acation would be the necessary ricen Government, which published all official documents fulnention of all public bur rete in Parliament. He ments. If this document were withheld, the public declared that the question ought to rest with the fees mind which ought to be calm and deliberate, would vants of the Crown, and they had the evidence of the be inflamed and agitated. He fould now move that that part of the Regent's Speech relating to Addington racated his feat on the 12th February.

Mr. PRACETAL observed, that the Hon. Ger Heman had not underflood what he had flates on the former occasion; he never had faid that the delicate subject -but a Right Hon, Gentleman op- Charge d'Affaires bad the power to carry on the polite very indignantly opposed the notice, and the correspondence. He had said also that it was new to him that the discussions were at an end. It That the 5th of Much, so at of Government was | was new to him, because an officer was left behind done. On that day, his Maj-fly's confent was ob. who might receive the power to manage it, and the tained to a Bill which involved in it the property of Minister from Great Britain in America had the the Crown - that was a fact which the House could means of carrying it on, on the part of this king afcertain without referring to the Journals of the dim. Whatever might be the opinion of the Ame. Letde. Previous to the Affent being given by Com- rican Minuter, the British Government did not unmillion, the Lord Chanceltor flated to the House, derstand that the intercourse was to be entirely bro. shat he had accels to his Majesty on the 4th, and ken offby the departure of Mr. P. With regard allo again on the 5th, and his Majesty was pleased to the production of the correspondence he had t to figuify his aff of to the Bill. The Lord Chan- Itate, that there was a very great objection to it cellor is the greatest Law Officer in the State, and and he thought the American Government was much as a Privy Councillor is Sworn to give honest and fair too forward in making disclosure of transactions that advice to the Sovereign. If the Noble Lord had were under discussion. There was nothing, in his give his coolest to any act, could any Gentleman fay making premature differency of its progress. It was that he was a person capable of declaring in his not definable that the American Government should place, in the face of Parliament, that the King was know to what extent the regenuity of Gentlemen in competent to do an aft of the Government, when in the House carried their arguments; but he did not point of fact he was not? He flood therefore in this intend, however, to adopt this precention to its fituation as one of the colleagues at the time of the full extent (Hear, hear.) - It was of confiderable Nuble Lord; and he would claim for him that can- importance, whatever might be the practice of Ametion, that Great Britain should not make these pre-

mature difeloluces. Mr. WHITEREAD added, that from the informaopinion of the Lard Chancellor as to his Majefly's ion he had received on the three points of discussion. namely, the Chelapeake, the Orders in Council, and the Blockade, he was inclined to believe that t'e negociation was completely closed, and in this the Lord Chancellor had accele. Several Bills were fination of things he thought is to be of to much importance that the papers should be produced, that very great importance-the Mutiny Bill. What then on Friday next he should move that the correspond. ence be laid on the table. Mr. PHECHTAL faid a few words in explanation

to which Mr. Whithread rejnined. The House then proceeded to the affairs of the East India Company .- Left fitting.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 41 We received this morning the following letter from Windfor :-

4 WINDSOR, MARCH 3. « Yesterday the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Mon- counts of important events may speedily be expected. official papers necessary to have affixed to them his trose, the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Ellenborough, Majetty's fignature, and it was for affixed. Nothing a and Sir William Grant, arrived at the Queen's part of the proceedings in the Lords on Lord further intervened between the 19th and the 22d, Lodge, and after a minute examination of his Ma- Holland's motion relative to informations ex offion which latter day bulletins were discontinued. - jefty's physicians at the Queen's Council, were in cio, which took place on the evening of Monday, On that day it was the opinion of Dr. Heberden, troduced to her Majesty by the Earl of Morton, the as also some of the proceedings in the Commons that his Mijelty was fo completely reltored to Queen's Chamberlain, and very graciously received. on the same occasion. Both Houses were left kediti that he was competent to transact all pub- After the audience, and partaking of force refresh-

afternoon.

" Not one in twenty of them brought in have a thee to their feet, and what remains of their clothing can scarcely be called uniform. The army is totally destitute of medicine."

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

The London Journals of the 5th are Rill doe .-Those of the 4th are totally void of interesting or mourtant news.

umours of Maffena's retreat and it now appears, hat they did not reft on any folid grounds. The epresentations of the diffress of his army still conti. one current; but they, also, are only entitled to that reception which a prudent caution would justify.

the evening of Thurlday, Rated, that the Martin. belonging to the port of Dublin, had arrived from St. Ubes, which place far left on the 19th ult. bringing intelligence, that the had failed in confequence of an order iffued by Lord Wellington, di. recting, that the British shipping at St. Ubes should out to fea without lofs of time, as there was every ed, was to peremptory that the Martin came away vening, returns to the fame Tubject, and observes that there is no rational doubt whatever of Lord Wellington's having given orders for the immediate removal of the British fhips at St. Ubes into the hands of the French ; but whether thefe orders were given out of extreme caution, or, in confequence of the enemy having actually croffed uncertain." If there be any truth in this flatement Lord W. ordere muft fiare proceeded either from the fact, that the enemy had crossed the Tagus, or, proper time.

the fact, that the enemy had crossed the Tagus, or, proper time.

(23 & 1 Tu) Waterford, March 8, 1812. from having afcertained their intention of adopting fuch a measure. Such a plan, if executed, might be attended with confequences of a very ferious nature. St. Ubee is within about five leagues of Lifbon, to the fouth of the Tagus, and it has been frequently faid, that the occupation of it by the French would oblige the British shipping to quitthe Tague, and at the Lishon. On these opinions we are not qualified to decide, and we turn with much pleasure to a con-

Dublin Evening Post, received yesterday evening, has the following paragraph :--" The Martin arrived here on Tuelday from St. Ubes. She brought letters dated the 12th of Fe. brusry, and failed the 13th, not the 19th as ftated in the public papers-nor were there any orders from Lord Wellington directing the velicle at that port to fail-nor is the veffel half-loaded, but full, and the owner offers her for freight back to St. Uben."

This statement feems sofficient to fet the matter it reft. It is, however, ascertained, that the enemy's forces amount to the number given in our laft publication; and the prevailing opinion is, that ac-

The Dublin Correspondent of last night has given

C During the examination of the phylicians, his little of Lord Holland's weech is giver, that we Majefry, accompanied only by the Dukes of York | postpone any infertion of it till the arrival of Tuctverfed with them in a very chearful manner. The which puffed between Mr. Whitbread and the Mi-King is dow making rapid approaches to recovery. His Majelty walked on the Terrace again this mifter. If what the Minifler fays does not lead the

" It is flated, that his Maielly is facetly to vifit ly terminated, they will at Iralt lead to a firmer con. Kew; in which event her Majeffy and the Prin- viction, that they are in fuch a flate at to clufe the ceffes will also be visitors there, when it is talked | door against every hope of amicable adjustment,eye is mentioned as likely to be the refult." n Windson March 9

re His Majelty remains in the fame ftate in which he has been during the last few days."

" Windsor, Murch 4. " His Majesty is going on well."

Accounts have been received from Lifbon of the 10th ult. They do not confirm the reports brought o Plymouth of Maffena having broken up, or of a large body of the enemy having fallen into our hands. But they do confirm the fratements of the great dif , fuch as to bear most awfully on the fate of the ciprovisions. The country is exhausted all round him. and supplies from Spain are scanty and precarious. His fick amount to 10,000. It was supposed he

" We have almost daily skirmishes with the eneprisoners, who, together with the deferters of all justed in the midst of hostilities? The see. nations, declare to a man, that the enemy have nearly confirmed their last bullock, and as for bread, it was a stranger to the palate of soldiers.

manufeQuree?-but we have done-O Britain, to what an iffue is thy policy fafe haftening !-It is the intention to fend one of the largeft Bri. ed to the command of the army under that Noble-

tish fleets to the Baltic, in the ensuing spring, ever ! man. feen in that quarter of the world.

Zelaterford Chronicle.

Whelen, who were to have been excented this In our last publication, we threw discredit on the day, until Tueldmy, the oth of April next. rumour of Lord Moira's being feut to enquire into and report upon the frate of this country.

The Dublin Correspondent which was received on incurred by Mr. Finnerty in the late prolecutions for a libel. DIED-On Thursday morning, on the Manor Road, mrs Mortis, relict of Edward Mortis, formerly of Ballynovins County of Waterford, esq. and sister to Richard Power, of Clashmore, esq. one of the Representatives for the County of Waterford Even to the most advanced age, she preserved the respectability which marked her early character, and entrafon to believe, that the French would attempt to deared her to a numerous citele of acquaintance-In Enche, leize and plander the place. This order, it was add. quer-street, Dablin, mrs Elizabeth Dayle, wife of Lawrence Doyle, esq. of Beilvnestre, County of Wexford-On the 3d inst, the Hon Henry Edmund Ningent, second son of with only half her cargo, and that other vestels were the Fast of Westmesth-In Dublin, mrs Dunesa, relict of preparing to depart with equal celerity. The lucceed- W. Duncan, esq. Shetiff's Peer of that City. ng number of the above Journal, received yesterday BLEACHING. GREY LINENS, &c. are now receiving for Alexanand forthe reason mentioned, that they may not fall | Fortman at the Green, Mr William Power, Carrick-on-Suir-Mr. JOHN PURCELL, Cellen. MIS! MARY O'CONNOR, Thomsmown, Mrs AMSTICS CARILL, ROSS, Mr. Patrick Ryan, Quey, Weterford, And by ALEXANDER HARMET, Stephen-street, Dimo, OT No Article is used at this Blesch, that can injure e Linens : they shall be well finished, and returned

JUST ARRIVED,

of Ministers may easily be anticipated, Sa

portant questions and unswers, relative to America.

public to believe, that the negociations have schual-

and that the policy of Bonapatte has once more tri-

umplied over the improvidence and infatuation of

those whose destruction he meditates. Congrels, be-

ing in the fecond year of its election, must have

been discharged from public duty on the 4th of

this month a the new affembly could not be regu-

larly convened till Decembet, untele the Prefi.

deat frould chuse to iffue his Prolemuion for their

meeting within forty days on urgent bufinefe, Before

they were diffolved, their meafures may have been

fication of war with America to fay, that the will

be the greatest fafferer. Britain will " feel it to

the bone" in all her commercial interefes. Britift.

capital already in the hands of American merchants is claimated at not lefs than twelve millions 2

how is this and other concerns to be ad-

too, will fwarm with American privateers ; can

our Navy afford infficient protection and fecurity to

our trade? Where too will be the market for our

In confequence of the deceale of the Marquis de

la Romans, General Caftanoa has been appoint-

Mr. Pole has been called to the Prince Regent.

Thursday a respite was received, staying the exe-

cution of the fentence of death passed at the Spe-

cial Commiffion held for this county, on Thomas

Dower, John Brown, John Whelen, and Thomes

There is no foundation whatever for the idle

A fubicription has been opened in Belleft, and

in Newry and Lilburn, for defraying the expenses

to explain his late conduct in Ireland. The refult

of the interview is not yet known.

A FRESH PARCEL, MUCH IMPROVED, OF THE BRITISH LIQUID BLACKING.

A MONGST the bossted or attempted Improvements, to which it has been pretended to increase the Elegance and Comforts of polished Society, the Proprietor of the BRI-Came time afford the enemy themeans of bombarding TISH LIQUID BLACKING confidentially offers to the Public a Composition, the effect of which shall prove by Fact what they have been so often amused with in Promise. The Properties of this Liquid Blacking are such as need be tradiction of the foregoing report, in which we are but tried to evince their Superiority : The Preservation the Leather, the Deepriess of its Colour, the Glossiness of its inclined to place confidence, and the more especially Polish, and above all, the absolute Cleanliness of its Use to when we reflect, that the accounts brought by combine to place it beyond any competition. To be had o trading veffels feldom prove to be correct. The RAMSEY and BIRWIE at 1s. 1d per Bottle.

(T They have just received a Quantity of CHYMICAL LIQUID, for BOO I-TOPS, superior to any ever before in-

> TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed on,

DART of the LANDS of RATHQUOILE, being the Joint Estate of SAMUEL and MRADE Husson, and Ru-ARD JOHES SANKEY, Esqra containing about 500 A which there is an excellent TURBERY, and the in the Barony of Shelmaiter, in the County of Wexford, and within three Miles of Taghmon, a good Market Town.-Proposals will be received by Mr. ABRAHAM SYMES, WaterFord, and submitted by him to the Proprietors.

Merch 9, 1817.

WANTED.

PERSON who can be wall recommended, and can Act as Steward and Gardenan, and has a tho rough Knowledge of the later, will hear of a Place, law applying to the Printer herenf.—Noue need apply, but those who can be well recommended for Sobriety and Honesty. Yebiumy 18, 1811. (Ta & 5)