clothed with bower, that to bring forward a quel liberality of the Noble Lord, it exacts from me r though it might be a long time fince the track clions | tinue to think of me as he will, while I shall ende his opinion he did not fland the lefe fo, because | defence (hear !). What had been faid about patters Twer for his own acts, whenever he might be called | may refer to perhaps I would not err very widely is fidered a person of any consequence in the Govern- and really the poor man was much to be pitied; (a know whose shop it was until afterwards ) did not ment, and he thought him a most effectial one; if laugh) night after night he had to answer Mr. Fox, know the meaning of the invendoes in the publicathe Kingly power was necessary to the Constitution, and to be auswered by Mr. Pitt ! and 1 fay what tion, then his Majelly ought to be free from all fuch re- more could the poor man do thus placed between

open, candid, and manly manner, as the Honours, not minute his meaning. He thought them very a partner of the Witness. Witness profiteds to prefer his charges. (Hear.) One thing he must duct of the affairs of this country, and men who lent as stated in the publication, and he explains take the liberty to add, and that was, that he trult- confequently ought to be removed from the conduct the different phrases. Private States Offices and Iwer them, and not where he could have no oppor. | cerded in driving them from the helm. Put much

equally responsible with every other of the then fer- the Noble Lord's public conduct, according to the had be been a private individual, he could not le- written by the prisoner; heard that the pulsoner had dictates of his own discretion.

Strangers were withdrawing, when

as the House was on the point of dividing, he pre- You say that he was no competent as any private never knew him to write any thing else in that P. bring furward one fingle new fact ; and that being fumed that there was no Gentleman prefent who in- individual, whose reflectation had been legally re- per; he is not Editor of The Evening Herald, whose tended to offer himself; if there was, be (Mr. cognized-I challenge you to the proof of that, I vecasional writer to the bell of his belief; witness Whitbread) now called upon him to rife, and he affirm, without feer of contradiction, that had the not a partner in the Paper or in any other, and the should most cheerfully give way; if there was not, King at that period been tried as a private subject, was. - When the witness first read the publication he should proceed to reply to the little which had that the Lord High Chancellor, whom I now see he understood it aconce, and had no doubt builting Why did not the Hon. Gent. bring forward this been faid, premting at the same time that it would be cute, would have propounced him incompetent for the character "A Curious Divine," was the Red not be fair towards him in any Gentleman who in- | bufinels (hears) | [Here Mr. Perceval figured his | H. Quade. tended speaking, not to speak now, but wait till differt. ] reason seemed to be, because that phylician's evi- he had concluded. He had waited a confiderable The Right Monourable Centleman may tols his time in deference to the feelings of two individuals head-but this is all that he can do-if he could house of the priloner in Abbey-treet. This was feelings of two individuals head-but this is all that he can do-if he could house of the priloner in Abbey-treet. This was feelings of two individuals head-but this is all that he can do-if he could house of the priloner in Abbey-treet. more nearly connected with one of the Noble Lords | have done more, we should have heard him-as (Sidmouth), and he waited for some time in respect | Speak he must, for who has be to speak with him? to the feelings of that Honourable Gentleman, who If A laugh ! ] It had been figuratively faid, the "was to far better, as to be capable of transacting bu. | sertainly was prefent, yet who had been marvel- the blind, the halt and the lame had been enlitted

the competency of any individual could be; and the able Member had a right thus to allude to private, were dumb from the old reason that they could not question was, whether in such a case an individual matters no way connected with the matter before fay anything upon any subject, and the Rt. Hon. Gent would not have been allowed to be competent to the House. If, however, the Honourable Gentle- (Mr. Perceval) can be dumb, only because it is a lubtransach his own affairs? He was not in the habit | man wanted a reason from him why he did not Tpeak, Ject upon which nothing can be faid ; for furely, if of to often feeing his Majefly at that time as some of he frankly owned it he his reason, that did he speak | any thing could a fail, that Right Honourable the other Ministers, but he perfectly well remem- for an hour, he could not add one word to the able | Gentleman could do it. Mr. Whitbierd next probered having one interview with his Majesty, which speech delivered by the Nole Lord (Calleteagh) ceeded to comment on the facts afferted by him, and kers, daily witheffes the son of the gospel journey.

Maielly was as much in his perfect mind as many of not likely to trave the benefit of that Monourable lieved, who inforcted that at the time the King those who considered themselves at that time, and Gentleman's powers, he should proceed at once signed a commission, he was at that moment under now, capable of talking on the most important and to reply very briefly to what had been advanced; the coeffice care of D. Sunmous and his keepers? ferious subjects in that house, as patierus of all the and, in the first place, be contended that not one (Hear, hear!) He then recited the facts frated by

would be glad to adopt the motion of the Honour- Honourable Gentleman had thought it prudent and fittently with their duty to their country, negative able Gentleman, which would afford them to fair an different to give a fil at vote upon fuch a question. - has proposition. occasion of doing for Instead of this, siowever, the 4 The case (laid Mr. Whitbread) in before the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable Gentleman Houses I reft it upon a flatement of facts, and 108-Majority against the Motion 117 .- Adhave retorted toon the Hon. Gent. who brought for. I that thatement is not attempted to be controverted ; journed. ward the motion, and made a charge against him the alleged facts are not disputed by that Noble for liasting luttered the acculation to have lain to long | Lord, to whole speech, in the opinion of the Right dormant. This was a curious way of answering an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bathurfl) nothing can be argument: it was in fact no answer. The Hun, added in behalf of persons implicated. To the No Gentleman was not bound to bring it forward foon. ble Lord, for his abundant perfonal civility, and er, nor might it have been proper to have done to. All more for thevery liberal credit he feems diffusion It was well known how, at particular periods of to give my motives, I have to return my thanks ; time, men in certain fituations are lo surrounded and but if justice requires me to pay this tribute to the tion of this nature would be altogether nugatory. very marked diffinction between the embarraffing No losce of time should shelter men, who had offi- kindness of the Noble Lord and the frank hoshity cial fituations, and have committed crimes, from be- of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Yorke). 1 ing called to account for their delinquencies. But | certainly cannot charge him with too much liberality the fact war, that the circumflances which gave rife in confirming my motives; but I crave nothing of under confideration took place, yet it now appeared vour to confole myfelf under the confciousnels of clearly, that Ministers did, when the King was ill, houest intentions. With respect to the Noble Lord transact bulinels with him of that high and import- I must again say, what I have faid before so often. ant nature, which they ought not to have done .- | that really the Nuble Lord is at times quite mercilefs With respect to the Lord Chancellor, he certainly, in his kinducle (a laugh !). He meets a political from the superior nature and consequence of his of antagonist in a way so possibled and so gentlemanly stable. Mr. O'Connell, in a very animated speech liable a conjecture to explain an innendo was to be fice, flood foremost in the line of culpability; and in as to ditarm his adversary of the ordinary means of the Noble Lord had voluntarily undertaken to there legislators and so on, may be very pointed and good the responsibility with him. He must protest against | when we come to find the application. The Genfufficient for the Noble Lord to be prepared to an | fomebody, but as I am otterly ignorant of what it | inflant. upon to account for his conduct as a Minister of that | attributing it tothat bouncing manner to which I have day. The Lord Chancellor, however, he thought | before alluded; that fort of air that will attempt to was particularly responsible. Great part of the No- | make weak things strong by speaking them in a ble Lord's argument had been misapplied; and it strong way. The mistake may not be particular to was impossible, in his opinion, for any man to be- the Right Honourable Gentleman, but I recollect lieve, that the King could be in a proper flate of when he was one of the Ministers in 1804, his tone mind to transact public bufinels, when fach perfons to night reminded me that he was then under cor-

ed the Hon. Baronet would confine his attacks to of them; this was Mr. Put's opinion, and he act- wh re torged Staffips were fold, &c. those places where he ( Lord Calllereagh ) could an ed upon it, for he left no effort untried till be inchas been faid upon the prefumed competency of we eat? "It is not; there is not a word of trust Sir F. Burder' replied, that at all times, and the King at that time; the question had been in it." Witness had often heard that Cox received in all places, he fhould flate he genuine opinions of touchingly put': Did the King do that, which, favours from Dignum; believes the publication and gally have done? It is contended that his compe- written in an Evening Paper .- How do you know The Question was here loudly called for, and | tency was the same; I deny it; and I am willing | he wrote in an Evening Paper? His name at to come to the test upon that one fingle point. How | figned to a letter addressed to the Public, wile Mr. WHITBARAD role to reply. He faid, that is this to be decided? By the papers I called for. fome perfonin a paper was between him and another

in his fervice; but, it spreared, that his choice Mr. BATHURST did not think that and Tionques tookin the DUMB alfo. His Right Hon colleagues which had not been attempted to be contradicted. Mr. Whit BREADthen faid, that as the Housewere | He affeed if there was a man in England who See

wirtues, and possessed of all the talent's necessary to of his affertious had been contradicted. He had fla- him to his opening speech, contending, as he went aguide and govern the fiell interests of a great nation. I ted nothing but facts, and nothing, of all he had af. | along, that not one of them had been denied, much Sir F. Burdert faid, be had liftened with at- ferted so facts, had been attempted to be contradict. lefe reforted; and concluded with putting it to the tention to a very long and elaborate speech of the ed. He had, indeed waited for the attendance of House, that if the King should shortly recover and Nuble Lord, from the whole of which he collected, the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Bathueft). sgato unfortunately relapte, where were the provithat all the Noble Lord wished was to be put in a and it was most true that he had attended ; that he fi ma for the integrity of the Executive Power, if fituation in which he and his colleagues might have had, according to his own flewing, heard the bell the conduct of Minuters in 1804, were to be fancan opportunity of the wing their innocence. It would defence that could be offered in defence of his Noble tioned? But if that conduct was thought unwor "therefore be natural for him and for the House to Relative; and though that defence did not attempt thy of that fauction -if it was not to be excusedsuppose that the Noble Lord and his Colleagues | the truth of any one of the facts, yet the Right | becalled upon the House to Tay how they could, con-

The House then divided - Ayes 81 - Noes

# DUBLIN.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

# FRIDAY, MARCH 1."

Before the Commission on Tuesday last, in the cale of the King against Walter Cox, Counsellors O'Connell and M'Nally objected to an error in the indictment; the point being referred for the oninion of the Twelve Judges. Lord Norbury flated cy, he has fallen into hands, that will bring the to Mr. Cox, that the objection was good, and that a new indictment must be prepared. It was pro- jail under sentence of death, waiting on the built to this charge have not been long known; and al- the Right Honourable Gentleman. He may con- poled to admit Mr. Cox to bail, pending the dexterity of the hangman. The walle already mide

Mr. Cox was again put on his trial for the fame publication, upon a new indictment charging him are fo imperious and ingenious, that our here # with having published it on the 22d of Feb. The every hour compelled to recruit the embarralled Attorney General stated the case. The purchase | funds of the fickly establishment." of the book was proved by Mr. Scott, a police conaddicated the Jury for the defendant.

Lord Norbury delivered a very luminous charge, ed the camp, when O'Daub, an Irifa Painter, vii and the Jury found the Defendant Guilty, who was represented as being taken into cultudy for drawing fentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and to that kind of ductrine, and he thought it would be tleman meant, perhaps, to lay fomething against stand in the pillory on Saturday next, the 9th the enemy, and in the drawing appeared upon one

> the Rev. Hayes Ouade, in an article under the head mean the Old Pretender. On the other fide weit of " A Curious Divine," published by him in the the letters P. S .- which was confirmed to mean the Irifh Magazine for the month of Feb. to which in- | Pretender's Son. But when poor O'Daub was dictment he pleaded not Guilty.

Mr. Charles Ball flated the cafe on the part of to Drury lane Theatre, came to take a drawing of the profecution, and then proceeded to the exami- the camp for a scene at the Play house, and the nation of witnesses, the first of whom was a Mr. as Dr. Simmons and Dr. Willis were called in; and tain circumstances of provocation-and, indeed, Bruce, who stated, that he had purchased the Irish not the Precender's Son, but merely meant Promp it was deemed accessary to keep them in constant at- those circumstances were rather irritating. There Magazine for the month of Feb. at a bookseller's ter's fide; tendance on his person. If the King was to be con- was Mr. Addington at the head of the Government; shop in Abbey-street, near Capel street; did not

The next witness examined was Mr. John Stevenfirsints as those imposed by the presence of such men two such grinding stones (general laughter.) - lon; the witness said he had the Magazine puras Drs. Willis and Simmons, before he could be Still, however, was the tone of the Right Honour- chaled for him at the shop of the prilorer; had a judged competent to transact the most important bu- shle Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) unsubdued, and he conversation with the prisoner two or three days affinele of the flate. If, on the contrarys the King bounced about with as much energy and effect as to ter the purchase of the book, at the Police-office, pleaded guiltywas held to be a mere puppet, to be occasionally night. And it was of this Government that the where the Priloner was giving bail for the publicabrought down to Parliament in a gilt couch, and to Mobie Lord had faid that Mr. Pitt had not at that tion in question; in the course of the conversation he used for the purposes of show alone; the argu. period diffinguished it with peculiar marks of his prisoner told witness that he did not mean him in confidence. Confidence I really the Noble Lord the publication; and affect witness how could you and entreated the lengty of the Court might be es-Lord Casterragh role to explain. The Ho- has such an inverted mode of disguising things by think yourself the person meant in it;" priloner tended to him. sourable Baronet had made allufions to film as a per. words, that one would suppose the greatest possible then speaking of Mr. Quade; said he knew him a for infliciently oppressed with the weight of personal favour which could be conferred on the Noble long time, and that he would never drop him ! at punishment. set outfibility - He would only afte of that Flouris Lord would be actually kicking him out of office the time of this converfation the information fworm able Baronet to prefer against him any charge which (a hough). The Noble Lord had argued that if against the prisoner was upon the table, and the he thought whichy the attention of the House. He the Government had not acted as it then did, they conversation related to it. Witness knows Digwould meet it fairly, and he hoped that Ilonoura: would have been the most miserable creatures; but num; witness then proceeded to date the origin of ble Buontt Willd being it forward in the fame fo were they charged by Mr. Pick to be: He did the dialer at the O. P. Te eth : Quade verei was

Crofs examined by Edi. Medially - Then the the ner described in the book is not such a dinner as pol

William Dignum, the next witness, fie lon is Luke Dignum,) purchaled the publication at the was not crofs examined. The publication beid read, was as follows .

### A CURIOUS DIVINE

" The Rev II \_\_\_\_\_, a Minister of the allablished church, now reliding in Dublin, buy be justly confidered as eccentric a character as any that has attracted the public notice for many your He became poffeffed of a confiderable form of more a fhort time fince, as a mairiage portion with his wife. This money he has embarked in ferenal reader: pawn broking is a favourate speculation. St. Andrew, the patron faint of pariff pawning no to his race bank, where he lite with her Inthe continer, examining the pawos and filling the dilling cates. When hours allowed by the law are over in this thop, he allow no to another bulinels, which if curving on with his affittance : this is watch make no zafter labour is over, at time-making, he adjourn for refreshment, to a neighbouring tavern, that " has opened in company with a notorious characle.

" Some few days fince, he and his worthy part ner in the Gudiron, made a requisition of all they friends, who, at the expence of a guines each, would affirt at a rubbe feaft, that was intended to celebrate the opening of the O. P.

guzzling and noify brutality

and the labours of the day are finished in silis

"The holy beef flake monger took the chair of this folema occasion, but, what fight more diffralls mg to the moral character, than to fee this wreich rounded by an affemblage of men, picked from the most notorious of the Newgate calendar, flying bankers, proprietors of private flamp-offices, Val Dulcimer's corps of black legs, jailors, turnkeys, pickpockets, highwaymen, and fuch other of the like fraternities, as the law has yet spared from the gibbet. The noife, confusion, and vice thole wretches exhibited, before the chaplain, may be well imagined; and the depravity of their chairman must appear of the most abandoned, profligate,

"Vice. we are told, will punish itself. Poor H -- will from be the victim of his own profligidivine vengeance, as forely as if he was bound in

Mr. McNally addressed the jury, to show hor erroneous ... from Mr. Sheridan's entertainment call a plan of Coxheath Camp, for the information of fide the very identical letters flated in the indictional Walter Cox was again indicted for a libel upon O. P .- which the wife Magistrates said, could only explaint he flated himfelt to be a painter belonging O. P. meant opposite the Prompter, and P. S. was

Mr. M.Nally proceeded to make other observe ons, to flow how doubtful the invendoes were. Baron George charged the Jury very brieff who found a verdict of guiley, without quitting the

The prisoner was then indicted for the same libit at the profecution of Luke Dignum, to which le

Mr. Dignum then addressed the Court, and difclaimed having any with that the prifoner should be posified upon his account, as he freely forgave him

Mr. Quade also addressed the Court to mitigate

Mr. Cox was fined od, for each libel. C. S. of Children and Control of the Control of the

WATERFORD-Printed and Published by the Proprietor . ARIHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quay-

# RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

Peica Foon-Pancal

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1811.

[Nomana ki, to5

metion spainst a Number of Carevata, as will convict them, who broke into the Hulbe of Richard Fitzgerald, of Cruagh, lat Night, manigled him in the Head dreadfully, and fired a Parcel of Slugaout of a Pistol at him, which have torn away a considerable Part of the Calf of his leg; on account of his having taken a House and some Ground, in the Neighbourhood.

AUCTIONOF POT AND PEARL ASHES

Be. &c. &c.

TOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED. O'N Monthy, the \$5th March, at 12 o'Clock precisely, at the Custom House, in Wexford, about 230 Casks POT ASHES, 49 Ditto PEARL ASHES,

700 Quebec STAVES and HEADING, 20 PLANK, and 142 OARS. Landed out of the Schooner Twilight, Captain Tweedal, grighted on the Rayto, near Wexford, Slat January last, on her Voyage from Morkreal to Liverpool, -And Immedigiety after will be sold-the Hull, Spara, Cables, broken Anchors, Sails, &c. of said Vessel, as they now lie at the Quay of Wexford. Rog Particulars, apply to Hatvey, Deaves, and Harvey, Cork,

gr to John & beon, Merchant, Wexford

TO BE LET. TROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT: FIF LO couts using about IA, 2R, 7P, parcof BAN-A DOGH, in the liberties of this City, at present in the Possession of Mr. Jiseph Kuox .- For Particulars, apply to WILLIAM KENRHEY, LM.
WHERFORD, Feb. 18, 1811.

MR. HEAD will & IIbis INTEREST in the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILIFORE, near PORTLAW. For Barticulars apply to Mr. HEAD, at Millort.

#### TO BE SOLD.

ERABE INTEREST in a valuable FLOOR MILE, with Extensive SIORES, nitrate in a fine Corn Country, and within 6 Miles of Dubin; or a Farm from 80 to 100 Acres, with a House and Offices, will be taken in Exchange, at a fair Value, any where similar let ween Rota and the Sea on the River Suit - For further Particulars apply at the

TO BE LET. TROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon,

RITHRA IN THE WHOLE, OR IN DIVISIONS, FERRE LANDS of UPPER BALLY DUFF, together with the adjoining TURBERY, containing about two himdired and twenty Acres, Plantation Measure, situate in the Barray of Middlethird, and within six Miles of the City of Waterford . - Proposals, in Writing, will be received by Lad Viscount Dokeracue, to be directed Clifton, Bristol; and Duplicates, by William Hill, Esq. Donerale

By No Promise of Preference has been, or will be go

TO BE LET. Bot Ten Years, (being the Minority of Jonn Conaker &, FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT.

FETHE well-inclosed Yard in William-street, lying ber tween the Lane leading to the Scotch Quay and Mrs. Chambers's House, together with old Houses bejoining said Yard, fronting said Quay, with Stables, Yards, and other Concerns size adjoining. A Map to be seen at Mr. Bamuel Rober's's Office Apolication to be made to Wm. Bishey, Esq. 26, Parliament-atteet, London, or mid much Roberto.

Garrison, Feb 13, 1811

TO BE LET FOR EVER. FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT, (WITH A STRE.)

In the Whole, or Two Divisions A BOUT Ninety-Nime Acres of the Lands of GARRI-Wexford, within 7 Miles of Wexford, and S of Taghmon, on which there it a good DWELLING HOUSE and OF FICES, fit for the immediate reception of a Gentee! Family auxo a CARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing -- Said Lands at mind in good MARL .- Proposala will be receive, 15 WILLIAM DAVIS, of said Place, who will show the Landa and close with a solvent Trant, when the Value is offered

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, ERFREY, AND FRREHOLD-ERS. OF THE COUNTY OF WITFORD. GENTLEMEN.

A 6 an Pleating of a Representative for our County is the precied shortly to said place, allow the to offer invisely lo vour Consideration at a Candidate for that high Honous. From the friendly Reception I have generally experienced, tay bope of success is very sanghine ; and give me leave sature you, should my wishes be accomplished, where it is my highest Amburns to succeed. I shall endervour, by n Conduct, to prove intracil not prevently of your Chaire By in active bud howest discharge of my Toust, and by Line of Conduct co-citizency to all my Fellow Sabie, to , by Allaying Public Animostics, and thereby promoting the Prospecity of my Country, and the Strength of the Empire at large, I conceive I shall best entitle myself go your future Fayour I wish to be judged by my Acfsons, not by my Paurantoira I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my person

Bespects to you, to solicity our Suffrages; and, in the mean I remain, with much Truth,

Your most obedient, humble Servant, ROBERT SHAPLAND CARES, Julior. Canles Boro, January 1, 18:1

REWARD to any Person that will give TWENTY GUINEAS ARRIVED to Joses Market and Son, per the Admiral I their interpolition upon any imaginary grounds.— I to be airbited and committed to prifor all persons.

[Here he read an extract. dated Inn. to all the state of th Waterford, 19th February, 1811-

> TO BE LET. FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Annestown, March II, 1811. PROR THE SCTH DAT OF MARCH HEXT. THE EARM and LANDS of RALLYMOLALA West.

in acparate Lous, viz - The I or held by Michael Barron, Esq except the WOODLANDS; that Part held by containing in all about 179 Acres situated within four Miles of Dungaivan, ... Application to be made to George Boate, Brq. Ducks-pool, Dungsiven. December 25, 1810.

TO BE LET. FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARON HERT,

And immediate homession given, BOUT Nincteen Acres of the Lands of CHRISTEN DOM, in the Liverties of the City of Waterford, which stands the shell of a Lodge, and a good Lime Kiln -The Ground can be manured with good Sand off the Pre mi es -Also to be let, a House in Waterford, opposite Christ Church, from the 1st of June next, now o copied b Jonn Robert B. Riq. - Sest in said. Church to be disputed of-Abent IA Acres of the Lands of Dunkit, in the County of Kilkering to be let from the 95th March next, now in be Possession of Mackey and Walsh Proposals to be made Mr. Ardegh, New St. est, Waterford.

# WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 9. Butter, first Quality, . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 000 od ]

- 1	third 0 Os. 04	m
1	Tallow (rendered) - + about 902, Od.	he
	Land (flake) 620. Od - 650 Od. \ nor Fine	[cl
. ]	craks rendered) = - 6011.00d = 7011.00d.	1
	Burnt Purs 40s. Od - 43s (td.)	cl
	Mess Pork, 32 Od, - 36s. Od.	T
١,	Beef, wannaman 24s, Od, - 42s Od	ar
	Ostmest 16x 0d 16x 6d	R
,	Flour, first Quality,	1
•	ercond, 500, 0d - 54, 0d - Ber	K.
.	third, 30 0d _ 450 0d	1-
c	fourth, 24. 0d - 321. 0d	10
	Wheat, 36. 04 38. 04 7	l a
	Barley, 19a, 01, - 71a, 0d. 1	111
-	Outs, (common) 11s, 6d, - 60s 6d per Bar-	1
	(potatoc) 17, 6d 00a 0d   rel.	160
	Men, 35: 0d 973. 0d.	di
	Costs, 5, Od 6s. Od.	1,0
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 0 - 64 T	n
	Potetort, nanananana 5 d. to 5d.	
	[(quatters) 4 d 634]	16
-	Dect. 1 (counts)	"
0	Matton, {(quarters) = 6 d Fid   ver lb.	1
f	Matton, (faints) 1. 74d Sper 1b.	ir
,	Vest 7 d 84d.	1

Train Oil, . . . . . . . . . Ool, to 471 per Ton Corn Returns for the tweek ending on Saturday. 915 Bacrela Wheat, )

1577 ---- Osts. 353 - Barley

PARLIAMENT.

BOURD OF COMMONS, MARCH 7. APPRAIS AND CASES IN FQUILY.

that Court."

After various remarks from Mr. Perceval, Mr. Newport, the motion was negatived. IRISH CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ponsonny faid, that in rifing to make the to the Houle, he felt great fatisfaction in feeing the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Weilefley Pele) in his place, whose letter, now lying on the table by the order of the Honfe, was the cause of the M tion with which he fhould conclude. Whether he (Mr Ponfonde) succeeded in his proposition or not, one good eff & he was convinced, would refult from the distuffion of it; the Right Honourable Charleman would feel himfelf called upon to flate was actuated in iffuing the lotter directed to the en-I us entire population. Ale was auxious to hear whathe facts were which could I duce Government to at the moment of the promulgation of this letter, ful affembly; by whole advice, and upon what making fome attempt to justify his conduct. After

Catholic Committee on that day. It flated, that then, he would begain alk, if this retrospective the Committee had agreed to address the Prince of caution were necessary, was the Committee per-Wales, that the Secretary had read feveral answers mitted to act to loang? All its acts were notorious, from the different counties to the chroniar letter ad- they were all known to the Government as its dreffed to them, and that they had expressed their own, or as the commonest transaction shat passed fatisfaction at the appointment of Lord Role, who before the public eye; yet no horice was taken was circulated as publicly as any Act was ever cir- much terror and abhorrence. The letter ordered Chefe proceedings went on unif the 12th of Februlegent, the letter to the Magistrares was promulreland. The House, no doubt, would defire to be entially as to justify and explain this feeming contrafign he would not aferibe to them & but it was necesfary that the House should be informed upon what motive it did ground, and upon what ground it was cording to the Conflitution under which we lived. he Crown had the power to enforce fuch laws as Mr. M. A. Pateira, after a variety of observa. Proclamation, and adopt that fair, liberal, and paions on this lubled, moved, a That a Committee | ternal mode of informing and caudoning the people. be appointed to fearen the Lorends of the Houle of If that had been done, the people would be intruct-

fome danger, unknown to Patliament at prefen , information, be felt himself justified in so doing? recapitulating his arguments, he concluded with mutt have been apprehended, or an affembly known If it was an unlawful affembly, why did he fuffer it moving to have been in exillence for two years and upwards, to exist so long, and exist in the very seat of Qu. 44 That an homble Address should be presented would not have been fligmatized as an unlawful af- veroment? Did be think it was not unlawful un- to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; requesting fembly. He had a Newspaper in his hand of great til he had published his letter? Or did lie, know- tout he would order to be laid before the House cos conculation in Ireland, from which he should read | ing it to be unlawful, think it right to connive at | piec of any Proclamations illued by the Lord Lieu. Some extracts, that the House might see he did not it? Why then did he alter his conduct? The let- tenant of Ireland in Council, relative to the A& come forward with flatements of his own, nor call for ter proceeded to direct that Magiltrates should cause against unlawful assemblies; also, copies of cases on

was elected by the county of Kerry, as one of the of it before, and it was permitted to conduct itself in managers of the Petition. ]-This document he faid, a manner which was afterwards regarded with fo ron, and except the story that Pace held by Thomas Whitty; culated in Great Britain, and was known \$4 days further that they should be arrested and committed before the publication of the letter against which his to priton, uniris buil were given the the first act of motion was directed. That letter was in reality of Government should be to order all Magistrates to great importance, it was an attempt to filence those proceed against the people. Was there any lenity who had formerly been allowed the privilege of com- in this proceeding? Was there any view to the plaining, a privilege which it was not usual to deny interests of the country, to policy, or to humanity? to the unfortunate; and to take away the right of Was this the kind of warning a people flouid expect petitioning the Crown, a right which Government | from a mild and beneficent Government? Besides, was not in the habit of prohibiting to the people of the Committee had done no all from the aft of Jathese countries. But supposing the Catholic Com- nuary, the date of Mr. Hay's circular le ter, up to mittee was an unlawfil affembly, why was it jer- the 12th of February. The Right Hon. G ntlemitted to exist fo long ! The paper from which he | man opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had had read was printed in the very city in which the faid there was no other cause for the proceedings Lord Lieutenant lived ; way did not that call the taken in Ireland, than Mr. Hay's letter; but he attention of the Government to their proceeding, if, | was glad the Right Hon. Gentleman most deaply indeed, it was to necessary to the well being of the interested was now prefert, that he might solwer for country that they should be checked is their designed himself. The order to commit hole persons, no At this time, it would be recollected, that the Ad- left bail were given, professed to be founded on a minifiration was not thought to be permanent, clause in the Convention Ach, which clause he would Reports had gone abroad and were pretry generally now read to the House. [Here he read the clauses believed, that a change was about to take place t which flated, & That every person proved guilty of but fill, if the mifchief was to great, as, from the fuch sets, in due course of law, should be confidenreafures reforted to, it must appear were considered, ed guilty of a high mildemeenour." It was coe could fearcely suspect the Administration of such | markable that the offence described in this ect was elish conduct as to resolve upon leaving the mil. | against persons meeting to sleet, and that it required hief behind them, as a legacy to their fucci fors .-- proof in the due course of law; but the offence delcribed in the letter did not amount to a breach of the ary, when, after the Prince of Wales was appointed peace. The rule in law, he believed, was, that anless the act amounted to a breach of the peace, the Maated for the first time by the Secretary of State for | gistrate, who was a Bustute Officer, could not dumand beil for treason, felony, or breach of the formed why it was confidered necessary to adopt peace; he could arrest, but for an act morely tood. his change of conduct, and what was the alteration in ing to a breach of the peace he could not. What he circumflances of the case, which varied it to el. | was the reason that in our law truth was a juffification for a libel, but not in an indictment, becouse it diction. It could not have proceeded from a wifh | tended to a breach of the peace; yet the Magifto involve the Regent in unpopularity; fuch a de. trate had no authority to arrest for it until the indictment was found | Even in coles of confpiracy and perjury, the fame rule was applicable; and he believed he might take it for a legal truth, that, for to be defended. The A& of Parliament referred to an a& only tending to a breach of the peace, no man in he letter of the Secretary of State, though a law would be committed to the first inflance, ... But when in Ireland, was never put in force before 1 and when | ther be was right to this or not; he appealended that it was to be put in force against the alleged pro- the Magistrates could not commit any one open the ceedings of fo great a portion of the population of authority of the circular letter. The words of the that country, ministers should at least have considers letter were, or attending, voting, or acting, or have ed as to the best means of taking such a step. Ac. ing attended, roted, or acted;" but the words of the Ad itfelf were much more contious and equitable; they were, it if any person hould attend and had laid dormant for any time, but were again be- vote, or by any other means vote or set, &c." fo come secreffery in the revolution of events ; and the I that it did not, like the letter, make the bare atusual course was by Proclamation by the King in tendance criminal. The law was fired enough, Council. The Lord Lieutenant was the represent and perhaps needed no addition of severity. But rative of M of ity in Ireland, and he was furprized there were other circumftances connected with the that the Lord Lieutenant in Council did not iffue a transaction as extraordinary as this. When for nourable Gentleman fent two police officere, to difperfe the Committee, the officers demanded who Lords, to afcortain the number of Appeals now be- | ed in a manner the most footbing; and by an ait. | they were, and being answered that they were not fore that House, and to report the fame; alfo, to | thouse the most impressive. The Lord Lieutenant | the Catholic Committee; went away perfectly faafcertain the number of Motions and Questions de- and Council, among whom were the Lord Chancellor, tiefled. Whatever afpet the letter itself might cided and heard in the Court of Chancery during the A torney and Silicitor Generals, and Teveral bear, the meffengers be fent were certainly meffenthe last fire years, and the arrests of bufinels in other great Officers of the kingdom-thefe would gers of peace and barmony ; they had not fuch tera have great weight upon the minds of the people of rific notions of the danger as he had himself, or they Ireland. He should have thought that is common | would not have taken their own words for it. Afe Adam, Mr. Simoni, Sir S. Romlly, and Sir J. prudence the had almost laid in common justice ter dwelling for fome time sponthe messages between -they were bound to adopt this course, in order, Mr. Pole and the Catholic Committee, as went into that, while they found it necessary to awake the ri. a train of argument for the purpose of showing that gene of the law, they might give the people every if it were an unlawful aftembly; it flould not have Motion which he should have the honour to sub-nit affurance of the good satentions of the Government, been permitted to fir as it had done since; He wished He wished to be informed also whether his Majele to know whether Coveroment had found that it had y's Low Officers were consulted, and whether the been miftaken in point of law or fact, whether it had lever had the fanction of their authority? In this discovered that the affembly was not unlawful; and letter was contained directions to the Sheriffs to or. | that the intention was not dangerins } He did not der all the Magittee ee throughout Ireland to act attribute any intention to the Government of free according to its infructions. If the necessity was land, good or bad, because he did not underfiend to engeet as to prevent even the delay which would it; it was altogether incomprehentible; sind he be exquired to advise with the Lord Lieutenant and hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would be able to Council, a few moments would have been fufficient folve the enigets. The proceeding was one of the the motives by which the G-veroment of Ireland to confult those who were in the habit of advilling greatest momen to Ireland; and to the kingdom at the Cown in Low cafes; did the Right Honoura. large, Ireland was already, from different caulles; tire Migiftiacy of Ireland, and commanding them ble G utlemen avail himself of that? The letter fufficiently irritated; and, if he might judge from to arrell under certain propositions three-souths of warned the Sheriffs that an unlawful assembly was the newspapers, the measure of the Right Hodourfitting in Dublin, calling itself the Catholic Coin. The Gentleman had created the lorent feeling in the mitter; he would with to know why the Rt. Hon. Roman Catholics of Ireland-a circumstance which adopt fuch a proceeding, for he must suppose that | Gentleman colled the Catholic Committee an dulawe | he was confident would shew the propriety of his

The heads of the principale. When the spirit founded on the principles of substantial institute. He grievances, that all heats might be united in a com why? he came against the strong am, weintly whows the profecution to linng in lerrere informations are thus liable to be converted into an well Knew, however, that it was contrary to the law mon caule. unumations are thus habte to be converted into an weighness, that it was contrary to the law mind capitally then moved for a lift of all the in. Is me realouing would hold upon the full oct of a lift of all the in. Is me realouing would hold upon the full oct of an engine of power and authority, it must be the height of England to subject the crown to the payment. His Lordship then moved for a lift of all the in. of blindiels not to fay flopidity, to fay that the of colts. But he thought that there should be forme dividuals profecuted on ex efficie informations for demeanors, where the Defendant was expelled by Dower is not to 189 itupionty, to tay that the or conta. Dut me thought that there income out to 1801 to January 1811, and of the fame formidable accusers. The different in filling likel, from January 1811, and of the fame formidable accusers. The different in filling likel, from January 1811, and of the fame formidable accusers. power is not made to some, and has been abused, check to the power of the sound of the number of periods considered in confequence was only in the weapon-it was the land has the land has mutariy to two things regarding thole powers which | isid of the dangers retuning from the dicentioniness therein do not be desired of the prefs, it was puffible, he thought, to recon. | Lord Existing the lands of the admin of the prefs, it was puffible, he thought, to recon. Saularly to two things regarding those powers which nistrature of justice. The first of these related to imprisonment. He was of apinion that the power of Imprisoning individuele in different jaile was a power that was highly necessary and expedient, and a power that might always be frequently exercised to the advantage of the culprit; but then it was necellary that that particular jail felected for him ment. This was the more effecially necessary, the history of pur country, to simes in which some had discharged his office throughout the whole of fair and just trial, which freed him from punishment when the surher, the person who was principally of our most celebrated classical productions made that time. It was a motion, in his mind, tending because he was bilane; and this rivetted the admin guilty, was not selected, but the printers and pub- their appearance. In them there will be found at- to bring the administration of justice into contempt. nistation of the laws in the effects of the public. lithers of the libellous production. It was undoubt. tacks upon the men in power, and the measures Such a proceeding on the part of the Noble Lord while it shewed the excellence of the English Co edly hard and ornel, to fend these men, who are model to say them, to say the least of them, not yield could only be founded in caprious and capriou quarters of the kingdom, and at a great distance ductions of the present day. Let them take tions was the object of the Noble Lord, he might bailt or intemperate expections in delivering that from the management of their ordinary birliness. On Pope for an example, and reflect on the severity certainly have obtained that object without troubling timents. He was not prepared to lay, but semest the other point he did not with to say much, indeed, of time of his productions; and yet those pro. the House on the question. Indeed, nothing could relation might be necessary; still, let it come is he could have wilhed that it had not been necessary ductions subjected him to no prosecution. Mr. be obtained with a greater facility, as there was a fore the House in the shape of a bill, when the mi for him to have touched on it at all, namely, the Pope, however, was certainly never thought very regular and correct index. Would their Lordships liey of it might be discussed. He vindicated in fubject of Special Juries. But so to many various well of by the Government under which he lived .- pay any attention to a motion for diffurbing the the legality of the meature, as acknowledged by a reports, fo thany various infinuations, founded or Look to feveral of the productions of Swift slook public opinion, for feeting the regard of the people great legal authorities. If Mr. Dunning, and obtain unfoun led, have been in circulation relating to Spe- to many of the libels which have been feverely pu. at variance with the differibution of justice, and upon who had been named, were advocates against the cial Juries, an investigation into the subject became nished at former periods in the history of this coun- no evidence of any abuse, but merely upon the so- law, he could only complain of their inconsistence Imperiously needlary. The observation of Lord try, and then look back to the libels which had oc. litary instance of an extension of clemency to the for when the Attorney General engaged them was Hale gave a countenance to an unfavourable opinion curred within the last three or four years. Fie did Morning Post? No man could dispute but this had himself, and they were ready enough to be form of Special Juries; for it was that great man's opi. not mean to justify the licenticulue of the press; been always the law of the land. Indeed the No. | gaged, they never faid a word against the exercise 'nion that the application of Special Juries was not but it did not follow that every thing which might ble Lord might as well dispute, that the King had of this power, which they had termed obligation To favourable to the administration of justice as be construed into a libel was descripted punished to the Crown which covered his brow, as when employed on the opposite side. To be like that of common Juries. If that opinion was ment, The danger of too ftrick an interpretation of argue that Informations were not legal, which had the Noble and Learned Lord (Esskine) had being untitled to weight formerly, it was entitled to the laws on this fubject was greater than from an been acknowledged from the earlieft times, and remuch more now't very material alterations had ta- opposite conduct; for there was much greater danken place regarding Special Juries of late years. So ger to be apprehended from the preis becoming the period,—(Hear, hear, from the Ministerial fide.) This was a question to be argued in a grave and —Whatever might be faid of the present Attorn Second, it was in the option of both parties in any the purpose of maintaining prejudice and delution, confiderate manner.—(Hear, hear, from the Op-Juli, whether the cause should be tried by a Special than from being abused by persons, who, for the position side.)—He was not afraid to encounter that Jury or a Common Jury. The law, however, ex- Take of a livelihood, might choose to indulge in clamour; for he had been accustomed to face and prefuly provides that in capital cases no Special principles of malignity. Juries shell be aslowed. What does the law mean His Lordship then said that many persons would sooner than be subservient to its influence. — (Hear, in this? Dies it not mean that Special Juries are affent to the truth of these observations, who would hear, hear.) - The Inte Act which enabled the of. less favourable to the criminal than Common Juries ? say that they were all very proper, and deserving of ficer of the Crown to hold the party to bail, had thors. As to the liberty of the press, it made be When the or limb are at ftake, a Common Jury can attention in ordinary cases; but the French Revolu- been objected to. Now what was the abuse which matter what professions he should make, for they plone my the crime. He did not fay that Special Varies were dels favourably disposed to a Defendant | might formerly have been expedient was now to be | not more than one had been held to bail under this than Common Juries; but he faid that it was neces- avoided. At the period of the French revolution, flatute, and that was a case where the person algainst on the subject. Tary to enter upon an inquiry, to prove to the world he never could be brought to entertain an opinion of whom the Information was laid proceeded to aggrawhat foundation there was for fuch an opinion. If any danger to be apprehended by this country from vate the offence, by immediately reprinting the libel. there is no foundation, if the opinion is erroneous, the mioption of very different fentiments ; but when Such was the only inflance, and their Lordships It is had policy to endeavour to stiffe all inquiry. If | those sentiments were en ertained during the French | might well be adonished after what had fallen from so shufe find be found to exift, the circumstance Revolution, they were then at least in elligible .- the Noble Lord. These attacks upon the legality lest by the Noble and Learned Lord (Ellenbeit) Bould be made as clear as day, and the public will Now, however, at the distance of ten years from of legal administration were calculated to fow the | rough), had effectually determined his opinion. In be latisfied. He did not mean to throw any impu. that event, when the dangers to be apprehended feeds of discontent amongst the people : instead of the administration of justice, for the from the doctions diffused by the French press was which, why was not a Bill introduced for the par-Administration of justice ought not only to be com. no longer in existence, he could not see what appli. pose of repenling the law itself? and then the fair pletely pure, but mould not even be suspected. It cation the French Revolution could have to the and only question which could be discussed, the exbecame, therefore, the more necessary not to firink question. It reminded him of a Gentleman, who pediency of so doing, would come under their con. from inquiry at present. When Special Juries were | whenever he was urged to make a speech on any not ellowed when life or limb was concerned, that particular Tubject, or to make any great exertion circumstance alone gave a right to enter upon an whatever, used to allege that he could once have inquiry. It was not his intention, at prefent, to done fo, before he had the meables. In this way prove any thing against Special Juries; but he was he could no imagine what the French revolution the motion altogether. entitled to fay, that perfore accused of a libel were had to do with the discussion of the present diel ion. exposed to this disadvantage; that they were pro. It has been said that in times of great danger; any ceeded against in a way not allowable in capital of. restrictions upon the power of the Crown upon this ed Lord had throughout his speech totally misreprefences, and that they were tried by Juries not allow. fubject, would endanger the power of the country, sble in capital profecutions. He begged to call their and add to the power of he enemy. What attach, Lordships attention to the policy of the mode of ment there could be in the people of this country to proceeding in regard to libel, Of all punifiments, he enemy it was beyond his power to fec. Among! which it holds out. But taken in this point of view, lo odious and abominable, nothing to destructive him, but he must recoll the in that House he was stood, this might be effected without the productive him, but he must recoll the in that House he was stood, this might be effected without the productive him, but he must recoll the interest of the productive him, but he must recoll the interest of the productive him, but he must recoll the mass stood, this might be effected without the productive him, but he must recoll the mass stood, this might be effected without the productive him, but he must recoll the mass stood, this might be effected without the productive him, but he must recoll the mass stood and abominable, nothing stood and abominable and abominable with the productive him, but he must recoll the mass stood and the mass stoo the object ought undoubtedly to be the example in what respect is the prosecution of libel proper and of the interests, and inimical to the policy of bound to conforth to rules which were applicable to advantageous to the community? The crime is not, the people whom he ruled; as his vile refi all without exception. That Noble and Learned but the confequence of it is intressed a hundred fold. Itaints on the liberty of the prels. It may be Lord would recollect one rule contained in the Or. If libels appear, is they most frequently do in pe. Isid, indeed, of the liberty of the press, that der Book, to which every Peer must submit, that Noble Friend (Holland) should divide the Holl riodical publications, they are doomed to live but it may be licentious; that it may lead to ex. it was diforderly to rife and interrupt any Lord at might be subject to no misconception, he beggi for a very few days; but If they are again revived ceffes, and that it may even ultimately lead to the time he was delivering his fentiments. He had shortly to flate the grounds on which that vote work by the ex officie information of an A torney General, the greatest possible diffusion it hereby given to

them, and he confequences of the offence become mnormoully aggravated and increased. or to frate to the court, from the difficulty of pro. ] curing witnesses, on some other meterial circum. tured In laying thir, he did not mean to centure examination Mobile take place.

faid of the dangers refulting from the licentioufnels, thereof during that permit.

tion had quite altered the nature of things, and what had taken place? Why their Lordhips mull know danger as far as it could go. It was not fitting to al. and Learned Lord; and he must say, that the whole misconception which prevailed in the mind of the From the circumftances which lie had frated, from that liberty did not possess. It could never engen. Invered. He never had faid, that it was upon any the cases which he had addaged, and the enumera- der in the mind of a native of this country. What, act of clemency being improperly shewn by the tion of hardhips to which individuals were liable in ever may be thought of the bad confequences which prefent Attorney. General, he grounded his prefent configuration of this abuse, it would naturally be in- accompanied the freedom of the ancients, and of the motion; no, it was from the valt increase of informaquired, what was the remedy he had to propose ! excelles with which their history abounds, no man tions, and the different conduct pursued by that Constitution, and bottomed on the earliest precedes The subject, however, was not in that stage in which will yet venture to affert that the licence of speech Law Officer, when a periodical publication came of our history. He would go farther; and say, the it became necessary to give his opinion of the usture | which they enjoyed diminished in them the inclination in his way which was subscribed to the wishes of he believed it to be a most necessary instrument of of this remedy. It might be, perhaps, proper that of at all-times oppoling a foreign foe. That very that political party to which he belonged. This the Government. Such a power; he therefore con Tomething should be proposed in the shape of a refor French Revolution, against which so much abuse had conduct called for inquiry, and needed examina- ceived was properly lodged in the hands of the O lution for the procuring of the prevention of ex offi- been poured out in this country, was a comarkable tion. cio informations against those concerned in periodi. example in proof of what he had been afferting. Did Lord Ersning addressed their Lordships in a Noble Friend had said tend to question this propovel publications after the laple of a certain time; to that liberty deaden the opposition of the French na- very able speech, in which he professed himself the fition? (Hear! hear!) So far from it, flat compel the Attorney General either to bring the tion to a foreign enemy? The evils of the Revoluti- last person in the world to do any thing which could frankly and diffinchly made this acknowledgment perion accused to trial, or to evter a noli profequi, on may be leated to have exceeded the benefits de- have a tendency to disparage the Administration of and confined his Motion to an inquiry whether the

Isllowing colts to persons exposed to expences by of secrifice and privation became the duty of the back to its original intention. The law gave and unfounded profecutions, it was certainly on of Subject, then was the time to begin the redress of affishance to a man indicted for High Treatmine

of the prets, it was positive, no thought, to recon. at the motion of the Noble Lord. That Noble a party, because they were men, no doubt respect And with regard to the licentiousness of the prefs, Lord had not confined himself to any one specific ble and honest, but they were men generally nedw And with regula to the incentionine of the piers, Lord information filed in the King's Bench, but he had the influence of the Government., It was of a ne man their Lordnips were not suny junges of the moderally marved for all informations filed ex officio, things, definable that the administration of the last for if their Lordships were to look back generally marved for all informations filed ex officio, to the hiltory of any free country they would always for the course of ten years, from the 1st January in should be popular; and never a prouder inflance in find that in the opinion of men in power the present 1801, to the end of December 1801. It was a curred than when Hadfield, who shot at our grade period was the period which was most licentious. It | most extraordinary proceeding to bring a charge | our Sovereign in a public theatre, surrounded by would be advantageous to look to former 'periods in against the conduct of every Attorney-General who chorus of his people's affection, was brought to

to check tumult and clamour, and he would die

LORD HOLLAND role, in explanation, to defire justice from their Lordships. The Nuble and Learn- advice and under the direction of Ministers; he would

fented what he faid. Lord Errankokován role-Lord HOLLAND continued—he faid he would tended to be east on him therefore, it should be don't not give way. The Noble and Learned Lord might directly and explicitly. If it was the object of the Il the odious acts of hat enemy there was nothing administer the laws; an i justly expect obedience to Noble Mover merely to regulate the law as it me scenes of bloodshed and confusion. But when risen to explain, and he was in the strict line of his be given. And he was the more anxious to he allowed this, he certainly carried the principle of duty when he adverted to the speech of the Noble clearly understood, after witherfing the extent of the cribe evil qualities to the liberties of the prefe, which that liberty did not possess. It could never engen, livered. He never had faid, that it was upon any what had fallen from his Noble Friend. He feet

rived from it; and it may be also stated that the the Law. Informations ex officio, he admitted, had juit and necessary power had not been misapplied advantages of the excessive liberty of the press were been acknowledged as the law of the land in all (Hear I hear !) In Support of the grounds with Sances, for infrances why the relat could not pro. more than compensated by its dilad vantages? Sut surely times. The question for their consideration was, he laid for this Motion, he quoted the opinions tred within a limited time; and for the fake of pro. it will not be infifted that it facilitated theway to fo, whether there might not be an ill-gal mode of dif- Lord Hale and Mr. Juffice Bischftone-opinion Viding that, after the obtaining of a verdice, judg. reign weaders. That very liberty of the press which charging the duty which in itself was legal; and which had fearcely been noticed, much less control ment that immediately follows on at leaft; that the Bonaparte has thought fit to suppress, was found to without the smallest disrespect to the Attorney Ge- verted by the Noble and Learned Lords. Held En cualitances shall be in the discretion of the court. be the mast powerful instrument in extending the con. netal, or his Mobile and Learned Friend (Lord El listened with the deepest attention to the speecht) Thele were the three most material points to be fe. quests of the French Revolution. What could be lenborough), he must contend that it was a princi- the Noble and Learned Lords; in expectation more extravigant than to imagine that the people on ple in the conflictional Law of this country, to hearing formerling that should controver this dethe Eonduct of the Attorney General. He was this fide of the Channel, a people attached to their be jealous of every power in whatever hands the trie. But no dttempt whatever had been mide aware of the many eltimable qualities of that learned own habits and manifers, should ever become attach- fame was lodged. He referred their Lordships to them for this purpose. If then Mr. Judice Blad Bantlemans It was negellary, however, that that ed to the enemy of this country. All reasoning and the conduct of the Legislature after the act of E4- stone had described informations ex officio as a mode build fould be inquired into; and that the fullest all experience would lead to a very opposite conclus ward III. which related to High Treason: the proceeding of a most summary and peculiar chart fion. It was the illakim of our ancestors that when Judges were constantly perverting that statute, and ter, not easily to be reconciled to the generally With religible to the act of the pilliam III. the country was in dangers and when every degree the E-gillature were as frequently bringing there to the Confliction, as an inflitiment in the

this to the State; and if the object of his Noble of the Legislature anxious trace the laws of the measur this day in the Chair, Friend, on understanding that in the course of three land justly administered, I have only acted in obediyears 4% criminal informations had been filed, when ence to the duties which those characters impose, in during the fix preceding years the number was but doing all in my power to promote an investigation, Sateen, was to procure an authentic flatement of this where there appears ground to believe the puffibility fact, with what truth or propriety could be be of abule," wharged either with irregularity or mant of candour? The question was put and the House divided. The effect of his Motion could not be mil dievous it might be highly beneficial. It was at all periods beneficial to fatify and affore the public mind, to dilipate its doubts, and extinguish its suspicions .-If an extraordinary authority was exercised, the country ought to be convinced that it was not exerciled except on principles of just, government -When fuch a flatement as had been made was before them of the extent to which criminal informations had been carried, it behoved that Houle to confider well the nature of this spreading innovation, and its possible tendency to superfede Grand Juriesaltogether. (hear, hear.)

The Earl of Liver poor flated, that when infor 'm ation was moved for, it was incumbent on the mover to hew the necessity that existed for its production. He could not confider the increased name ther of profecutions as any evidence of unufuel rigour in the Crown Officers. This increase was probably more properly to be afcribed to the prodigious increatein the number of periodical publications, callder extent, from the great multiplication of newl- aft indispulition. papers and journals of every description. He knew it had been compared that the prefent Attorney Ge peral had exercise a more than usual severity in the execution of his office. He could himfelf, however, hear witness to the contrary, and tellify to the haacted. Among the whole of the prif cations he alt. :had inflicted, only two acquittals had taken place. In many cales where an epology had been made, or the original author named, all further proceedings torney General had not only discharged his office owed him the greatest obligations.

potice those imputations which have been thrown

Lord. However deficous I may be of fuch an ac

guirement, I much fear that in the discussion of

country. I shall never equal the calm and dignified

manner and language of this Nible and Learned

that from to imply any doubt in question of his pub.

he conduct, and he has expressed his fentiment of

the House, whether in the Noble and learned Lord's

representation and flatement he did not greatly err?

I believe that on fuch occusions as the prefent the

regular course is that which I have adopted, to move

for the production of the requifite information. 1

flated in the outfet that my immediate object was not

to alt-r but to regulate the law, and to regulate it

by the spirit of that A& which was first passed to

to which that mode of proceeding had been applied.

Supposes, in the case of The Morning Post, of the

lenity which was shewn towards it by the present

Actorney General in entering a note projeque upon

gott. But I did ster, that I could produce inflan.

ces where the author, printer, and publisher have

been all comprehended in the fame punishment, as

all accessary to the same offence, and instances allo

in which the confers of what is called a libel have

been felected and preferred for profecution to the

original authors of the publication. I do not

mean to impute any blame to the prefent Attorney

General, or to throw out the flightest accidation

wainft him - he may have acted upon the best

and wifest principles, and he may have display-

ed the most indulgent kindness and forbearance

towards the general interests of the Piels-My

argument is, that the flatement which I have

made does afford prima facte evidence of the

suffice and expediency of an inquiry. - Infor-

marion is all I afk; I neither pledge your Lord-

thips or mylelf to any ulterior proceeding. If my

Italement shall be confirmed, then it is my intention

to propole fome regulations appertaining merely to

time, and limiting the periods to which the three

stages of the process may be protracted. I have it

not at prefent in contemplation to move the repeal of

the late Act, but if no Bill for that purpole shall be

though I cannot agree in the opinion, that party

feeling has an improper or dangerous eff ch, and be-

lieve on the contrary that it has a powerful tenden-

questions involving the rights and interests of my

Lord GROSVEN DE remarked, that he role oil o flate, that the arguments of his Noble Fred (Holland), unanswerable as they appeared to he to be, and unanswered as they had been cettain Noble Lord, after leveral observations, declared h intention of supporting the motion. Lord REDESDALE faid, that so it had not ber This lot to inflitute any profecutions for libel, while he was Arsorney General, he could at les fideration. There was not the [mallelt resion for give an unbiaffed vote on this occasion. Fr thus ranfacking the files of the King's Bench; in- his acquaintance with the Gentleman who so deed their Lordships had things of more importance filled that Office, he was enabled to fay, the

legient than he (Lord Eldon), who, when A

torney General, never let a publisher or printer et

cape because he gave up the author. No, he pre

ecuted the printers, and he foon got rid of the

one of any man, and therefore he should fay bother

to attend to, and he should hope they would reject he was fure no man could feel more par than he in discharging the likelome duties of his in ation. It had been infinuated, that he acted by the not deny that this might be formetimes the ak but it ought to be remembered, that he alone responsible. (Hear! hear!) If any 6'ame wai The Marquis of LANSDOWNE faid, as her

noxious that the vote which he should give, if is concurred in the opinions of the Learned Lords sk had spoken that night, that the process of informs tion was (andioned by the whole practice of the ficers of the Crown. But did any thing which bi

Contents - - - 12 Non-Contents - - 34 LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5. & His Majelly is nearly in the same state torday in which he was yesterday." WEDNESDAY, MARCH &.

at His Majelly goes on well." The pregnancy of Bosaparte's Emprela, Maria Louise, although little alluded to in the Paris Pa. pers, is to far advanced as to approach to a confine nent, as appears from the following paragraphic the Moniteur :-

The Emprese, though in the ninth month of her pregnancy, attended male to-day in the chanel of ed for by the general diffusion of knowledge. He the Palace of the Thuilleries. It is thought that "Had not think that the present age was more diffin- her Majefly, as the time of her confinement is fo guilhed for the licenticoforts of the prefs than any | neur, will no longer go out of her apartments; he antecedent period; but it certainly had a much wi- is extremely well, and has not fultained the flight

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Falmouth, Narch 4, 1811.

" Windsor March 7. re His Michy le going on favourably." According to the annexed letter, nothing of mobitual mildrefs and conflant lenity with which he had ment had occurred in Portugal up to the 26th

Arrived this day the Speculation cutter, Drer, Malter, in fix days from Libon ; the brings nothing had been flaved. He was fatisfied that the At- news By all the deferters from the French army. with to be wance and ability, but that the country | fhortly be obliged to retreat or rifque an action 1 in the event of the latter, the British troops feel no Lord HOLLAND - My Lords, I truft I fill Tear as to the refult .- The British troops are in high fland excused, when I flate that I rife principally to | health and spirits .-

out by the Noble and Learned Lord (Elleubo-" We now find, by the Ehza, that Sir J Yorke had not actually arrived at Lifhon, but was rough) egainft me, of my want of candour and opennels on this occasion. Certainty, my Lords, the within a day's fail of Lifton, when the Eliza met habits of my life have not qualified me to display the his squadron tlanding for it with a fine leading fair wind. indicial and dispethonace temper of that Noble | wind."

> The following articles are expedted from the Jublin papers of Saturday last !- ]

At a General Meeting of the CATHOLICS of eland, Keld in Dublin, at the Private Theatre, Lord. He has talked highly, this night, indeed, Fiftemble freet, as Frilay, the 8th of March, 1811. of the contempt with which he views all endearons purfoant to Public Notice, for the purpose of preparing a dutiful and loyal Address to his Royal ling sabrication. Bonsparte in his reply to some Ad. Highness the Prince of Wales, on his accession to draffes, talks of assembling a squadron in the port contempt to a manner that leaves no doubt of the | the Regency of the United Kingdom. forcerity at the feeling. I put it to the candour of Sie E.Iw. Bellew, Bart, in the Chair,

Resolved. That the Dutiful and Loval Address now real be adopted and prefented to the Prince In reference to the motion now before the Honfe, Regent, and that the Catholice in their respective councies be requested to concur in faid Address. The Catholic Peres and Baronets and a certain

number of Catholic Gentlemen were specially up. pointed to prefett the Address to the Prince Revent. Resolved. That an humble Petition be presented limit and define the authority of criminal informati- that he may order an immediate enquiry to be in-

> point proper perfour to prepare the Petition to the gates who carry over the Address.

Catholics of Ireland are due, and are hereby given, to the Right Hon. Lord Efrench, for his manly, dignified, and conflitmional conduct in fullatining our und subted right of Petition.

Refolved. That the most cordial Thanks conduct in the coule of Catholic Freedom.

Catholic caule.

the General Committee of the Catholica of Ireland. full length to our readers. for their zealons attention to the interests of Catholic | Exclosive of the article just adverted to, and fuch Freedom upon all occasions, but more effecially for | particulars as will be found in our columns, the Engreceived from the other Houle, I may bereafter do their manly and conflitutional resistance of a late lish Journals of the dates mentioned above are almost fo. I have now, my Lorde, only to fay, that al. | illegal mandate.

EDW. BRLLEW. Chairman. The Viscount Southwell in the Chair.

et the Crown to enable it to interpole in cales of motion which I have this night hibmitted. As an larly for his mande and dignified conduct on a recent | It is necessary to return for a little to the converet the Crown to ensure to mercent por interpole de le la proper de la live de la live country, son Member occasion, and also for his very police and proper de lation which took 'place hieween Mr. Whithread'

SOUTHWELL, Chairman, EDWARD HAY, Sec.

ames of the Noblemen and Gentlemen appointed by the Aggregate Meeting, to present the Address to his Royal

The Earls of Shrewfbury, Fingal, and Kenmare. The Viscounts Gormanstown, Metterville, and The Lords Trimbleston and Ffrench.

Sir Thomas Elmond, Edward Bellew, Hugh O'Reily, Thomas Burke, and Francis Goold, Ba.

Major General O'Farrell. Colonel Burke

Meffe, E. Bryan, R. M. Donnell, D. O'Con. nel, L. Kengh, Owen O'Conor, M. Donellan, Edward Corbally, Thomas Wy & J. Bucke, Wm. Coppinger, Ambrole James Roche, Edw. Mur. D. Caulfield, Elquires.

This day Mr. Walter Cox stood in the Pillory, the Police were pelied in Capel. street, by the popu-

An unnatural miscreant underwent the same puoffhment this day, at Bow-bridge, near Kilmain-

#### dataterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Papers of the 5th, 6th, and 7th.-Out

the 26 h ult. have arrived from Lifbon. Repreferit appears they are much in want, and must very find been observed in his camp, and one statement that no such regulation was in contemplation, but baggage, with a view to withdraw into Spain .- | was speedily expected to be carried into a law. Thefe things are not supported by any substantial authority, and we give them as the rumours of the day. It is at least clear that, to late as the period of Arthur Stock, Esq. Son 10 the Lord Blabop of Waterford mentioned, nothing of moment had occurred. The of a Son troops under Sir Joseph Yorke were feen at the dif. tance of about a day's fail from the Tague, with a co

eccived in London, from which it appears, that Canlincourt was about to leave the Court of Peenfloright but this event arole from his ill enmity between Bonsparie und Alexander, Indust, have been merely the work of idle rumour, or defiguof Breft, of his intention to vifit the couft, and of the happy effects which are to refult from the fystem he has established against the commerce of Eng. land. The Moniteur has published a commentary of extreme length on the Ministerial Speech dellvered by the Commissioners on the formal opening of the Sellion of Parliament. The English Editors, who have usually animadverted on these trades with a pen of rigid criticilm, have spoken of this produc. tion as a more dispullionate discussion of the policy. to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying the present kate, and probable issue of our military expeditions, than any that has heretofore proceeded one, of that Statute the very preamble of which was | fittuted into the private evidence upon which the from the same source. In this respect, they have drawn up expressly upon a discovery of the abuses | late Circular Letter figned W. W. Pole has been | only adhered to justice; but the commentary filelf, declared to have been grounded, and when it shall except in a few places, is in reality of little value. I did not complain as the Noble Lord (Liverpool) on such enquiry, as it must, appear that no such | The capture of the French East India possessions is or to John Gibson, Merchant, Wexford evidence does exist, that his Royal Highness be represented as no great loss to France, although the gracionally pleafed to remove Charles Duke of Rich. looks to their refrontion on the establishment of mond and the Right Hon, W. W. Pole from their | peace, and as of no politive benefit to England ; it is the information held against it by Sir Arthur Pig- official finations in the Government of this country, denied, that any pledge for the conquest of Sicily Refolved, That our Secretary, Mr. Hav. be was ever given by France; a great deal is faid on directed to call a Meeting of the Committee to ap. | the hibje of Spain and Portugal, in condemnation | rince, and that it shall be transmitted by the Dele- the plan adopted by the British in conducting the war in both Countries, especially in the lat-Refolved. That the most cordial Thanks of the ter. On this last topic, the Meniteur lays; 44 if you are victorious, you will derive no advantage from it, for you will fcarcely have made two marches before you are met by new armies; if you are co-quered, you are folt, We are ignorant of the intentions of the Cabinet of Catholics of Ireland are due, and are hereby given the Thu lleries; but we wifh with all car hearts, to George B yan, Efq. for his munly and dignified that the Prince of Elsling may manoeuvre inftead of attacking you, and by to doing keep you tome years Refolved, That the most cordial Thanks of the where you are. The confequence could be, you Catholics of Ireland are due, and are hereby given, to would add 100 millions more to your debt, and we Edward Hay, Elq, Secretary to the Catholics of finald be certain of the more complete submillion of Ireland; for his unremitting zeal and attention in the the Peninfula." Thefe are the chief features of the stricle; all the reft of it, to use the language of and close with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered, Refulred, That the most cordial Thanks of the the Morning Chronicle, is unworthy of notice. If, Catholics of Ir land ar due and are hereby given, to liowever, an opportunity offer, it shall be given at

wh liv occupied with discussions in Parliament, amongit which the debate upon Lord Holland's motion holds a confpicuous place. The lubject of that Resolved, That the most cordial Thanks of the motion is one of the utmost magnitude, and we have cy to preserve and maintain the purity and vigour of Catholics of Ireland are due, and hereby given, to done it all the justice in our power. The discussions of the Constitution, I deem it necessary to offere their | Sir Edward Bellew, Baronet, for his unremitting other topics, although not without interest, are yet Lordships that no fuch feeling has prompted you exertions in the Catholic Gause, and more partieu- of such a nature as to admit of a short delay.

and the Minister on the evening of the 4th relative to America. The former Gentleman exprelate flated, on information which he had received, that it had been notified to perfore concerned in the American trade, that the negociations were finally broken off, that the Charge d'Affaires list no in-Arudions from his Government to commune their. and that Mr. Pofter would have to renew, and not continue, the agricution. The Munifer, in reply. admitted, that the Charge d'Affaires remained in the country only for the purpose of carrying on the diplomatic relation between the two Gorernments, but faid, that his Majefty's Government' did not underftand that the discussions were at anend, the fulpended for the prefent. The first conclusion from all this is, that the American Agent is not autho. rized to carry on any negociation on the points at iffue, which is not the province of a Charge d'Af. faires. It is to be remarked, in the fecond place, phy, D. W. O'Reily, George Browne, E. Tanffe, that by suspended, Mr. Perceral must have mean: terminated an explanation which the Courier, in its report of what he faid, puts beyond a doubt, urfuant to his fentence, at the front of the Royal | se it makes him declare in plain terms, that he Exchange. He was cheered on coming down from difeuthons were termina and in this country previous the Pillory, and, on reconducting him to prilon, to Mr. Pinckney's audience of leave. The fame Journal, however, makes him add, that Mr. Foster would take over propositions which he conceived to be entilled to a favourable reception in America. -It is therefore, evident, het thele propositione, whatever they may be, exceeded the powers vested in Mr. Pinckney. We learn, befides, from the Dublin Correspondent, whose information is well entitled to atten ion, that Mr. Pinckney declared, "that, in the event of a renewal of the negociation through Mr. Foster, he did not fee any prospect of a speedy or happy iffire."?

In addition to thele intimerions on this important subject, we have to state the following. The These Journals have not conveyed any intelligence | Southern Reporter of the Oth mentions the arrival of of much importance. Accounts, coming down to the William minthe port of Cork from New York, which place the left on the 7th ult. The intelligence tations of the distresses suffered by the Erench army brought by this conveyance is said totally to disprove are fill continued, and it is again afferted that Mal- the expected revival, on the ad ult. of the meafenn muft either fight or retreat. Some movements fare of the Non Intercourse. The Captain flates. fave, that he had fent off all his heavy artillery and that a Non-Importation Act was in progress, and

BIRTH .-- At the Menor, on Saturday morning the Ledy

MARRIED -- Yesterday morning, at Passage Church, Pa. trick M'Dougall, of this City, morchant, to miss Aliza Ct.Hord, Daughter of the 1sfe Miller Clifford, Esq DIE:) -Suddenly, on Wednesday last, Thomas Len-Paris Papers to the 28th nit, had also been phier, of Hotycrosis, County of Tippersry, Ed.

MAJOR COLE WIN gIR TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD IN any Person that will give such Inforhealth, and not, as far as can be discovered, from who broke into the House of B. course from them, agh, last Night, mangled him in the Head dreadfully, and all that has recently appeared on this subject feems to | fired a Parcel of Sings out of a Pistol or him, which have torn away a considerable Part of the Call of his Leg ; 'oh account of his having taken a House and some Ground, in the Veighbourhood.

Angestown, March II, 1814.

AUCTIONOFPOT AND PEARL ASHES

&c. &c. &c. FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

N MORDAY, the 25th March, at 19 o'Clock publishly. at the Custom House, in Wexford, about

230 Cocks POT ASHES, 49 Ditto PEARL ASHES, Part Demaged, 7110 Quebec STAVES and HEADING.

20 PLANK, and 142 OAFS, anded out of the Schooner Twinght, Captain Tweedal, irranded on the Raven, near Wexford, Slat January last, on her Voyage from Montreal to Liverpool, -And immedia stely after will be sold---the Hull, Spare, Cables, broken Anchors, Sailf, &cc. of said Veisel, as they now lie at the

For Particulars, apply to Harvey, Deaverand Harvey, Cork.

# TURNPIKE ROAD.

IN porsurate of a Requisition to me directed, by three Commissioners, I hereby give Notice that & Thropika Board will be held at Kilmacthomas, on Friday, the 15th of the policy of England, and in reprobation of Day of March next, for the purpose of secertaining the Funds n the Treasurer's Hands, and for transacting other necessary Business, previous to the next Assises, Signed by Order,

MICHAEL BARRON. Mørch 4, 18 ft.

TO BE LET FOR EVER, FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT. (WITH A PINE,) In the Whole, or Two Divisions

BOUT Ninety-Nine Acres of the Lands of CARRI-A SON, situate in the Barony of Bargy, and County of Wexford, within 7 Miles of Wexford, and 3 of Taghmon, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUGE and OF-FICES, fit for the immediate reception of a Gentee! Family a also, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing -- Said Lands abound in good MARL .-- Proposals will be received by WILLIAM DAVIS, of said Place, who will show the Lands. Gerrison, Feb 13, 1811

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET:

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH MEET.

For three young Lives and thirty one Y rats, in Revers o THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of OAK PARK. (he. ing Part of the LANDS of STOKESTOWN), most beautifully situated on the River Barrow, within two Miles of New Russ The Demesne contains sixty four Acres -Proposals to be made to Adam Glascott, Esq. Portobeilo,

January 98, 1811.

