Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,144.

)

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

MR. BANNISTER'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18. AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WILL BE OFENED. BANNISTER'S BUDGET;

OR, AN ACTOR'S WAYS AND MEANS TERMS & MISCELLANEOUS DIVERTISSEMENT In three Parts, which will be spoken, and sung by Mr. BANNISTER, of the late Theatre Royal, Dru vy-Lane. This Divertissement is entirely new, the Prose and Verse which compose it, having been written expressly for the occasion by Messis. Colman RETROLDS, CHERRY, T. DIRDLS, C. DIBDLS, and others. The Songs, which are principally composed by Mr. Renve, will be accompanied by Mr. Renve. Jan. on the Piwie Farte.

62 This Entertainment has been Patronized by their Majesties, before whom Mr. BANNING a had the honour of Performing this Divertisement, at the Queen's House, Frogmore.

WANTED,

8 STEWARD, an active Man, who is perfect Master of his Business in that Station, and whose Character will bear the strictest Enquier .- Apply to Mr. Binnin. Waterford, June 5, 1811.

ENGLISH OAK BARK, ONSALE,

AT DAVIS, STRANGMAN, & Cos, Waterford, 1st (6 Mo.), 1811.

TO BE LET,

FIRE HOUSE in which Thomas Newtra resided in King street, with or without a large YARD and COUNTING-HOUSE, on the Quay.-Application to be made at said House.

May 21, 1811. NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

TUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. Farancii, a well-assorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms.-Kent HOPS,

in Pockets, also for Sale. Waterford, 1st May, 1811.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO. COACH-MAKERS, &c.

TRANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MARRA, wishing to decline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford: censisting of a neat new DWELLING-ROUSE. Four Sto sics high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL :- in the Rerethereof is a good YARD IN DWELLING-HOUSE; COACH-HOUSE for Fourbeen Carriages; Forges; Painting-Lorisaud Work Snors for twenty Men to work at the Cosen-Making Ensigness, for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenionce of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his March 1418 for said Business seconsisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FELS LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms.

N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert-Waterford, June !

KILLEA

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

COLONDE ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10. Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired. -Colonel St. Loura has also 19 Acres of Ground which he will set with the House, or separate.-The House, &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family .- The situation and hearty of the place is well known .-- Application to be made to Colonel Sr. LEGER, who will show the Premises.

Killea, March 15, 1811

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. FRMIE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken 🚨 by Act. of Parliament to form the Assize), was List week 45s Od. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shilling , per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, n. White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker and Ten Shilling on Household. WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD

| Db. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. | Fenny Loaf, 0 3 6 | 0 5 5 | 0 7 3 | 7 x o Cenny | 0 7 4 | 0 11 2 | 0 14 6 | Four-Penay, 0 15 1 | 1 6 5 | 1 13 5 Sty Peany, 1 6 5 | 2 2 0 | 2 12 4 37 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Propiction-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Household with an H .- and the Weight must like wise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Rakers and Dealers in

will be levied according to Law, CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor.

WANTS A PLACE, ELTHER AS STEWARD, OR GARDNER.

OR AS BOTH Native of Scotland, who has lived nearly Three A Years with a Family of the first respectability in the neighbourhood of Waterford, and who can produce from his late Employer, and from his own Country, the most satisfactory Recommendations. Application to be made to Mr. ARTHUR BIRNIE.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. TAWELVE Acres, one Hood, six Perches of OAK, WOOD, of 48 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barron .- Application to be made in Writing, (Post-

way; or, at Rockfield, Wexford.

Waterford, June 4, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 8.

paid.) to Joshus Nunn, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broad-

Butter, first Quality, 66 10s. Od.]	ſ
second 6 5s. 0d.	e
third 5 8e, Od.	
Tallow (rendered) about 90%, 0d.	t
(casks_rendered) = 66s. Od. = 70s. Od. per Cut	1
Burnt Pigs, Os. Od Os. Od.	C
Mess Pork, 34s. Od 36s. Od.	ī
Beef, 04. 0d 04. 0d.	b
Outmeal, 14s. Od 17s, 6d.	(
Flour, first Quality, sd d.]	١,
second, 46s. Od 50s. Od per Bag.	1
third, 309. Od 309 Od.	0
fourth, 23s, Od 26s, Od.)	(
Wheat, 35s. Od 31s. Od.	1
Barley, 184. Od 23s. Od.	١,
Oats (common) 12s. 6d 13s. 3d. per Bar-	! !
(potatoe) 134. 6d 148. 0d. '	Ι.
Mall, 359, 30, - 389, 00.	13
Coals, 44, 6d, - 54, 0d. ∫	۱ ۹
Tallow (rough), Hs. Od 9s. Sd. per Stone	1 1
Polatocs, 00 10 00.	1
Beef. { (quarters), 4d 6d. } .joints), 5d 74d. }	Į,
(joints), 5d. ~ 7dd.	! :
Matton { (quarters), 6d, - 7 d, (joints), 7d, - 84d. } per tb.	Ĺ
Veal, 7d 84d.	ľ
Pork,	ļ٠
Butter,	١
Train Oil, £45 10s per Ton.	١
Whiskov, Bs. 2d 8s. 6dper Gall.	1

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. - Barrele Wheat,

— Oats,

14 --- Bariev.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 31.

[The following speeches, delivered on the subect of the CATHOLIC CLAIMS, were omitted in our last publication :---

Sir J. C. HIPPESLEY next rose and addressed the House. Iu so far as we could collect, he commenced by assuring the House, that he would trespass on their patience for as short a time as the magnitude of the subject would permit. He should be Irish Catholics. There were cases upon this subject, to which he thought it was absolutely necessary to refer. He might allude to the case of an artilleryman, which he found stated in the Irish newspapers that had reached town this day, which threw great blame on his Majesty's Ministers, at least these acting under the Executive Government. t stated, that a man belonging to the artillery refused to attend divine service in a Protestant Church, s he was a Roman Catholic, in consequence of which he was ordered into confinement; where, after remaining some time, he demanded a courtmartial, but was refused it, and sent abroad. This account has been partly contradicted by the Rev. Mr. Green, a Priest, from whom a messenger arrived this morning at his house, and delivered a letter, expressing great concern that such a representation had gone forth. He begged to read his statement from the letter it elf, - (Here the Hon. Baronet read the letter ulluded to.) - It merely intimated, that the statement that had gone forth was not correct; that the man alluded to had been confined ten days, but had been released without a reprimand, without demanding a Court Martial. It added, that the Catholics were averse from being marched to Church, out that he had never been refused to attend them in sickness. Although from this letter of the Rev. Stephen Green it appeared, that this matter had been much mirrepresented; yet it nevertheless followed, that there was great can e of complaint or the part of the Catholic military in Ireland. He

* Lately, at Woolwich, Michael Toolans, an ar tillery-man, refused to attend Divine Service in the Protestant Church, alleging that, as a Roman Catholie, he was bound so to do. In consequence of this refusal, he was ordered into confinement, where he Wheat, Meal, and Floor, are required to make due I remained some time. On being liberated, he de-Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve | manded a Court Martial but was, as we arehaformed o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or | sent abroad. This statement, such as we have lere and by them, according to the Act of Parliament | given it, has, we are well assured, been testified by for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Ponalties | the Rev. Mr. Green, Priest of Greenwich, and who attends the Depot at Woolwich-Dublin Evening

upon the Officers to see that Roman Catholic Priests were appointed. He, however, knew the difficulty of appointing Roman Catholic Priests for every orps; but there was a regular form of prayer forthat, instead of having orders occasionally issued of Paris, Douay, Louvaine, Valladolid, Alcala, structions were framed and delivered to him. He Catholics in 1791 and 1792, composed of

Lord Stourton, Lord Petre, Sir H. C. Englefield, Sir Wm. Jenningham, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Fermor. Mr. Honvold, Mr. Townley.

Amongst the instructions given to Mr. Hussey, by the said Committee, on the 2d of December, 1790, it was stated, that

" If any scruple be raised about the Act of Settleauthority to interfere with the succession of our Kings, but the law of the land ; the authority of

which law we have already volciumly acknowledged fered as to the most eligible mode to be adopted. by our Oath of Allegiance." say, that Dr. Milner was once the advocate for the doctrines they contained, but was now the greatest enemy to them, having pronounced them detrimental to the cause of religion. The Catholics of Ireland and of England seemed to be set against themselves. As long as he had a seat in that House, he should never consent to any Bill without a clause, in pursuance of those Resolutions of the Committee of Catholics. Why were the Catholics, who amount ed to one-fourth, or at least to one-fifth part of the United Empire, to be injured by the prejudices of the other portion of the nation? There seemed to be many unfounded prejudices disseminated against them. He should not refer to all the charges that had been thrown out in that. House upon former ocasions; but he should only notice that they had even been charged with treason, and it had been stated that they were ready to combine with every hostile invader against the liberties of the country They had been charged by one prelatens being dangerous and seditious individuals; and by another prelate they had been said to entertain principles inmical to all law, human and divine, and that no faith could be kept with them. These were the grounds upon which the enemies of the Catholics aledged that they were to be driven from the Councils of the nation. Such were the opinions of some of the great Christian bodies of this country; and in a book lately dedicated to Lord Sidmouth, sentiments were thrown out tending to perpetuate those prejudices, and to make the Catholics of the present day be viewed in the rame light as in the days of Pope Fins the Fifth. He then alluded to the Council of Lateran, and the proceedings as to Catholics. about 600 years ago; and argued, that if Gentlenen would take the trouble to read the Edicts of those days, as to their doctrines and discipline, they would be the more inclined to admit the Catholics to a full participation of all the privileges they re-He would admit them to participate in those privi- hopes had certainly been held out to the Catholics

must, however, render every credit to the Com- | leges, in that proportion which they bore to the mander in Chief, for the various orders he had is- mass of the population of the empire; for he should sued, by the return of post, to avert those rigorous | be sorry to hear of the whole Members of that house measures that might otherwise have been adopted. being Catholics. Supposing, however, that too He had a letter, which stated that the Catholic re- many of them were returned, it would be easy to timents quartered in _____, were not only re-1 reduce the number by ballot. This was not a hasty fund permission to go to places of their own wor- opinion of his own; for the late Chancellor Sturges ship, but were forced to go to the Established Church. | was of the same opinion. | He should next advert to Such was not the case some years ago, during a the nature of the motion proposed by his Right #6former Administration, when a Roman Catholic | nourable Friend. He could have wished that, to-Regiment was raised in Scotland, called the Glen I stend of reserving this subject to the consideration of gary Regiment, for he had seen the Commissions a Committee of the whole House, he had proposed signed by his Majesty, which made it imperious to refer it to a select Committee, to call for persons and papers, and thoroughly investigate all the facts concerning this important question. This surely would be better than originating a Bill Immediately-He would wish even the Prelates of the land to have merly appointed for the use of the Catholics serving | an opportunity to examine persons and papers, and in the fleets and armies of Great Britain, which also the Acts of Parliament, so that they might be ought to be studiously attended to; and he trusted | convinced how very unsuitable they were to the present times. He then adverted to the authority from the Commander in Chief upon that subject to of the Catholic Bishop Copenger, and the texteffect this object, it might be put into the shape of books, to shew the usage as to religious anathemas, an Act of Parliament. He should next beg to allude | and the connexion between these forms and those of to the proceedings of respectable Meetings of Catho- | the Established Church. He should also put Into lic Noblemen in Ireland, which shewed the nature | their Hands the works of Gother, published under of the original question proposed to the different | the auspices of a Bishop of the Established Church-Universities. The proceedings, however, were He wished that such principles as therein contained best expressed in a letter addressed to him by Mr. | might be followed up, and that that shameful and Charles Butler, against whom Dr. Milner had, nouvensical farago, which they were obliged to subwithin the course of a few days, printed in Dublin, scribe, upon taking their seats in that House, were as foul a libelas ever issued from the press. In one done away with. He next adverted to the textof the works lately published, a Right Honourable | books of the College of Maynooth, the Catholic Gentleman had declared that the answer to that im- College of Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, for which a portant question depended upon Mr. Hussey, a Ro- | subscription had been raised in Liverpool, by the man Catholic Priest-but he was authorised to say, Mayor, Aldermen, and Clergy, and likewise the that he was never employed by those Noblemen and College of Ushaw, in Northumberland. In these Gentlemen to procure the Answer, for he was con- text-books nothing could be found incomistent with fidentially employed by Lord North, in 1790 .- Apostolical doctrines. Much expense was incur-The Honourable Baronet then proceeded to read a | red in printing documents upon subjects of a comletter from Mr. Butler, shewing the circumstances paratively trivial nature, but not a page had been under which the opinious of the foreign Universities | printed by Government upon the Catholic question. It had been attempted to be insinuated, that the and Salamanca, were to be applied for and obtain- Bishops, in 1799, who had agreed to the Veto, were ed, by the late Dr. Hussey being sent to Rome, to then under the lash of terror, but they were not, for explain to the Pope the real state of the Catholics of | their letters spoke the most unlimited confidence its this country. This project, however, was after- the Government of the day. He should not now wards abandoned-but not till Dr. Hussey's in- detain the House longer, but he hoped, upon some future occasion, to have an opportunity of saying also read the proceedings of the Committee of Irish | much more upon this important question. It would be most agreeable to him to hear this matter, at prosent, only shortly discussed, and afterwards referred to a Select Committee, and their proceedings printed and disseminated throughout the Kingdom. He was convinced, that the result would be much more favourable by that mode, than it could be by pursuing any other. He should contend, that, although ment, and limiting the succession of the Crown to | uniformity was unattainable, yet union was attainthe Protestant line, Mr. Hussey will not permit that | able. With these sentiments, he thought it his dusubject to be discussed, because we acknowledge no ty still to support the motion new made by his Right Honourable Friend, however much he dif-

Mr. HERBERT (of Kerry) stated, that it had The Honourable Baronet then descanted upon the | been his lot to spend about one half of his life in sorry to find that an impression should go forth, various documents he had read, but we could not I reland, and the other in England, and he was countries. On that account he requested permission to trouble the House with a few words-though representing as he did so considerable a portion of the Irish Catholics, he could hardly at any rate have been contented with giving a silent vote. He believed that the utmost harmony and union of sentiment might be produced between the People of Great Britain and Ireland, if the proper means were used for that purpose. He was convinced that when the odious distinctions in point of civil rights between Protestant and Catholic were done away. erery one would beamazed how they had been permitted to subsist so long. They were two sects he could not call them different religious communities. The tenets of both were much more nearly allied than many imagine. Confession and absolution formed part of the Church of England creed as well as of the Catholic, and in several other essential points they were not far asunder. He himself was Christian of the Church of England. If that Church was exposed to dauger, it was not from the Catholics so much as from other quarters; and he thought it would be good policy, even with a view to the security of the Church of England, that it should form a union with the parent Church. He saw no danger whatever in granting the Catholics all they wanted. For a long time before the revolution, the Catholics enjoyed all they now claimed. and yet the Protestant Church had stood. But then it might be said, indeed it had been said, that if you granted power to the Catholics, they would not be contented with an equality of civil rights, but they would insist that their religion should be established. At present, however, their request was reasonable; and why should that be denied becausean unreasonable application might possibly foflow? He did not think, however, that it would follow. The Catholic religion, like others, had been softened in the progress of civilization; and the quired. He would, however, contend, that there | weight of influence would always remain in the should stiffly some restrictions imposed upon them. | hands of the Protestants. At the time of the Union.



such as they possessed were necessary to preserve it, had they been Catholics, and that glorious host of but he cannot after the fact by his false and artificial return to the Catholic religion, would the Rt. Hon. speech. Echoupon echo---repetition upon repeti-Howicke; and contended that the measure of the given no proof of your thinking enther in theory or Right Hon. Gentleman for the interchange of the practice. (Hear.) You, in the personator of your militias of the two countries was an extension of rectitude, cor jure up the herrid image of bigotry that measure. He denied that any thing was asked | and immorality, and thus in the name of God vioat once for the Catholics, or any thing by the two late his precepts. I have thought proper to say great leaders in the House of Lords (Greaville and thus much, because I see the hight Hon. Gentle-Grey) or by the two great leaders in that House (Poisonbe and Grattan) without restrictions and security. The Honographe Member then recommended strongly an arrangement respecting tythes in Ireland; and after taking a review of the arguments on the other side, and animadverting upon the doctrines held by the Chanceller of the Exchequer that night respecting the disposition of the people of this country to resist the grant of the claims of the Catholics, he adverted to the thanks which had, he of a population four-lifths of which are Catholics. thought, been precipitately given to that Right Honoviable Gentleman for his not having given his support to the Dissenters' Bill in the House of Lords. -The Hon. Gent. concluded a very able and animated speech (which want of room prevents us from tiong any justice to), by saying, that he sincerely hoped, that the trumpet sounded by the Right Hon. Gentleman this night would not be attended to by the people, and that no other infernal cry could be raised with any hope of success in this coun-

The CHAN, of the EXCHEQUER, in explamation, denied that he had said that the people of this Country would resist the Act of the Legislature, if it should think proper to grant the claims of the Catholics; still more, that he should encourage such vious to its being proposed as an easy measure next pled importance, we have only room and time to say resistance. With respect to tythes, what he said | Session. was, that if the Catholics should obtain their present claims, they would then look to a participation of the Church revenues, whether consisting of to these or of any other preperty.

Mr. W. SMITH stated, that he had thanked the Chancellot of the Exchequer, because he had reason to know, that before the declaration of the opinion of the Dissenters upon the subject, that Right Hou. Gentleman had determined not to support the Bil of the Noble Lord in the other House.

Mr. WHITBREAD thought the thanks deserved, and retracted what he had before said on the

Mr. STEPHEN commented, in severe terms upon Mr. Whithread's sentiments. He declared the teleration, which he had panegyrised in France, to be nothing but a mixture of despotism and by pocisy ; but, indeed, he believed, that there was no men-Ture of Bonaparte's of which the Hon. Gentleman would not be the apologist or advocate. (Aloud cry of Order, take down the words.)

Mr. WHITBREAD .- " The words impute to me such a degree of criminality, that I must insist on their being taken down."

The words were repeated to the Clerk, and taken | Colonel Taylor.

The SPEAKER .- "The next step is to have the words read, in order that the Hon. Gentleman to whom they are imputed may deny or justify them. The words were here read.

Mr. STEPHEN .- I might have weed the words which preceded those, but I do not recollect those

which followed." The SPEAKER .- " The next course is to diside the House on the question, whether the words

have been used or not. Decothe Hon. Member per- | bishop of Conterbury. sist in that determination?" Mr. WHITBREAD .- & Thave considered

as the offence was a public insult to the Bouse, I ought to demand their apology here rather than elsewhere, (Hear, hear!) I am so far satisfied, and I do not believe that the Hen. Member meant the words in the full extent to which they might be im-

Mr. STEPHEN .- 6 I really uttered the expresgion, which I did, bastily, in consequence of theirritation of the moment, at, as I thought, the unfounded and unwarrantable imputation cast on my Right Honourable Friend," Mr. WHITBREAD .- Does the Hon. Mem-

ber mean to say, that I aal an enemy to my Coun-Mr. STEPHEN .- " Par from it; I believe the

Hon. Gentlemanto beas warm a friend to the country as any man can ball

The SPEAKER .- " This business is now at an

The cry of question here becoming very general, Mr. GRATTANICIO, " It is mecasare for me to trouble the House with a few observations on what has fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has said that I have changed my intentions since last year on this subject. He has totally mi taken and foully micropresented me. I have made no change: I'm more a friend to the Cathelies than he to his intolerance; appearing as he does, a little pality merchant, degrading and debasing the concessions which are exterted from him He has said that Doctor Milner is our idol; it is falsehood, and a falsehood used for the sake of its vulgar jocularity. He has also imputed to me the assection, that the payment of tytheson the part of the Catholics was against the canon of their religion; and that also is a falsehood. I never said any thing like it: and I must state my execration of the immeral unchristian declaration made by him, that the Catholics Should be the more disqualihed the more they served. | of his Majesty's health. know he thinks so; and I can only be ment that he a know in times and this creed of public robb my an ply confirmall the hopes, which we had reason to article of his faith. The Right Hon. Gentleman has content in from the choming accounts which proceded nish troops. I left to cover the removal of our stores. article of manage.

may call his intolerance by what name he chooses, perferity of the enemy in cavalty gave him advan-Irishmen whom his gallant Friend behind him had phraseology. You have said, "the Catholic will discomated army; but even in this description of enumerated. If any of those gallant Officers should destroy the Church, "--- That is the burden of your | force, it was numbers, not valour, which saved him; Gentleman deprive them of their command? The tion--- I think, and I think,"--- I km w you do into the field ably seconded the efforts of their bre-Hon. Member then vindicated the measure of Lord | think, but you think gross's wrong, and you have | three in arms. man has assumed a higher tone in higotry than he has ever done in politics; and I must further tell this intolerant Minister, that it is not in the declamatory tone of any bigotted earthly power to defraud my country of her civil rights, or prevent her from obtaining her religious liberty. He may have spoken eloquently, but though he has stated no reamany good ones why he should not be the Minister

> We lament the want of room prevents our giving more than a sketch of Mr. Grattan's eloquent re-

Aves, 83.-Nocs, 146.-Majority 63. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rave notice, that he would on Wednesday, more for enveto bringin a Bill to suspend the Drawbacks on Spirits in the intercourse between this country and Ireland. Also, for leave to bring in a Bill to proside for the warehouseing of Spirits throughout the British Empire. This latter Bill he observed, it was not his intention to press forward this Session, but his wish was to have the matter put into the shape of a Bill, and to lie over for consideration pre-

Adjourned at roun o'clock.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 3. THE KING.

The following Bulletin was vesterday shewn: St. James's Palace, to the numerous inquirers: " Windsor Castle, June 5 6 His Majestr has had some fresh accession of his

"W. HEBERDEN, 4 H. HALFORD, " R. Willis." " M. Baillie, WINDSOR, JUNE 1.

disorder, but it does not appear to be increasing-

Arrived this morning the Dukes of York and

At twelve o'clock also the Archbishops of Canteroury and York, Duke of Montrose, Lords Winchelsen, Avlesford, Eldon, and Sir Wm. Grant, arrived at the Queen's Lodge, where the King's Doctors were examined. At eleven, Princess Augusta and Sophia took their usual morning's ride in the Great Park till half past twelve, accompanied by Lade Catherine Brecknell, General Gwynne, and

At one o'clock the Queen's Council walked up to the Castle, where they were introduced to the Queen, and proceeded to hold a Council, and took into consideration the Doctors' opinion of the state of his Majostv.

Two more of Dr. Willis's assistants came down

We expect daily Bulletins again; they are sent daily to London for the Queen's Councils, and are shewn to all the Members, and left with the Arch-In the course of last night two expresses were sent

off to the Prince Regent in London SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

Yesterday the Queen's Council sat till about five o'clock : soon after which the Members left Windor for London. The Dukes of York and Cambridge left Windsor about the same time.

At the same hour in the evening, the Queen and Princesses rode to Freemore Lodge, and returned to the Cartle at seven o'clock

Public notice was given this day; that the dinners and festivities intended to take place here in honour of the King's birth-day are postponed, in consenence of his Melesty's relapse.

At half-past one o'clock this day, the Prince Recent and Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Oneen The following Letter is from our own Correspon-

" WINDSOR, JUNE 2. "The variation in the state of his Majesty's mental faculties has not been so great as reported, nor the emptoms of dropsy so alarming as the public Papers have so industriously announced. His Majests's legs have been a little swollen, but that has proceeded more from weakness, occasioned by long outilement, than from any other cause; and today we have much pleasure in stating, that his Majesty's disorder bus not manifested any increase; on the contrary, it has every appearance of speedily taking a taxemable turn, and we are assured, that the recent reports have misrepresented his Majesty's real situation for the last there or four days."-Cour.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

This day being the Amisersary of the Birth of our o tigracious Sovereign, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower gams were fired. By the accounts socied from Windsor we have not been able to Jearn that any alteration has taken place in the state

The Guartte details of the battle of the 10th ma-

nation might have perished in such a case, if talents | Indeed? Why then does be incapacitate them? He but that of the eventy far outnumbers it. The cu- fillen back as the enough advanced management of the eventy far outnumbers it. tares in his retrest, which secured the wreck of his is ratio handfol of caratry which the allies brought

The following particulars are communicated in a tter which was put on board the eacket just before her departure from the Tagus :

" In the battle of the 16th Soult was very wearly taken. A body of British cavaity courged a column commanded by Sorit, and putting it to the rout, he very parrowly escaped. Immediately afterwards our freeps were closed upon in the rear, and facing about, out their was back again, leaving half their men dead on the field.

" Lord Wellington has left his army busily employed in the repair of the fortifications of Almeison to Parliament against my motion, he has stated | da. It is said that Massena waits for reinforcements from Madrid.

" Letters from Cadiz, dated the 18th May state, that every day it was expected that the besieg ing army would break up for Seville."

diaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNES. Since our last publication, we have received the zonden Journals of the Sd and 4th. No mail due. On the ad Colonel Annual Tot. Aide de Camp Marshal Benuseone, arrived with the official di patches of the battle of Auguera. These, taken from the flazette, are presented to our renders in the most correct and ample form. Various extracts from their previously appeared on the London Journals of the sa: but they were very defective, and in some " stances inaccurate. Presend ou every hand by matter of the most affecting interest, and even of unexamof the battle of Albuena, that no battle was ever more bravely fought, and that the victory was as glorious as the attack was formidable, and the contest obstinate and sanguinary.

Detachments from Lord Wellington's army, to the amount of 9000, are said to have, on the 25th, joined the troops engaged in the renewed siege of Badajos. The following circumstance will awaken in th public mind new and most anxious expectation. O Wednesday last, a letter was received in Dublin from Bristol, addressed To the Right Hon, the Farl of-The following sentence was written on the cover-Mone great news erow brain. The letter is sudto have had a Bulletin enclosed, announcing anothe ictory: but nothing farther was publicly known The statement is not wholly to be discredited. It may perhaps, allude to another action with Soult, or to the fail of Badajos.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, OR WEDNESDAY, THE TOTALISM.

Mr. Robiyson's Stores, on the Adolphi Terrace 1000 Sweedish IV Test trede RED DEALS.

00 T Feet Ditto, 2 large SPARS, 3 CARRIAGES for IRON, and

2 TRIANGLES, with suitable Basens, Sceles and Whiches. To accommodate Purchasers, the DEALS will be out up in Lots of half an Hundred .- Terms of Pay FIELDING, Auctioneer. neot at Sale.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Waterford, June 8, 1811.

DOWNING-STREET HINE 2. The Gazette commerces with a Letter from La Wellington, dated Elvas, 29d May, and addressed to the Earl of Liverpool. In this letter, the chief thing is, his Lordship's reason for joining Marshal Beresford. which was information sent to him by the Marshal, that Marshal Soult had broken up from Scrille. Lord W. reached Elvas on the 19th. This letter is succeeded by me from Marshal Beresford to Lord W. in which he details the overations that took place previous to the battie of Alburer These communications, which are no f great immediate interest, we are obliged to postpon Then follow the details of the battle. Extract of a letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord

B. Ming to a. Albuera, May 18. My Lord-I have infinite satisfaction in commo nicating to your Lordship, that the allied army, united here under my orders, obtained on the 16th ust, after a .most sauguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marhal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to your

Lordship the circumstances. In a former report I have informed your Lordship of the advance of Marshal Souit from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise entirely to raise the siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united forces, rather than, by looking to two objects at once, to risk the loss of both Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long straining every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully afficient to his object for the relief of Dadajoz; and for this Dibrigade, under the command of the Hon. Liente purpose he laid drawn considerable numbers from he corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani and also, I believe, from the French army of the entre. Having thus completed his preparations, e marched from Serille on the 10th irst, with rough then estimated at fifteen or sixteen thousand nen, and was joined on descending into Estremadura by the corps under Gen Lateur Manhourg, stated to be five thousand men. His Excellency General Blake, as soon as le learnt the advance of Marshal. oult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by our Lordship, proceeded to form his junction with he corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde person on the 14th inst. where, Laving consulted with his Excellency and Gen. Castinos, it was dorimined to meet the enemy, and to give him battle. On finding the determination of the enemy to reieve Budajoz, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the infinity to the position in ront of Valverdy, except the division of the Hoa. Major-General G. L. Colo, which, with 2000 Spa-

The cavalry, which had, according to order,

Sinta Martha by the cavalry of General Balance that of General Castanos, under the Count of Process Villamur, had been always with it. As remained at Valrerde, the a stronger position, left Bar entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got in this widely open country) of this place; thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajor. The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th inst. The corps of Gen Blake, though making a forced march to offer is only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 15th inst, when General Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne, also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action. Our cavalry had been ferced on the morning of the 15th inst. to retire from Santa-Martha and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being formed in two lines, pearly parallel to the river Albuera, on that ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that time and covering the reads to Padajoz and Valverda though your Lordship is aware, that the whole fam of this country is every where passable for arms. General Blake's corps was on the right, in two ines; its left, on the Valverile road, joined the right of Major-General the Ron, William Stewart divison, the left of which reached the Badajez readwhere commenced the right of Major-General Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line General Colo's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did et long delev his attack; at eight o'clock lin was bserved to be in movement, and his cavalry was con passing the circuit of Albuers, comideraly above our right; and shortly after he more! ut of the wood opposite to us a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuern: during this time, under corer of his vastly superior caralty, he was aling the prinipal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention anrevel to be to turn us by that flank, and cut is off from Valverde. Major-General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back and the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to hat front, which was done.

The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, iot crasing at the same time to menace our left;and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he grined the heights upon which they had been formed meanwhile the division of the Honourable Major-General William Stewart had been brought up to support them; and that of Maor-General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in configuous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction .-The Portoguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier General Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the village. As the heights the enemy had gained taked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one 🖘 made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant officer .- Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy sterm of rain came or, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern new thing distinctly. This, with the enture of the ground, had been extremely wable to the energy in forming his columns, as

in his subsequent attack. The right brigade of General Stewart's division. nder Lieutenant-Colouel Colborne, fust came into action, ned behaved in the most gallant manuer; and finding that the events scolumn could not be shiken. by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and while in the act of charging, a body of Poli hizarirs (cavalry) which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concerded, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade, when discovered for Spanish cavalry, and therefore pet firedupon) turned it; and being thus a tacked uponpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken, and offered immowely. The 31st Regiment being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange krut its ground until the arrival of the 3d Brigade, under Major-General Healton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant; and that of the ant-Colonel Aberezombie, was not less so : Majoreneral Hoghton, cheering on be brighte, fell piered by wounds: Though the enemy's principal attack was on this point of the right, he also made a intinual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which was defended in the nost gallant manner by Major-General Baron Altea and the light infantry brigade of the German Legion, shose conduct was in every point of view conspicuoly good. This point new formed our left, and Major-General Hamilton's division had been brought up there; and he was left to direct the defence of that sint, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our cht, a considerable proportion of the Seanish troops opporting the defence of this place. The enemy's eculty, on his infantry attempting to force our tight, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the shie paramyres of Major-General the Hoa, Wm. Lamey, commanding the allied caseiry, though vastly aferior to that of the enemy in unader, his enderours were foiled. Major-General Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing "?"

(Far exmainder of Garette see Supplement.

perience, knowledge, and zeal, contributed to its

Tiblefor Hitle, marched in line to attack the enemy's Fir, and errived most opportunely to contribute. His Excellency the Cantain-General Castence assist with the charges of the brigades of Gen. Stewart's ed in person in the field; and not only on this, but on all occasions, I am much indebted to General Casdivision, to force the enemy to abundon his situatanos, who is ever beforehand in giving whatever can tion, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge be hereficial to the success of the common cause. w der his reserve; here the Fuzileer brigade parti-

GAZETTE-CONTINUED.

e larly distinguished liself. He was pursued by the

allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I

thought it prudent, with his immense superiority of

many, and I contented myself with seeing him

direa across the Alburia. I have every reason to

peak fareurably of the manner in which our artille-

ry was served, and fought; and Major Hartman

commanding the British, and Major Dickson com-

rialishing the Portuguese, and the otheers and men, are

entitled to withanks. The four guns of the horse ar-

tillery, commanded by Captain Lefebure, did great

of Spanish artitlers (the only one in the field) I saw

equally gailantly and well served : we lost in the

mi-fortune which occurred to the brigade command-

ed by Licat .- Colonel Colborne (whom Gen. Stew-

art reports to have acted, and was then acting, in a

mest noble manner, leading on the brigade in admi-

rable order) one howitzer, which the enemy, before

the arrival of the gallant Gen. Hoghton's brigade,

and time to carry oil, with 2 or 300 prisoners of that

brigade. After he had been beaten from this his prin-

vipal attack, he still continued that near the village,

on which he never could make any impression, or

Pross the rivulat, though I had been obliged to bring

a very great proportion of the troops from it, to

support the principal point of attack; but the enemy

coing his main attack defeated, relaxed in his at-

tempt there also. The Portuguese division of Major-

General Hamilton in every instance evinced the ut-

most steadiness and courage, and manufurred equal-

from the superior number and weight of the enemy!

The lattle commenced at nine o'clok, and conti-

need without interruption, till two in the afternoon,

when the enemy having been driven over the Albue-

ed, though repulsing the enemy; and it was ob-

served that our dead, particularly the 57th regiment.

The Hon. Major-General William Stewart most

particularly distinguished himself, and conduced

much to the honour of the day; he received two

confusions but would not quit the field. Major-

Gov. the Hon. G. L. Cole is also enough I to every

profes ; and I have to regret being deprived for some

time of his services, by the wound he has received.

The Hop. Lienterant-Colonel Apercrambic, com

minding the 2d brigade, 2d division, and Majer

L'Estrange, 31st regiment, deserve to be particular-

ly mentioped; and nothing could exceed the con-

dect and gallintry of Colonel legit, at the head of

his regiment. To the Hon, Algior-Cornecal Wm.

Lamby, for the very able manner in which harep-

posed the numerous civalry of the enemy, and foiled

him in his object, I imparticularly in himst. To

Major-General Hamilton who communded on the

left, during the severe attack upon corright. Lam

also much indebted; and the Portuguese brigade of

Dilyading Generals Food a and Architald Camp-

bell deserve to be mentioned. To , injor-Gen. Al-

ten, and to the excellent brigade under his orders,

have much graine to give ; and it is with great plea-

sure I assure your Lordship, that the good and gal-

hat conduct of every corps, and of every person,

was in proportion to the opportunity that offered

for di tingvishing themselves. I know not an in-

I have, I fear, to regret the loss to the service of

Colonel Collins, commanding a Portuguese brigade.

It be having been carried oil by a cannon-shot. He

con other of creat merit; and I deoply lament the

th of Minor-General Hoghton, and of these two

onlying observe. Lientenaut-Colonel Sir William

It is most pleasing to me to inform your Lordship

not only of the steady and gallant conduct of our al-

hes, the Spanish troops under his bacedoncy Gene-

of Blake, but also to assure you that the most per-

incl bromony his subjected between us; and that

Concral Bake not only conformed in all things to

the generaltine proposed by your Lordship, but in

tio details, and in whatever I suggested to his Excel-

lence. I received the most immediate and cordial as-

and and co-operation; and nothing was omitted on

be part, to ensure the success of our mixed offerts;

dividual who did not do his duty.

Mores and Liout. Col. Duckworth.

mere lying is they had fought, in ranks, and every

nonading and skirmishing.

regard was in the front.

Prigadier-General Harvey's Portuguese brigade.

Ir well with the British.

ness a charge of the enemy's cavaley.

execution on the enemy's cavalry; and one brigade

Though I unfortunately cannot point out the corps or many of the individuals of the Enanish troops, that distinguished themselves, yet I will not omit to mention the names of General Ballasteros, whose gallantry was most conspicuous, as of the corps he had under his command; and the same of Gen. Lavas and of Dur Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish cavalry have behaved extremely well, and the Count de l'enne Villamur as particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I annex the return of our loss in this hard contestd day; it is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the troops under his Excellency Gen. Blake, who are killed, missing, and wounded, but of which have not the return. The loss of the enemy, though cannot know what it is, must be still more severe He has left on the field of battle about two thousand dead, and we have taken from 900 to 1000 prinoners He has had five Generals killed and wounded a of the former, Generals of Division Werle and Fesim: and Gazan and two others amongst the latter. His force was much more considerable than we had been in formed of, as I do not think he displayed less than rom 50 to 22,000 infantry, and he certainly had 4000 cavalry, with a numerous and heavy artillery. his overbeiring cavalry cramped and confined a our operations, and with his actulery saved his infantry after its route.

He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position ;and on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seille, and has abandoned Badajos to its fate.

Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the enemy and whilst he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of troops instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marsnal Soute harangued his troops on leaving seville, he roturns there with a curtailed arny, and what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished reputation.

In enumerating the services received from the Offibelonging to General Cole's division, had an opporcers of my own stall, I must particularly call your theiry of distinguishing itself when marching in line Lordship's attention to those of Brigadier-General d across the plain, by repulsing with the utmost steadi-Urhan, Quarter-Master General to the Portuguese army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, though It is impossible to enumerate every instance of I can appreciate. Un all occasions I have feit the beichts of his taicuts and services, and more particularly discipline and valour shewn on this severely conteston this, where they very essentially centributed to ed day : but never were troops that more valiantly the success of the day; and a cannot here omit the or more gloriously maintained the honour of their name of Lieutenaut-colone: Hardinge, Deputy Quarter respective countries. I have not been able to parti-Muster General to the Portugueso troops, whose ta tultrize the Spanish divisions, brigades, or tegilents and exections deserve my thanks. To Brigadier-General Moziano, Adjutant-treneral of the cortuments, that were particularly engaged, because I am guese army, and to Lieutenant-Coloner Rooke, Assisnot acquainted with their denominations or names : ant Adiutani-Gonera, to the United British and Forbut I have great pleasure in saving that their behavitoguese force, and to Brigadier-General Lemos, and for was most gallant and honourable; and though, o the Officers of my own personal Matt, I am audebted for their assistance. To the services of Lieutenant force, that part of them that were in the position atowner Arbuthuse (Major in the Majorey's service), am also much indebted, and he is the occirc, of this tacked were obliged to code the ground, it was aito your Lordship, and is thirty enabled to have you ter notificat resistance, and they continued in good any faither information you may uesic, and it order to support their allies; and I doubt not, his most deserving of any taxout your bor is up may be I reellency General blake will do ample justice on present to recommend him for to his too, it righteen this head, by making honourable mention of the dethe Prince negent. I have the nonour to be, de.

W. C. DESENI OF D. Marsaul and Lieut.-Ger P. S. Major-General Lamilton's division, and Brigadier-General Studden v brigade of Loringuese cavairy, moren to-morrow morning to remyest Lada jor, on the south side or the countrans.

ra, for the remainder of the day there was but cau-No 1.-Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in It is impossible by any description to do justice an attack on the enemy's post before Badajoz, on to the distinguished gallantry of the troops, but evethe 5th May, Inli-3d Batt. Tili I ool- rank and fife wounded-13 individual most nobly did his duty, and which lith Toot-6 rank and hie wounded. will be well proved by the great loss we have nutter-

Total British loss-11 rank and file wounded. fortiguese ioss-I rank and frie killed; I ensign, I rain and the, wounded. General Folia-i rank and file, killed ; 1 ensign, 29 mak and file, wounded.

Name of Officer wounded-17th Portuguese Regiment-ensign Luiz Valoza. CHARLES STEWART, Major-General and Adjutant General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing

in the Repulse of a Sortic from Badajoz, morning of the 10th May. Royal Engineers-1 lieutenant wounded. 3d Batt. 7th Foot-1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed I major, I captain, I lieutenant, 2 ensigns, I ser

jeant, 10 cank and file, wounded. Batt. 40th Foot-I serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; I lieuten int-colonel, I major, 5 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 180 rank and file, wound-

2d Batt, 48th Foot-1 rank and file killed. 5th Batt 60th Loot-I rank and file killed; I cap tain, 7 rank and file, wounded. 7th Foot--1 Serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; \$

licutements, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, Total british Loss-I captain, 2 serjeants, 29 rank and file killed ; I ficutenant-colonel, & majors, & captions, 10 licutenants, 4 ensigns, 9 serjeants

3 drummers, 347 rank and file, wounded. Portuguese Loss-1 colonel, 2 captains, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing. General Loss-1 captain, 2 serjeints, 29 rauk and

file, killed; I colouel, I lieutenant-colonel, 2

majors, 4 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 cusigns, serjeants, 4 drummers, 381 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file missing.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART:
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

fames of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 10th May, 1811. K11.1.ED.

3d Batt. 27th Foot-Captain Smith. WOUNDED.

Royal Engineers-Lieutenant Reid, slightly. 3d Batt. 27th Foot-Major Birmingham, (since dead) s captain Pring, severely; licutenant Levinge, en

vign M. Coard and Hauley. 1st Batt. 49th Foot-lieut.-col. Harcourt, slightly. Major Thornton, ditto : Licutenant Street, ditto Lieutenant Thoreau; Lieutenant Strabenzie, se verely; lieutenauts Kelly and Brown. ith Batt. 60th Loot-Cuptain Prevost, severely.

97th Foot-lieutenant Coppinger, severely; lieuten-ant Daunt, sightly; lieutenant Kettlewell; ensign Downan, lost an arm; ensign Downing, se-

Portuguese wounded. 17th Regiment-Colonel Turner, severely; Captain Buquet and Maxwell.

and during the battle he most essentially, by his bx- | No. III .- Robint of Killed, Wounded, and Musici, 1 Total British Loss-1 general staff, 1 British and essentially, by his bx- | No. III .- Robinto of Killed, Wounded, and Musici, 1 Total British Loss-1 general staff, 1 British and Company of the British Loss-1 general staff, 1 British and Company of the British Loss-1 general staff, 1 British and Company of the Britis in the Trenches and batteries, before Badajoz, between the 8th and 15th May, 1811, inclusive. Royal Engithers—I captain, I lieutenant, killed :

Captains wounded. id Batt. 27th Foot-1 serjeant 4 rank and file, killed 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, drummer, 52 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 34th Foot—1 rank and file wounded. et Batt. 40th Foot-10 rank and file killed ; 2 cap tains, I lieutenant, 18 runk and file wounded. ith Batt, 60th Foot-1 rank and file wounded. 7th Foot-7 rank and file, killed ; 19 rank and file

ed Light Battalion of the King's German Legionrank and file, wounded.

Total British Loss-1 captain, I lieutenant, I ser jeant, 21 rank and file, killed : 1 lientenant-colo nel, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 8 sorjeants, 1 drun mer, 92 rank and file, wounded. ortuguese Loss- I lieutenant; t ensign, rerjeants

4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, wound ed; I licutenant, 22 rank and file, missing. General Los-1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, scricunts, 61 rank and file, killed: 1 lieutenun colonel, 4 captains, 4 lienterants, 1 ensign, 12 scricants, 2 drummers, 180 rank and file, wounded; I beutenant, 22 rank and file, missing.

40 rank and file, killed; I lieutenant, I ensign

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Maj. Gen. and Adjt. Gen. Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army, between the 8th and 15th May, inch

BITC. Royal Engineers-Captain Dickenson, Lieut. Me

Royal Engineers-captain Ross, captain Boteler,

3d Ball. E7th Foot-lieut.col. M'Lean , lleutenant Gordon and Dobbins, slightly ist Bat. 40th foot—captains Heyland and Wood; lieu tenant Butler.

PORTUGUESE MILLED. 7th Regiment—ensign Raymond de Viagas. st Batt. L. Leg.-Lieutenant Cresar de Foules. WOUNDED. 17th Regiment-lieut. John Iniceps, ensign Joso An

ist Batt. L. L. Log-lieutenaut Joaquim de Pinto. (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Major-General and Adjutant-General

o. IV .- Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the battle with the creach army commanded by Marshal coult, at Albuera, on the 16th May. General Stati-I kined, I wounded.

Rojai Deitish Artifery-3 rank and file, 9 horses killed, I captain, 10 rank and file, 10 horse wounded; I rank and fie, I horse, missing. Royal German Artiflers - A horses killed i Tieute

nant, 16 rank and flie, voueded; I neutenant, trumpeter, 29 rank and me, 10 horses, missing a Cagooa Guard-I heateaant, 9 rank and me houses, killed a 9 rank and tile, 6 horses, wound en; I renk and hie, 4 houses, missing. in Dragoons-1 serjeont, & rank and file, 11 horses

killed . I captain, I lieutenant, I staff, I serjeant I trampeter, to rank and file, 10 horses, wound ed; & captains, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, missing Sth Light Dragoons-1 horse killed; I rank and file

st Batt. 8d Foot, or Buffs-1 captain, 1 lieutenant, zensigns, 4 serjeants, 205 rank and file, killed; 4 Crp cains, 9 heutenants, 1 Ensign, 11 serjeants, I drammer, 222 rank and fite wounded: 2 lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 161 rank and file, missing.

st Batt. 7th Royal Fusileers-2 serjeants, 63 rank and file, killed ; I lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 11 lieutenants, 14 serjeants, 263 rank and file, wounded.

ed Batt. 7th Ditto-1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, I staff, 16 serjeants, 1 drummer. 269 rank and file, wounded.

st Butt. 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers-1 captain, 1 casign, I serjeant, 73 rank and file, killed; I lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 en signs, I staff, 12 serjeants, I drummer, 232 rank and file, wounded; I serieant, 5 rank and file.

missing. 3d Batt. 27th Foot-3 rank and file killed; 5 rank rank and file wounded. Bitt. 28th Foot-I drummer, 26 rank and file. killed ; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 ser-

joints, 123 rank and file, wounded. 9th Foot-I cantain, I lieutenant, 3 engigns, 9 serjeants, 73 rank and file, killed : I lieut.-colonel, major, 3 captums, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 12 serieants, xx0 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank

and tile, missing. and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenauts, 2 casigns, 4 scripeants, 115 rank and file, wounded. d Balt. 34th Foot—1 captain, I lieutenant, I ensign, 3 serjeants, k7 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 0 serjeants, 85 rank and file, wounder

d Batt. 39th foot-I lieutenant, 14 rank and file killed; I captain, & lieutenauts, I ensign, 4 ser jeants, 73 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 8 rank

and file wounded. st Batt. 48th Foot-1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieute nants, 6 serjeants, 58 rank and file, killed; 5 captums, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 9 serjeants l drummer, 183 rank and tile, wounded; 8 rank

and file, missing.
d Batt. 48th Foot-S lieutenauts, 1 ensign, 4 ser jeants, 40 rank and file, killed ; 4 captaius, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 2 captains, 5 licutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 7 drummers,

175 rank and file, missing. st Batt. 57th Foot-1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants. 1 drummer, 63 rank and file, kuled; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 3 drammers, 504 rank and file,

th Butt. 60th Foot-I serjeant, I rank and file, killed; I licutenant, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

d Batt. 68th Foot-1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 50 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 8 lioutenants, 8 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 91 rank and file, wounded; 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 96 rank and file, missing.
7th Foot—I rank and file wounded.

st Light Batt. King's German Legion-4 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 55 rank and file, wounded; \$

rank and file, missing.
d Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, killed : 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 28 rank and file, wounded; I rank and file missing. I major, 7 captains, 19 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 31 scrieants, 4 drummers, 815 rank and file, 54 horses, killed: 7 general staff, 4 licutemant-colonels, majore, 49 captains, 61 licutenants, 20 envigns, stati. 132 sericants. 9 drummers. 2466 rank antifile, 26 horses, wounded i 1 major, 4 captains, 8 licutepants, 1 ensign, 28 serieants, 10 drummers,

492 rank and file, 17 horses, missing. Total Portuguese Loss-I general staff, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 95 rank and ale, 9 horses, killed; 1 geno-ral staff. 1 licutemant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains 5 lieutenants, 2 ensions, 1 statf, 14 serieants, drummer, 230 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, missing.

General Total-2 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel 1 major, 7 caplains, 13 lieutenanta, 9 ensigne, staff, 33 scripants, 4 drammers, 918 rank and file 63 horses, killed; 8 general staff, 5 licutementcolonels, 5 majors, 48 captains, 86 lieutenants, 95 ensigns, 7 staff, 146 sericants, 10 drummers, 2650 rank and file, 35 horses, wounded; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 enoigh, 28 serieants, 11 drummers, 517 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

(Signed) CHARLES Stawart, Major-General and Adjatast-General. Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing. in the action on the 16th of May, 1811.

KILLED. Major-general D. Hoghton. 3d diagoon guards-dioutenant Fox.

14 batt. 3d foot or Buffs-captain Bourke, lieut. Herbert, ensigns Chadwick and Thomas. 2d batt. 7th foot-captain Brck, lieutenant Archer. 1st batt. 23d foot-captain Montague, second lieut

19th foot-captainHumphrey, lieut. Duguid, enelgus King, Furnace, and Vance. 2d Batt. 34th foot-Captain Gibbons, lieutenant Castle, ensign Serstiold. 2d Batt. 39th foot-lientenant Beard.

1st Batt. 48th foot-lieutenant-colonel Duckworth lieutenants Page, Ansaldo-3d Batt. lieutenants Liddon, Loft, and Drew, emigh Rothwell. let Batt. 57th fool-major Scott, captain Pawcelt. 2d Batt. 66th foot—crptain Benning, Lieutenant Shew-

bridge, ensign Coulter. 2d Light Butt. King's German Legion-lieutenant Whitney. PORTUDURSE.

Staff-Surgeon Bollman 23d Regiment-P. Bandelra, J. Jose Montro. WOUNDED.

Major-Generals Hop. G. L. Cole and Wm. Stewart

Captain Egerton, (8d Batt. 84th foot) deputy adjutant general, slightly. Captain Waller, (103d foot) deputy-assistant quarter master-general, severely. Captain Rouveria. (Sicilian Regim**ent) Ald-de-Camp**

to major-general Cole, reverely Captain Wade, (4rd foot) Aid-de-Camp to mafor-general Cole, severely. Captain Buring, (1st light batt. King's German Legion) Aid-de-Camp to general Alten, slightly.

Royal Artillery—captain Hawker, alightly.
Royal German Artillery—lieutenant Thiele, severely.
4th dragoons—captain Holmes, lieutenant Wilduan, and adjutant Chastry, slightly. ed foot, or Buffs-captain Marley, captain Gordon, severely; captain Stephens, captain Cameron, se-

verely, and taken prisoner; lieut. Juxon, lieut. Shepherd, slightly, Henteuants Hooper and Intham, lieut. Wright, slightly ; lieut. Wood, lieut. Houghton, severely ; lieut. Titlow, slightly :licut. O'Donnell, severely, and ensign Walsh, se st batt. 7th foot-licut -colonel sir Wm. Myers, Bart. since dead : Captain Cholwich, Singer, and Crow-

der, slightly; lieut. Provost, severely; lieutenants Moultry and Wenve, slightly : lieut. S. B. John stone, since dead : licuts, Mullins, Jones, and Morgan, severely : licutements R. Johnstone, Henry, ribbons, and Moses, alightly. d batt. 7th foot-Brevet lieutenant-colonel Blakeney, severely; captain Magenia, left arm ampu-

tated : Captain Orr, severuly : captain Parleton, slightly; lientenant Irwin, severely; lientenant Healy i lieutenant Wray, severely; lieutenant Orr : licutement Scaton, severely : lieutement Penrice; lieutenants Lorentz. Holden, Frazer, and acting adjutant Meagher, slightly. st batt. 23d foot-lieutenaut-colonel Ellis, slightly

Captains Hurford, and M. Donald ; captain Stainforth ; first lieutenant Booker, severely ; first lieutenants Treeve, Harrison, and Thorp, slightly : scconditients. Harris, Castles, and Ledwith, slightl Adjutant M'Lellan. ed batt. 28th foot-captain Gale, severely; captain

Carroll, lieutenants Crammer and Cottingham, slightly : lieut. Shelton, ensign Ingram, slightly. 29th foot—lieutenant-colonel White, severely : mafor Way, captains Hodges, Tod and Nester, slightly : lieutenants Stanus, Popham, and Briggs, severely : ensigns Kearney and Hamilton, severely : ensign Lovelock, slightly ; Adjutant Wild, severely.

2d batt. Stat foot—captain Flemming, severely i-capt. Knox. slightly: lieutemants Butler, Gethin. Cashell, severely a ensigns Wilson & Nicholson, de d batt. 54th foot-captains Widdrington and Wyat, lieutenants Hay and Walsh. 2d batt. 39th foot-captain Brine, lieutenants Hart

and Pollard, ensign ('ox, severely.
st batt. 48th foot—captains Wilson and French, slightly; captain Bell; captain Morrissett, slightly; captain Parsons, severely; lieutenant Crawley, slightly; lioutenant Herring; liouts. Wright, O Domahue, Duko, M Intosh, and Viacent, slight-ly; ensign Collin, slightly; adjutant Stocle,

d batt. 48th foot-captain Watkins, severely : captain Waugh, slightly; captain Drought; captain Wood, slightly; lieutenants Johnstone and Vander Monlen, severely; lieutenants Shea and Sharp; ensigns Norman and M Dougali.

at halt. 57th foot-lieutenant-colonol Inglis + major Spring, slightly; captains Shadforth, M'Gibbon, Jermy, Stainforth, Hely, Kirby; lieutement Evatt; lieutenant Baxter, slightly; lieutenant M'Lachlan, severely; lieutenant M'Farlang; flieutenant Dix, slightly; lieutenant Patterson, severely; licutenant Hughes, slightly; lieutenant Sheridan, lieutenants Veitch and Myers, slightly; lieutenant M'Dougal; ensign Torrens; ensign Jackson, elightly

th batt. 60th foot-lieutenants Ingersleben, slightly; 2d batt. 66th foot-captain Perns, liout. Hickon, slightly; lientenants Harvey and L'Estrarge; lientenants Chambers and McCarthy, alightly s licutes nant Codd : lieutenant Hand, severely : lieutenant

Crompton: ensign Walker; ensign Hay, severely: nearen by: ensign Black, slightly.

1st light latt. King's German Leglon—major Hartwig, enptain Rudorf, lieutenant Hartwig, slightly; ensign Sunahausen; Adjutant Fahle, slightly. -captain A. Heise.

CHARLES STEWART, (Signed) Major-General and Adjutant-General.

forewith them is folly and pre-amprion. When you, therefore, attempt to impose your relicion on the Catholics, they say, and they say with finth. you are wrong in doing this, her you are not God specting other matters, the Catholic goes to your his conduct. But if you set up Parliament for God Alwights, and assume his divine power in the article of religion, even although what you decide may Fortrue, set you have no authority to legislate in this matter, and the Catholic will not consult your Roll, but go to the book of God, where he will find the principles of his faith specified and laid down. This is the only rule by which he can be guided, and you have no power to oppose your understanding to his understanding upon the sacred code of his duties. But I do not say this as charging you with being guilty of such an absurdity. The Qualification liament should be Protestant that is pursued, but that it should not be Catholic. By this Oath. it need not even be Christian. Why theh have you made this exception of the Catholics? Certainly not because that religion contains any thing internally nat be a Member of Parliament, but the Catholic aucestors? I would put the question home to you making your laws Can you, who live in the middle of this great city, divided into so many sects at d persuasions. Can you, who are so tempestuated amid religious opinions, forget what is hopely passing around you?-Do you see the Methodists of Dissenters uniting, and of this anarchy order formed ?- Do you see all this arising out of your obstinence in interfering with their various creeds, and can you hesitate one moment in extending similar consideration to so great a mass of your population as the Catholics of Ireland ?- (Hear, hear !)-What then is this exception to the Catholic ? It is a political combination, by which his religion is considered as the evidence of his distorally .- (Hear.) The laws treat him, not as an Idolator, but as a rebel .- This, for instance, I prove by your lawsby your disarming Catholics, and those suspected of Catholicism-I prove it by your act for removing Catholics or suspected Catholics, from the neighbourhood of the City of London. These show, that the Catholic was viewed in the light of a rebel, dangerons to the country from his foreign attachment and connexions, of which his religion was taken as the evidence. The disarming Act deprives him of offensive weapons, who is known or suspected to be a Catholic-surely not on account of his religion. for that was the religion of your ancestors, but beyour enemies. The question then comes to this .-At a pur foreign rollings - look at a new alliance. subsidized and supported muon his through You Githelic lengue in Europe, and by your doctrine consequently the inveterate and natural enemy of as evidence of his entert, or why are you to consider that in one light with spentd to your own subof defence - you have engaged never to make pence thelic-and will from employ the treasures, and support of these Carbolles, and at the same time disqualify these frish, on the ground that their religion is evidence of their attachment to France? (Heart) So much for the view of the Catholic question. Ca Catholic Religion, it Is large to the found the necessity of the repeal of what | be admitted. This is to support religion a trick of | between both eyes folly opposed ?--France puts down that roll ion in Spains and you remains of the pound ions. I wish them repealed State, to be supported by pains and poundties .- That Fogue, been which the land to of Austria ind endeasoured to establish it-France put down that for the sake of Legland, for the sake of Ireland. Then, with respect to the qualifier eath, which without? De the ones of these fair is, easy of

long to God and not to man, and for man to later - other discribinations. Is we admissionary other Dis. I dishops. When I say this, I do not man to ads period of protocolon and private section and private section of protocolon and private section and private section and private Almighty. If you exact any rule or regulation te- fection, or to testore him to his rights -(Hear!) the Catholics, but to meet them as having the (Hear, hear!) -as if the feedom of any toright roll to learn what is the law by which he has to square contrary to those principles on which Providence suit with them on the best mode of defeating our ver Thames was dammed below Deptford, and overflowed into this House; I will suppose that a perform? Yet, even allowing the truth of the asmotion was made to send labourers to cut the dyke, | sertion, which I by no means admit, to what does it Oath and Declaration is not a religious test. An the House should pray that the river should flow up, spirits—that you have so debased their mind—that Atheist or a Deist might safely take it and sit in instead of down. Would you hope that the laws of you, by your Government—have reduced them to ber of Farliament is, by linelling all the allies of his Parliament. It is not therefore the idea that Par- Nature would be reversed in your favour, and that so low and abject a state, that they do not care even the river would forsake its course? But you ex- for liberty. (Hear, hear, hear!) For liberty. pect results equally unnatural from your policy with | Sir! and is this a subject matter for indifference ? Lirespect to Ireland. You are making laws which | berty ! which, like the Deity, is an escential spirit martialize the ambition of men, and then you pray | berty? which rew animates you in your battles by wicked. Will you say the Atheist or the Deist | the Great Power to make one-fifth of your com- | sea and land, and lifts you up proudly superior to | munity without passions. That is, you will pray to 1 your enemies—(Hear, hear;) Liberty! that gleshall not? Is it then because you think them dis- alter human nature—that Gop should alter his own rious spark and emanation of divisity which fred affected? That is no part of the internal character | attributes, for the purpose of establishing your poof their religion. I would ask you what were your licy, and defeating his own universal law. You Hampden, that it was not life, but the condition of put the law in array against the Decalogue: human -were those who made your liberties, incapable of legislation against divine. The Decalogue says, pathizes in these noble sectioners who rever be " Honour your father and mother:" The Law, " Take away his estate." The Decalegue says. "Thou shalt not steal -" the law on the contrary " You may rob a Catholic," (Hear!) But we all descriptions ?- Do you see all denominations of | Religion can be violated with impunity, or that the unnishment will only be inflicted bereafter. On lost ten years before me, and I see, that in 1862, aggregate bodies, as well as on individuals -on states as on single subjects, the punishment will be immediate. Experience has taught us this truth. The very Act, disqualifying the Catholic, was followed by the punishment of the less of trade. It was the English law which crushed the Irish Constitution. In the like manner, punishment followed the unjust laws with respect to the militia and recruiting. In the Battle of Fonteney, you met your own laws in the Irish Brigade, driven by your If such success attended your Military, what can radiuse. Is this a country too pour for liberty? you expect from your religious policy? What can you expect from the Church of Ireland? That Church is firmly established, and, its members are men of nublemished characters. But what do vou do -if you try to take possession of the land? if you try to impose the Government of conquest? if ing the people pay for it? if, to crown the whole, cause he is suspected to be in combination with you disqualify the people? I say this is to tax the such arguments. The frequent use of degrading their view; all the horrors of rapine, war, and con-Canons of God Almighty, and to attempt to sub-Is that combination over? -(Hear, hear.) -Do vert Nature-you endeavour to disqualify four milyou fear his combining with foreign Catholic States I lions of your fellow-subjects-not for their religiagainst you? Why, look at your situation? Look or, because that is established not for the revenues | do you know the value of the civil liberties you re- own blood, and their country one vide scene of do-You have made a treaty with the King of the Two | gotry-for an imagination for an unreal phantom. | you think, a more bruble ? the exclusion from a seat Sicilies. Is he not a Catholic? Him you have But the laws of God and man cry out against you ; they cry out that you shall not do this; they tell Bank, from Vestries, from Magistracy, from the Lave mede a treats with the King of Sardinia. Is you, through me, that you cannot punish men higher offices at the Bar, from the first places he not a Catholic? Is be not at the head of the for a crime, which is only committed in imagination. I tell you, besides, that the Catholics are the State. Are not these grieromes? Will there is a brave defence crowned with victory; on not chargeable with this, for they have sworn to it be guid, that they are not most poinful and this Protestant country? Is his religion to be taken | preserve the State; they have swern to defend their | resolting disabilities? I know it is said that country and its Monarch. Is not the eath of a his greater grievances are tythes and the system Cathelic to be credi ed ? Is it not superior to an of the land owners-I deny that this is the truth jects, which you slew differently in your foreign | immeliarry phantom! You most therefore ul- | -- it is not of tythes or of the landlord that he ellimores? (Hour.) You love given moves to the | timately fail in your aim. Your efforts must yield | complains. But were it even so ; were he suffering Emperor of Austria, and combined your interests to the superior power of Nature and of God under grievous tythes, and the oppression of the with his -- Is he not a Catholic? You have entered Almighty. I will tell you what I consider an esta- landowners, to what does this argument to? That into the closest treaties with Portugal-von have | blished Church to be. An established Church is a | he is wounded every where, and you have him to supplied that Kingdom with money and the means | hody created for the purpose of affording consola- | his miserable fate with wound to heal wound. He tion, relief, and instruction to the people. The bleeds at every pore from a variety of pany, and not, in justice and in right, went the been they or acknowledge any other Savereign but of the Church is not established for the King, for he is by House of Braganza. Are they Catholics? In fine, haw required to be of the religion of the people, and you have not one ally in the world, who is not Cas | not the people to be of his religion. The Church is not established for the Court, nor for the fashionwill you coplay the blood of the hish people in the lable, not for the great; but it is established for the people. It was thus that the Church of Scotland was confirmed to the people of that country. But in | are oppressed. But there is another obstacle thrown Ireland you try another right, and you found it on | in the way of the Catholic civing's the 'Ning's oath the demolition of the capacity of the people. The the contrary, can you say, that the Profession of | Church you will there establish, is not the Church | this stand? Is the oath taken by a King at his corothe Diotestant Religion is to be received as a proof of a Christian; it is the Church of ambition; it is metion to be considered as an immutable check to the of attachment to Logiand? No; you cannot the Church of avaise; it is the Church of pride; it just rights of his pripie, and that it is only capable Did you coviure America by this tie, and was she lis the Church of apostacy from God; it is a Church I therefore confirmed in her connexion with you, and | with the vices of man on the one hand, and of God | pressions is wanted? (Hear!) To this argument 1 Seterred from entering into the interest of Prance? and the people on the other. Again, the Church | have many objections. To me it appears to be most

religion in Portugal, and you have restored it; in I will them repealed, because they are unjust. 1 is called a fundamental law, I have this to some you can say, " Be it emerted by the King's Most line, France pulled down the Pope, and you have wish them appended, because they are impolitic. I agree that there are many line which may be const Excellent Majests, by and with the advice of the set him up again — (Hear, hear,) — From this my with them repealed, that the little people may condered as fundamental. Mages Clerkil a force Lords Spiriterland Temporal and Commons in Part inference is, 1st, that there is nothing in the Catho- sider themselves as interested and involved in a com- mental law; the University Act is a form nuse shall not be equal to the squares of the other. Thenc: 2dly, that their is nothing in the Ca- regard to the Pope-I allow there is one event. In I.w.; and the Declaration of Rights is a food many at the contract of the other. two sides of a right neighbor for unifer re- those resignary and a shade it may become necessary to be sides. If the law All these unife in one grand object, is given ligion, which is divine, nor mathematics, which are from those tax informers I draw this third informers. Populocomes French, certain precantions may be and securing the libertles of the subject. But do certain from demonstration, can be modeled as his Catholics have an equal fitte to the enjoy - requisite to exclude French industries from being, not your feeders on two species of him . . . tered at the will of man. The base of religion he ment of their civil rights and privileg's with any by possibility, applicable to the nomination of trib case to come your own Theries, by equipment sention enjoys, ought to be missed by the Catholic - mir, that it is any argument against our going into species, by the distantion and exclusion of manner (Hear Dand say also, as the consequences arising a Committee tow. On the contrary, I hold it to of your population? (ther.) Asir no. (Hear 1)-4 say also, as the consequences around a Communication. An area constructions of that measure. We the people of a country can be rendered measure at the from this, that it is the dark of those who oppose be an argument in favour of that measure. We the people of a country can be rendered measure as those chiens, to show that he is in a state of disaf- lought not to condition or merchandize with To continue the incapacities epon him, is to act | same | common cause with | consclus, and | con- | can be obtained, by the incapacity or statery of governs the world; to act against Providence, and their natural enemies. I have heard it said, that which will not succeed, for the efforts of man will the Catholics are not now anxious about what we are fail, when put in competition with Almights Power. I doing ; and this is meant as an argument against our Can you hope to grewil against nature and against legislating in their behalf .- Who, suppose any God Almighty? Can you hope to surmount the in- Gentleman to be robbed, shall it be said, that bevariable and settled laws, by which the mind of cause he is coreless and indifferent about the money man is regulated, and by which the universe is go- he has lost, that no steps shall be taken for its reremed? I will suppose, for instance, that the Ri- | covery. But it is not what the Catholics ask that is the question; it is what does justice demand of us to and a contrary motion was made, that the Chaplain of | go ? It goes to this, that you have so broken their create dislike in the minds of the people; --which | best known by its consequences (Hear!) Liyour ancesters, and taught them to feel like a living-(Hear, hear, hear.) -- An Irishman symgoes, to whatever quarter of the carth he journer whatever wind blows his poor range ats. let him have but the pride, the elery , the estentation of liberty .- Hear, hear.) - But is Irelat d teo peer for the are mistaken, if we think the laws of Nature and | enjoyment of library? This is a monstrous and a preposterous doctrine. I have returns for the the revenue was seven millions-then six millionsthen seven-eight-seven-till it has arrived at ten millions. This is a small island, which but a few vers back possessed a revenue but of one, and a | (hear!)-For the truth of this, I appeal to your debt of two millions. Now see how great it is, and will you say Ireland is too poor for liberty? The whole expence of the Government, without the grossest profusion, ought not to exceed three millions a year; yet we have fixed on much more, and since the Union have berrowed oppression into the ranks of your encury - (H. ar.) 65 millions, which we have contributed to the gene-Even this year, when their revenue had fallen off, they had contributed to the public service, exclu- mity is our culy safeguard, and destruction the corsive of what they contributed in provisions in cattle. and in men, for the defence of the country. Ireland is the handred-handed giant, administering with e- I that the Guardian Angel of Britain might take them very hand to your wants. It is vain then to talk | up from the Baurt, of their own disputes; combe you then depose the religion of the Church esta- to such a country, in the hope of persuading it out there to some anial emicence, and shew them the blished, and endeavoured to set up your own, mak- | of its love of liberty. The attempt can only disgrace the lips of those who condescend to employ my mind. Here pictured the prospect present die terms thints those who employ themselves in incul- quests. Thave seen their en miles, the French, edthan it can injure these to whom it is directed. But I their everthrow; I have seen them bethed in their in Parliament? The Catholicis excluded from the in the Army, from the Parliament, and from you will not relieve him of one because he has so many .- (Hear.) -- You teach one party to revile another, you teach ill manners to the command's which in itself is a great grievance. Where these prevail, and where a Servant of the Crown may use terms of repreach or obloquy, there the proph is cited as an insurmountable barrier. How doe of being varied, when a law to institute further on Viel you conjure the King of Prossa by your com- of ireland is seemed by law; and, still more, it is of and and matern ble. This with, in the first place, mon religion, or had is the effect on that ineverable because in its establishment by its coincidence with | did not legally apply to Iroland in the year 1862; Mountch of Crimics Sim from the interests of your | the opinions and habits of the people. If we can | it did not cover the Wish Varianment; as d if you samely to embode percents? Did the Pretesteet | produce the builholder to hold by conquests he pre- | riske it binding against Ireland now, what is the Wien present the bombardue at of Copenhagen. | forence of a logitimate tenure ; if we can present | character you will give the Union ? __that of a monor militaries the horses of that contest; At this the Church to his phemoirs title, instead of defends strong innovation; for you would take from us a war fire of their group sentences that proriement, I repost it, low are you intented? If legit wit is to put a bid Government in one scale, Parliament in which no such disability existed, and pla were subdued. And by whom was this circuit Pen jam's country in the world at the head of the and Go ! Almights in the other. On these grounds bring to a Parliament where the Carbolic country is the wife man best for Fac's of

by making the other four millions their entropies another part. But this outh, or rather this declaration, in plain and conclusive truth asserts, that go von Allies are idolatron sother the Prince Report of Peringal, whom you are bound to re-sent apon his Threne, is an idolator---that the Emperor of Austria, whose you have assisted with to make millions of the public money, is an idelator-that the King of Sielly, whose grown you support on his lead, is no better than an idolator—that the Postuguese, whose country you are defending with your demest blood and treasures, are an idolators people—that your fellow-subjects in Canada are idelators in fact, that the qualifications by which an English Gentleman is enabled to become a Merocountry, and one-third of his fellow-citizens. But allow me to say, there is another important consideration attached to this point. You routselves have declared this insurmountable obstacle to be not fundamental, but provisionary .- (Hear, Lear.)-You have declared it in five Parliaments-in the Parliament of Scotland-in the Parliament of Ireat d -and in British Parliaments. By the 221article of the Union with Scotland, it is declared to be subject to the future discretion of Parliament-(Hear, hear!) By this declaration, repeated ince, as I have said, in several Parliaments, year have given up the greater; argument against the acmi d'ility of Catholics. Now, who are the parti s o there has? The King, Lords, and Commens. What then becomes of this cath that is opposited the Petition I have brought up, leaded with the name, of thousands anxious for justice? Are there tire Parliaments liars, or am I to take a controllia tien in augment as an answer to their decision !-- (Hear!) Legain assert, that this cath is a thing sal jest to be debated. There is no Coronation Out or Fin dimental Law against the Catholic Chienjustice-I appeal to your integrity-to your old Fig.li h custacter, which is in some decree dotetailed into your Constitution. I call on venutile same time to recollect that you have nother to depend on but one another. That England besidething to depend on but Ireland, and Ireland nothing to depend on but England. Do not weall know, that rule most be the inevitable consequence of a division, either is politics bereligien? That mani-Jain event of di sonsion. Often, Sir, have I wished, when reflecting on the foolish contest of religious is, evils attered out upon their diamion. (Hear) In cating the low and base principles of servitude, more | xancing upon them, that is, all Europe marching to 16 S. W. There are the dready I consequences the await your confress desired die, and your conetry talk, if you do not unite together; if you make in one contains core, great as the struggle is, you shall live." (Hear, hear!) On the one side, the other, compast and confection. Let messy, with record to tests that I abbox tests of all bird. and all kinds of religious qualifications. Put I timic there is one test that may be applied test which the politician has not discovered, and which has escaped the penetration of the Divine. Let the Trish fight your battles -- put them to that test, and leave them to the free and percontrolled exercise of their religion .- (Hour, hear.) Lock at your establishment, and say, if you can, that they do ciate. Leok at the numbers of Irish Catholics in Your payal services, at their numbers in your reainco-at their numbers in your aunies-at their numbers at your depot in the Isle of Wight, to recruit these armies. Look at these, and consider their chims. I do not speak as to a certainty of the proportion they bear to your other population; but whether I view your maritime or land force. I have no he litation in afferming, that their numbers are so great rate be sufficient to turn the scale of Fmpire (hear, hear.) If Gentlemen doubt will, let them look at the career of France .- France, before whem retealy the armies of Unicpe, but the minds of Faropoliave been entiring destatore whomas itthe availed the quick evolutions of the troops of Austrin-may the obsticatory istance of the stabborn Hotsize; or the celebrated discipline of the Presion force; before whom Hi that epocyclish over the own, whether it were the firm phaining of the major squadron-time square batalion, or the descitory

Let welt his troops Boney to victory. The Cel- | the Right Ron, Gentleman gave a believen descriphas weighted to in the army at home and almoad is tion of the persons who were active to causing them 211-15, come policy into two parties, the particle to | were put in the Newspapers by the parties themvigoroud strength. Their efforts I would contem- | s he is who had been in the habit of me siles for that it to force of religious liberty, as would lead me Podrious nor the soutiments of the respectable Reto hours that my exertions and the exertions of my man Catholies by any means, and he should therefriends would be ultimately successful. But be that fore vote against the motion.

as it may, I shall ever persevere; for I conceive that Dr. De toward was ichiowed by Lord Jouetty. 11 the resultat union, which a repeat of the possil Mr. Bankis, and Mr. C. Abane, also opposit trans and disconlineations under which the Roman I mannetion, and by Mr. Tienry, who supported it, Cythalic I bon, would produce between the two After these Gostlemen Completes they would find additional conver of section PONSONBY soid, that, having delivered entity and momentity. I move that this Polition be bits sentiments so repeatedly on the subject then be-

the a Contingen

reformed to a Committee of the whole House.

Do DUIGENAN and the eaths, taken by the Cothelie Richeta and Priests, and some ortizets first the rathers of these should complain of incoles. Hen, Gentleman had said, "If we grant to the Thinks, when themselves were more intolerant than I Catholies the neaver of their Petition, how are we and other religious seet whatever. For the last and to be assured that they will not seek that which we Learning the most farenced of any other nation. is interests, property, and these had been pro-* 101, ver wint they complained of oppression. "The Induced?" - And wet, after these interrogatemessive would not give them to constern will like to had said, that the time of the Union It dami don ever them was firedy established. the year could be submitted to, though the I from and that every past year had, and every Princed the Veto to the King of England. If Doc | fatires year would add new difficulties to those not trie would not suffer such an anomaly to which which only hadly existed. He a serted, that the Pein his deal down, though he himself was a Catholic (in your residence to be at least), how could at he ex- ed very different views from those which they proand that what they wanted could be permitted by fired; and that the great mass of the proand proposes of tigent Britain, who was of a differ ple were not in reality actuated by any acuteness to the experience. They had declared their attaches of feeling on the subject, but were rather the inreso to the Pope, asserting that the loss of his ton- | stroments of others - That those persons who suppost porton at not to be regarded a companion his | perfect their claims a one urged forward by motive of sould be power. The opinions of their Calverda Linterest, by views and feelings which were not to be to that they applied of that what were these when existed of with the known doctales of their to the titref the people of Indand, they world see, m the time of Henry the Eighth, when that mowatch | exils which were sought to be reduced. Wird wilded to prove that he was not properly married to was the state of the law. It told the Roman Cicoe of his wives. The Emperor Charles V. was op-1 their he night become a Barrister -- he night manimoced to him on this occasion, and then the opinieste of the Roman Catholics Universities were to be | the law, and the most inflexible integrity in his protological the subject, when, strange to say, the one of a double parsuits, but when he led proved himself reason threathers. The Carbolies, though their gale- | his abilities, it has deprived him of reasong the second which should attend him. He may still equally had been briefs of exilt calared, and practice as a Barrister-Dut be must never hope to er along what at former periods they would not have braine at the district of a King's Counsel. Must To see I to selicit. The now demanded nothing | not every man of spirit, of collities, of crudias along solver ich et the Constitution of the linn, feel an anxious desire to use his talents to country, from the 1st of Elizabeth do anyto the proseat day. The Bone's Catholics in Inc. od. the lit consenant with human nature, that, if prevent that you area, that the Piet wind , were not so feel, he should not feel discontented and disappoint

party, there were 1, \$0.000 Protest ods: so there | outcomer super-othere he might obtain a certain scaled records no crose them two millions of Cathon make. He might expend his property, he might Cit there, a great number were converding. Here his high with many, he might sacrifice his life er, that they are the artibute little or nothing little bet, however gifted with talent and with 1. As note. Out of to proprietors of ratio, 49 courage the ray prove himself, still be was told by and transference and that from the terration of pro- the readition or command he should never have." and the Proposition, it was obvious, were obligated (Hear, Lagr.) And initial doubt to that House, that, supposing the Catholics possesage of that of which the Catholics boasted as I to great win and object of their wishes, but they sed the inclination, that they had the power of subthe firm. Then, as to what had been said of a were power a stand to be gratified by their complea court of the army, by would observe, that this. What old they say to Colonel Keating, who themselves, appeared against the United strength of When directly the Catholic did his date and head for engage willy served this country, by the cap- every Pretertant in Great British ? Did the Hon. Swell as may other man could do, yet 1911 force of an frequent colony? . "It is true, you Gentleman think it a practicable thing -- or did any and satisfied to such extrave and apollose as here provided a elf-comble of rendering great ser- the most ignorant. Boman Catholic, contemplate i to solve bed on him, rosing to come of in the vice to the singles, by your rightery skill-but the less an object that could be effected?-If, then, it that thereby for the clory or become force, it is a highestically experience at a could not be done by open force, it must be comthat he the pro which he received. They higher in he then there of a Lieutepant-Colonel." passed by influence secret or arowed. It was de-Is the Army and Militia wors by Critical (Hear, hear.) And, could the House be surprise | manded that the Roman Catholic bould be permitspect of the Protestant personsion sould be led. if he placed his negation signature to a Petis ted to sit is Parliament; but if the whole 100 Mem-- headerfood is reging, that more than half the I tion, praying to be reviewed from so intelerable and bers who represent Ireland were Catholics, would with Protections, and good Presents too. I will ? This was the case in almost every rank of they have influence enough to solvert the Protest day inclinappened to believe in transubstantiation. The Reman Catholic was first incited to pura land a hereby when opposed by the other 558 Mein- Lord Wellington, who had carried the glory of the all also only we small with a steer to hills that see a particular production; but, which had clears to the King on the throne, and the Protestent B lish arros to such an height, was an Irishman

The My copies Nily the form rad hour always batter of discord out. The Hon. Com. had fire? He would suppose a Catholic placed in the enterprise and millioney process, General Pack, was A serve power of the earths of September) | expressed a doubt whether the great bedeen the Ca- | highest situation the country knows, and he would also an Irishman. If these gallant officers had haptollure and by the latter, as being on- the lies felt the gulerances of their situation. He put the case to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. | pened to believe in transable tantiation, their eminent 1975, van thus found especial to the did not know the high a stim, or be would not Perceval, opposite; be noted, the office of Chancels services would have been lost to the country. The

the wind tripoph, could bereite so general a feel perpers once or twise a-work. They were not the who painted their wrongs in the most glowing had said; that not nither tanding the tenets of the Caforce the House, they need not fear that he would the Hou. Cough me a seemed to think, that the Irish degroup to overturn. So that, to excite the fours Mr. Granning was followed by Sir Louis Cox I then detain them with many observations. He Catholics were concluded about this question, because of the House, they were not only called on to con-"Hierostery, Mr. Hrunnar of Krany, and Green thought of perhaps, have troubled them at all, were they could not all be Chancellers, and Peers, and crive the Catholics in possession of a force, capable The Marriew, who supported the motion. After it not far several remarks which End fallen from an | General. This was a fallacious idea. The people | of effecting a most improper object, but they were Hon, Guetterian near him (Mr. Bankes), for whose | of that country had a quick feeling of insult and op- | also to believe, that rank of them would receive become il commons he entertained the highest respect; without on the present occasion, he could be from the downer of their Councils. It was she pilar | expecting his very great surprize. That | those demands, until the Roman Catholics were | tell to enjoy them. placed on a level with the other in ha of seciety .-- I The Right Henograble and Learned Gentleman a come wars they had enjoyed greater privileges can never grant them? If we give them civil rights | behaved ungratefully even to these who supported | who were Catholica. them-and be had read an extract from a pumphlet and privileges, are we certain that they will stop thert, and not attempt to erect a Catholic Church. reflecting on Lord Grenville, and also on himself a very different light from the Learned Doctor .was the proper period for setting the ques-And, whatever consure might be there east on him title a halbeen promoted by persons who entertainnot not from a more desire to serve the Catholics in actioned in that House. If Gentlemen would look alone; he felt that he was most escentially segring Chartie To give a preper idea of them, he would I that the unnatural situation of the law is off, wit | the Protestant. He was not influenced by a wish The then to the history of the Reformation, and I refund to the Roman Catholics, was the curse of the to benefit Ireland only; no, he acted for the gene- The language of the Hou. Gent. (Mr. G.) who ral interest of the empire. (Hear, hear.) And, could the Right Hon. Gentleman believe, that for the compet ability, the deepest I needed of to be shaken by a few passages in a fleeting pambif of them decired one opinion, and the other | fully possessed of all these qualifications, which | the Home. The more education became extended; | had been the gold of their idolater. He soon be-Not expect to a directly contrary decision: Cor we defitted him for the most elevated offices, the statute the more property became diffused; the more the came quite the contrary. The samething happened Tricar of each having been caused by the inflience of back is exemple, and it is there found, that, though exigencies of the times called for the assistance and in their declarations on the reto. The lish new would the King on the ore hard, or by that of the lingues the law allowed high torrect his talents and develope co-operation of the Catholics; in exactly the same allow it, and now they would not. All this ought Hon. Gentleman with all his power, would not be losophy. The French tolerating philosophers were hims of the Catholics were granted. The subverion of that Church, he was aware, would be a rery great and serious evil. But when Gentlemen inremoved as they were said to be. The whole of field? And was it surprising that a petition for a redress the papel tion of the land old not exceed a poor, core | of galeyances should follow? What was the situation n which that subversion was to be effected. It was while This heaven to be authority, part of from both the scidings? They were sent to fight the bat-In the gran bravedo. Of that terminer, he would be of Great Britain. The Gentleman was told to be ten years hence. If any alteration took place, their strength must be rather supposed to increase than to diminish. Could it he seriously athemed verting the Church by force? Could they do it b . On Cupilly consider the without for the form of the form of the first for the smaller of the smaller Marshaller for the smaller of the smal So I be to the Continues then took a freehol to be he approximate from attribute them, in non-the composed capable of overcoming such nour and distinction under him, in Portugal, was ref to steamer of the De. Trey and Million. If he then positioned be was refused, and the re- dubculties? Was this subversion to be effected by an Lishman. "And that gellant Officer, whose and the first hetikanty Collins. These que to tributed to a restlessness of dispersions, and come secret cabal or by the private influence of of-

There was not a pea- | Icr of the Exchequer, he was First Lord of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The e. Catholics who would think themselves fairly bened | sant to Ireland who did not feel and resent it who | Treasury : all the patret accounts with . . more have assisted in gaining these splendid sic- by them; but he control of that there were many who did not wish to be relieved from so great a degrada- in his grayp. Now, let him look into himself, and thought that the might be neglected without any ton-(Vlear, Lear.) - Need the Hon. Good, be consider, if he were disposed to subscribe Church, (see Heart) In the late action on the criminality to the party by whom they were slight- told, that the Cathelies of Ireland, who are tright and exerted all his influence, all his newer, not a sof Buresa, operafthe Regiments which most od. He challenged these who asserted the articles to reverence the British Constitution, or affording of his art, would be beable to artain his object: distinguished itself (the 87th) is com- of the capitulation of Lieuwick had been broken, to to every man an opportunity of rising, by his mori- To whom would be communicate his plan? To shoest entirely of Irish recruits. If the gold their words. The first article of that torious exertions to the highest situation in the Commons, or to the Lords, to his Swereign. a good have manufasthat Regiment (Sir John treaty movided, that the Catholics should have the tho State, word he be told, that the Catholics or to the arms, or to the arms, or to the Protestant A formed his Soldiers is you form your smooth rety in the exercise of their religion, which must feel a deep region in reflecting that the population? To whom could be apply? It was and Parliament - if he had post questions to they had a joyed in the time of Charles the Second principle does not april to a hom? Must then not a only program to sate these thinest eshew the mon-A liberty and them about the Fucharist - Now it appeared, that is his resenthey could not be lindiguation when they belief the beheld them edges that strong absurdity of the preciously of the stage attendance at ma :- and about the gest enjoy their religion by combinance. With what cut off from the attainment of all those nations of state and be read 50 or 100 sees hence, if indeed The inciples of their religious belief, what would green could they ask for new favores from Prelia- ambifiou which were the principal of jets of time and thing which foll from him should survive so lone, to be not be programed - that the French would ment, when the proper presented to it, far from her kind i Del the Home believe them posses and of the render, become ited, would exclaim with astethe position of the property and to a would have bad in Politicas, were in fact Manifestons? The inner so little sympaths, as not to feel deeply, when they hoshwent, " What must have been the infature - Resignant by Aller D. But he drow, the word beace which percaded them was so great, that they saw the Nobi i very of their per masion of that Pulliment, which rendered it new warry or before his callege mm, without appealing to priest ought to be rejected on that account; and it was deprived of those horours and privileges which they a Member to stand up and prove the foliacs of such or truson. The desire to see from the Country was the improver known, that they had not been rated by conceived eaght to be left open to there? What groundless a certion ? (Hear, hear.) Considero is stimular for that stimular he communicate assembles of the principal Catholic Goutlemen in would the lower orders of the people of this countries he communicate assembles of the principal Catholic Goutlemen in would the lower orders of the people of this countries. to to his followers; and by his confidence in them I belond, but by men of a very middling class. Here try say, if Pullimont had present a certain Act, re- Carbolic by strategen, by force, or influence, to stricting Noblemen and Gentlemen to a catain consuss such an object, if it should be ever again rank in the arms, and preventing them from sit- | a banced in argument in that House, he hoped the Chapteris. Abrend, they are always united, and, to be voted. He read several passages from the fing in Purliament? Did the Hon. Gentleman Honourable Momber making use of it, would not comparedly, rictorious; but at home, they are dispenses made on the occasion, which, he observed, imagine, that the lower racks of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with the control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with to give a critical purchase of society would feel control himself with the control himself nothing, because they did not consist of the noble- ligalinise the manner in which he con gived the men and gentlemen? And could be Ulime those! Church might be solverted. The Right Hon. Gent. trms, to the orders beneath them, that, by their tholic religion, which directed that no faith should be and assistance they reight be combled to get I kent with hereties; still, he believed numbers of ril of their grievaners and incapacities? What I them were so upright and honourable, that if they would the Hon. Gr. (becaused in such a case? If stook an eath, they would recognited by observe it. he saw a luge proportion ready to support him, The Right floo. Coult, admitted this himself, and would be vet all on them for their assistance? He what, he would ask, was the oath first proposal to thought too highly of the assembly he was thought. them, and which many of them bad taken? - They dre sing, to imagine that they would not regar to were swern vetto solvent, but fo support, that we every level means to obtain so fair an obsert. But I ry Church which it was pretended, they would enpression -- and while over the present state of things | notits and advantages with the fixed determination continued, so long would the House be pressed with | of breaking the eaths under which they were permit-

Mr. W.SMITH supported the motion, and reprobated that disgraceful inconvenience which at-(Dr. Duigenau) had stated, that the Catholics had I tend d either the Military Officer, or Gentlemen

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted the nature of the discussion, and should (Mr. Possonby.) He looked at that production in looky state, briefly some reasons which would influence his vote. He now heard, after a long interral, the claim of right resided. He would allow it never should slacken his zeal in the cause of the the fullest claims of Toleration, but the idea of a Catholies, or influence him to force these princi- claim to political power, was palpably absurd, and ples and feelings he had so long therished. (Hear, | eminently so, as coming from the very men who hear, hear.) Nay, if all the Catholics were to perpetually talked of power as only a trust for the condemn him, he would answer their censure and people. If there was any fear that any body of men their complaint the next day, by stremously advo- | would use their power improperly, it ought not to cating their cause! (Hear, hear, hear,) The be put into their hands. This stigle proposition Right Hon. Gentiemandid not seem to be acquainted | made the claim of right to power absurd. He had with the feelings by which he was actuated. He es- | never put the question on the localty or courage of poused the cause of the Cathelies from no partial the Cathelies, but simply on the probable abuse or motives, but because their claims were just. He did | use of the power which they would have over theestablishment. He gave the highest praise to the bravery of the Irish soldiers and sillors; but those merits had an inferior connection with the question. considered tythes an oppression, and against the cauon of the Almighty, shewed the spirit of the moprinciples taken on such grounds as these, were tion, and of the Catholics. Would not this be preliminary to the abolition of tythes and of the estaoblet? Lethim not think, that this year or next blishment? Those Gentlemen who had poken so year will free him from Petitions like that now before | much of the Irish were not infallible. Dr. Milner degree, he might be assured, would petitions to generate some distrust in their knowledge. He and remonstrances be reiterated. And the Right | loved Christian televation, not the teleration of phiable to stop them. They were told, that the mai- atrocious persecutors, and they overturned all estaoual Church would probably be subverted, if the blishments. He thought that the more any great sects were brought to an equality of honours, the nearer they were to a struggle. They ought to have subordination, to have peace. It was not reduced that argument to deter them from doing a to be supposed that the Catholic Petition was ery greatgood, they should point out the manner | mere agreeable to the pation; because the public voice was less loud against it than formerly. The of enough for an Hon. Gentleman to get up and reason was, the public fear was less active. When make the assertion—he would speak explicitly on at a late period, daugerous measures were urged by the subject. Was it by force? -was it by art? If the Legislature, the cry of the nation rose against force were to be resorted to, the Catholics were at 1 them. The origin of that cry was imputed to his arresent as able to attain their object as they would tiffice; but the cry exhibited the feeling which would be roused again the first moment that the danger

seemed probable. He must votergainst the motion. Mr. WHITEREAD thought the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman and of the most inflammatory things he had ever heard. It had fabe feelings, false prisciples, and false arguments. After much eloquent appeal to the feelings of the House, Mr. Whithread proceeded to speak of the merits of the Irish. They were signally brave and patient; they had rendered great services to the country, and it was madness and folly to deprive ourselves of those services for any difference of relivious belief. When upon this part of the querion, he could not avoid impressing upon the House the los that would have been sustained by the public if some of the distinguished. Iri hmen of the present name was ever found connected with the frats of

