attributed to the Irish Government, it could only be | On the one hand, let the claim of right be disavow- | play themselves in considering what security they | their Lordships should patiently wait, unreadfounded on this principle, that, in the early part of the proceedings of the Convention, they acted with more lenity than was justifiable. Even at that time they had evidence sufficient to have warranted their putting the law in force-they hesitated, however, But, when they found that the proceedings and deliberations of the Catholics were likely to produce that mischief which it was in the contemplation of the law to prevent-and having, by a public admonition, explained that law, and expressed their determination to support it -they ultimately published a proclamation on the subject. What was the conduct of the Catholics? They immediately acted in contradiction to that Proclamation, and committed a breach of the law, by electing Delegates to fill up that Convention which had been declared illegal. By adverting to the recent trials, this fact would be established. There a great deal of eloquence was evinced, highly honourable to the Irish Bar; and the temper and wisdom displayed by the Judges were equally entitled to panegyric .-The Court then gave a decided opinion on the subiect-and, looking to that opinion, how could the House enter on this question, as if there had been an attack on the constitutional rights of the subject -as if the law had been violated by an interposition of the Government between the Judges and the persons who were to be tried? Such an idea might be imbibed from the Noble Farl's speech, but the fact was directly the reverse. The Government had not invaded the subject's right to petition; they had not attempted to strain the law; they had not prejudged the claims of the Catholics. It was, therefore, impossible, on such grounds, to admit the motion which had been submitted to them. And here he would make one further observation, which more immediately applied to the principal argument of the Noble Earl. He (Marquis Wellesley) contended, that the admonition which the Government of Ireland had issued, so far from being hortful, or being intended as hurtful to the Catholic Cause, was, on the contrary, the most beneficial step that could have been taken towards it. It was, in fact, warning them against meeting contrary to the law; and, certainly, nothing could hurt the Catholic cause more-no proceeding was so likely to affect it, as that those, who were entrusted with its management, should begin by an open infringement of an established law, and fly in the teeth of an act which was not formed to check them alone, but had been coacted for the general safety of the country-to apply to all classes of subjects-and to prevent a state of things which was looked on by the Legislature as most injurious to the public tranquillity. Great part of the Noble Earl's argument was founded on the principle, that the Delegates had been most unjustly dealt by; but he had already shown that this was not established by facts. If the conduct of those who took the management, or rather, he should say, the mismanagement of the Catholic cause, were that night supported by the decision of the House, what would be the consequence? Why. the opposition to the law, on the part of the Catholies, would be looked upon as a laudable act. It would then appear, that a Catholic Meeting, composed of Prelates, Nobility, and persons elected from all the different counties, when no Parliament was sitting in Ireland, was a most excellent institution. Did their Lordships mean to support that principle? Did they mean to say, that such an assembly was according to law? Or, if they allowat that it was not according to law, did they mean to look upon every person who exerted himself is forming the assembly as having done a praiseworthy action? Was there any man, however friendly to the Catholic Claims, who wished to preserve unimpaired the glory of the Constitution, that would desire Parliament to shew, by its vote, an approbation of that assembly, which was only calculated to wound the country. It was now necessary that what might be termed the grand foundation of the question before the House. If the subject had not been introduced in the course of the discussion, he would have abstained from noticing it. He alluded to Catholic Emancipation. This was not a question at present, nor had it ever been, relating merely to restrictions enforced in consequence of opinions purely religious. The point on which the whole matter turned, and the only correct point, was this, whether every state was not justified in restricting whatever appeared likely to be injurious to its interests? If the contrary of this position was supported, it might be pursued to this extent, that no Government was justified in creating a law, altho' necessary to the safety of the great body of the society, as it might infringe on the rights of individuals. The point then at issue was, to what degree did the security of the State require the continuance of any of those restrictions which were complained of? Here he felt no hesitation in saying, that he held all restrictions to be evils in themselves a principle which he never would reliequish-(Hear, hear.) -- He held any restraint, which precluded a portion of the people from exercising certain constitutional privileges, to be a very great evil; but still circumstances sometimes rendered it necessary. If an opportunity offered to remove those terly impossible to conceive a time more unfavoura restrictions with safety, let them be done away; if ble to the agitation of such a question; when the not, they must be adhered to. No principle of justice passions of every party were warm; when many could be advanced in defence of their abolition. In saying this, he totally rejected the idea which some individuals espoused, that the instrictions on the Rothe day, auxious to postpone their claims, particular's after the late conduct of that body, in violatman Catholics were good in themselves. Those persons considered the restraints, not as instituted to defend the organ, but as the organ itself. They did not look upon them as intended to secure the sanctuary; no, they contemplated them as constituting the appeared to wish, that some space of time should ark and sanctuary themselves; and that, if any relaxation was agreed to, the altar itself was ruined. House. -In that interval, he hoped they would em-

ed; and, on the other, let the frenzy of presionate would give for the privileges they required -- for and unresolving, till those demands came when feeling be abated; then could the House come coolly being permitted to enter the Protestant Establish- certainly would come, for petitions were premitand dispassionately to the subject, and temperately ments of the country. He hoped they would behave in every part. In adverting to the prosecutionark. discuss, whether it was consistent with the safety of themselves with submission to the law -- and erince had lately been instituted against those who assembly the State to grant that which was demanded. In a disposition, instead of renting their complaints in blod to prepare petitions, he believe! them to be inhis opinion, when the consideration of this momentons question was undertaken after the massions had subsided on both sides, it would be found not only that an abandonment of those restraints would laws, and a just reperation for the established sys- known, that it was illegal for any man to delegate not be dangerous, but that, in fact, it would afferd additional stability to the Constitution in Church and State-(Hear, hear!)-Looking, at the same time, to the security which might be demanded on which occasioned it - (Hear hear!) -- and after a mature consideration of the whole subject, after a measure which would unite all their interests together !- What he meant to state was, that discontents existed in the present moment, which rendered it unfit for the reception of a question of such vital importance, which should be discussed with coolness and temper. The admission of one set of individuals to pursue unrestrained their course at the bar, while another followed the impulse of their feelings, and sought to attain rank in the army, by opening a fair field to their ambition, by affording them an opportunity of exerting their abilites, would incline them to regard the Constitution with a greater degree of love and reperation than they did at present.—On that point much observation had been made. Many persons had exclaimed, " In proportion as you grant the Catholics their demands. von will find them dissatisfied -- have you found them contented, heretofore, when you have made concessions to them?" He meant not to reflect on those who adduced this argument, no doubt, with the best intention; but, he would say, if no alteration had been made in the situation of the Catholics, the House might then exercise a judgment less influenced by circumstances than it at present was. What was the actual state of things? What was the situation of the Roman Catholics? Had that body to political power? No person who knew any thing of the state of Ireland could deay that they possessed a considerable portion of political power. although isolated, and not directly connected with the State. This be thought a powerful reason for concession, to prevent any dauger arising from that power which they at present possessed by which means it would be bound, by the strongest ties, to the support of the State. This was not a rash idea. The power of the Constitution was stated to exist in King, Lords, and Commons. Some persons supposed the system was preserved by those different. branches acting in collision and interference with each other. That was not the case -on such a principle the Constitution could not stand. No: the whole system owed its security to the ratious orders being interwoven with each other; there were points which connected that House with the People-there were other points which connected the House of Commons, not only with the People, but with the House of Lords. It was most desirable, that all parties should concur in the support of the Constitution; and, when a full opening was given to the abilities and ambition of the Catholics, when they were bound by interest as well as duty to support the Constitution, any danger which might be It was frequently asserted that, being admitted to practice the law, the Roman Catholics desired to have the first legal offices under the Crown; and being allowed to enter the army, there also they aspired to the highest offices. Having signalised themselves in battle, they wished to reap the fruits of their bravery. These wishes were deemed unreasonable by some; but, in truth, they were not so -- and it was cruel and preposterous so to desigato them - (Hear hear) - It was the spot taneous and general feeling of human nature; and they themselves, by admitting the Catholic claims to a certain extent, had excited and encouraged those elings, -(Hear, hear.) - On what principle of the Constitution, when a body of men were conscious of their loyalty, could it be deemed monstrous, that they should wish to receive the reward of their courage and Lidelity? - Such desires and wishes could not be justly reprehended -they were founded on those general principles by which mankind were actuated. Fully supporting the observation be had just made, he came to this point-If the State evidently saw danger in the recognition of particular rights, had it not a power to refuse such a recog ition? A variety of sentiments might be held on this subject. He was not satisfied, that, because the Popish dynasty, which laid claim to the throne of this country, was extinct, that, therefore, the Roman Catholics should be admitted into the bosom of the Constitution, without the utmost deliberation; and in considering, care ought to be taken. that the security was adequate to the boon. Many of the points contained in the speech of the Noble Earl who brought forward the motion, he concurred in; but he objected most decidedly to the time in which the discussion was provoked. It was ut-

those whose general feeling was in farour of the

'atholics were, from the peculiar circumstances of

ng the law, to select such a time for the introduc-

tion of this motion, was surely most unwise. This

elapse before their Petition was presented to the

was the more remarkable, for the Catholics themselve

murmurs and discontents, to assume the sober tone | gal, because they preceded upon a construction of of petitioners. If they wished to succeed in their the Act of Parliament, not fairly deducible from object, it must be by a dutiful submission to the the Act. He had never thought, nor had be erre tems of the country

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE said, if the Noble Lord, who had just sat down, had delivered in the Cabinet the same sentiments, clothed in the the part of those withdrawing the restrictions, the same forcible language, which he had that night ofbest mode to banish that discontent which operated | fered to the House, it aggravated, in a very high deon the Catholic Body was, to remove the principle cree, that criminality which attached to the Government, for the system they had pursued towards Ireland. He had heard, with attention, all that had specifying what security was necessary, to introduce | fallen from the Noble Marquis, and while part of his arguments met with his warm concurrence, he was sorry to say, that he differed from him on some points. Unquestionably, the right of the Catholics nust rest on the opinion of the House, as to the safety of admitting them to participate in all the benefits of the Constitution; but, let it be remembered, that the moment the necessity for continuing those restrictions ceased, that moment their right to b freed from their disqualifications commenced; and the moment a feeling perraded the breasts of the creat body of the Legislature, that the Catholics ought to be admitted to the privileges of all British subjects, it became the imperative duty of each Member of that Legislature, by his vote, to facilitate their admission. Now he would ask the Noble Marquis (Wellesley), who had allowed the propriety of granting the Catholics their rights, how be could reconcile such a declaration with a desire to prograstinate? Was there any thing which came within his knowledge, from his official situation, as to our relation with foreign countries, which could justify his objection to the present time, as being improper to entertain this question? Perhaps, a noment more favourable than the present for admitting the Cotholics to a full participation in political rights, could not by possibility occur. Considering the situation of their foreign policy, at the time of commencing a new cra of Government, reviewing the past, and contemplating the future. they ought to avail themselves of so favourable an pportunity. When they looked to the experience of the last twelve years, which clearly showed the langer of the system that had been pursued towards Ireland, it was their duty to amend the system which had been adopted, and, by so doing, to consolidate their strength. His Lordship then proceeded to argue on the illegality of the course pursued by the Irish Government under the Convention Act : which, he contended, never was meant to extend to persons meeting together for framing a petition .-In 1793, a Catholic Convention was assembled in Dublin, and was not only tolerated by the Government, but absolutely entered into a negociation whit it. In the very same year, the Convention Act was passed, and certainly no person could believe that Government could have been influenced by desire to put down that very system which they had so recently arowed to be useful, for they had availed themselves of it. But he would call the attention the debate on that Bill. The then Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilapprehended hitherto would vanish .- (Hear, hear.) warden, in answer, he believed, to Mr. Grattan, said, " Gop forbid that this measure should destroy the system of delevation, where the meeting is for a preconceived and well-understood purpose. Could any thing be stronger than this? The Noble Lord then went on to bail the union of opinion and the oblivion of prejudices and feuds now a length effected in Ireland, and to hope that a like feeling and sympathy would soon be as prevalent amongst the Protestants in England towards their onscientious class of men, who chose to be memo-

> would say, with Lord Coke, Operiet oblivio, si nune silentium tegat

entrance into the temple of our Constitution. He

Lord CARYSFORT supported the motion. The Earl of WESTMORELAND opposed in The Earl of MOIRA said, the great bulk of the anded interest of Ireland called distinctly for Cabolic Emancipation: and was it at this hour that the just demand of the Irish nation was to be refused? Why refuse Catholic Emancipation? It was answered, because the Church would be in danger : but was all the danger of the Church to come from the Catholics? Was there to be none from Bonaparte? Was not this voluntary abandonment of our great strength like throwing off our breast-plate when we were about to descend into the lists? No but Catholic depression might bring over converts Quite the contrary. It had operated as a bar. It vas a laudmark which no man would attempt to pass vithout incurring the imputation of baser motives outiliation ought to be the spirit of whatever mea sure they were to adopt. They were not to suffer he question to run into a system of pervish con tructions and exasperating misrepresentations.

Lord MULGRAVE could not see hos four nillious of people, men, women, and children were to be all discontented, because they could not be Generals, Admirals, and Judges. At all vents twelve millions were not to be digast of for their sakes. He did not conceive that the popular feeling in England had become more favourable to the ruestion than formerly. There was, besides, no specific object proposed in the motion for a Comnittee. He should therefore appose the motion.

others for a legal purpose. In the cases of those persons who were tried at the Old Bailes for treaion, he would ask the Noble Lord on the Woodsack who then presided in that Court-Did he ere thinge them as being crimical, merely because the were delecated, or was it because they assumed that delegation to cover a different purpose, which mose was illeral? Lord DARNLEY expressed his hearty concur.

ence with the motion of his Noble Friend, which had for its object the inquiry into a subject, at the present moment, of paramount importance, and he advised Ministers not to neglect this opportunity. which might perhaps be the last that was offered them, of considering seriously the reasonable claims of the Catholics of Ireland.

The Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE felt himself called upon to justify now, as he had done before the transactions in Ireland at the period referred to since he was consinced that every step taken was founded on the most prudential riews.

Farl GREY said, that he had seldom before addressed their Lordships under feelings of greater embarrassment-not that there was any thing in the subject before them peculiarly difficult, clouded, or my sterious -- not that he felt that there were any coniderations of peculiar delicacy or caution, that might deter him from a full and frank discussion of its merits. And sure he was that his embarrassment did not arise from the consciousness of having to contend with any formidable reasoning against the moion . for he had hitherto listened to catch one as rument acrainst it, and he had listened in vain. His lifficulty therefore lay in attempting to answer what did not admit of a reply, and to refute by argument what defied all argument. They had heard that night sentiments from two Noble Farls (Ross and Backing hamshire), that filled him with surprise and concern-concern, that such sentiments should be heard at this day, much less in that place; and surprise, that either of those Noble Farls could have giren birth to them. The Coronation Onth was again brought before them. Did the Noble Lord nean to say that that Oath was taken by the King in a legislative capacity? And if he did not, would he be bold enough to contend that the oath taken by the Monarch, in his executive capacity, limited qualified, or debased the supreme and paramount powers of the Legislature? (Hear, hear!) If it did he asked when did this new light first burst upon the Noble Lord? Was the Noble Facililuminated with this great constitutional discovery, at the time when he himself, as Lord Lieutman of Ireland recommended to the Irish Parliament the repeal of certain disqualifying Statutes. (Hear, hear!) He should dwell no longer upon these absurdities, which he hoped had been forgotten, and should next pass to the Convention Act .-Here the Noble Lord entered into an examination of the House particularly to the language used in of the statute to show, that it was the doing other, than the purpose of the meeting that made the meeting an unlawful one, and then, applying this to the Convention Act and the Catholic Meetings, he argued that they could not be presumed to be illeral on their own arowal of the purpose of their meeting, until there was evidence that they met to do something else. They met for the express purpose of petitioning—that express purpose did not make them an unlawful meeting, because it was not unlawful to meet in order to petition-they could then only make themselves an unlawful meeting by proceeding to do something in violation of the Act; the only act that can make them an unlawful meeting, would be, that which was contrary to, and is rable and celebrated even amongst the ruins of their violation of the express purpose of their meeting ancient religion, rather than gain an unhallowed And here he could not pass over the strange reasoning of the Chief Justice upon this part of the cise-What! said the Chief Justice, would you have the Magistrate, or his Constable, wait till they saw the illegal act done, and not prevent it? was he to wait till the assembly had done some act, when they might immediately after disperse themselves? This was a kind of reasoning which he (Lord G.) though to be most dangerous, and likely to lead to enand abuse of the most extensive latitude. Herovinot think, with that Learned Judge, that the principle in this case was merely to prohibit, or that proiibition was, so applied, a good in itself. Herather thought with a Noble Marquis (Wellesley), who had aid so eloquently that all restrictions werein themelres crils; it was certainly wise to prevent; the object of all laws was prevention, not remedy; punishent, not rengeance—they should never interfere with indifferent actions; but, in this case, if a Magistrate was to take his own anticipations of offence r guilt, what was that exil which a principle of

## this kind might not engender ? - ( To be continued) LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 1, 1812. A Disputch, of which the following is an extract is been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool on General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Ga-

293. Jan. 15. 1412. W - have continued our operations against Ciudal Reckigo since I addressed you on the 9th inst. We pened our fire from twenty-two pieces of ordiance i three batteries in the first parallel vesterday after oor; and we opened our approach to, and estable Lord ERSKINE expressed his astonishment that Histord ourselves in our second parallel, one hundred

and fifty yards from the place, last night. This Various ritmours hare been in circulation for some It ought to have been stated in our report of the Marmeasure has been facilitated by Lieutenaut-General days respecting the siege of Valancia. It has been quis Wellesles's speech, that he distinctly stated Graham having surprised the enemy's detachment said, that the Spaniards were in possession of that that " those claures must be conceded soon, ave, in the Convent of Santa Cruz, close to the body of ; place up to a late date; while, on the other hand, it the place, on the night of the 13th. The right of is asserted, that a ressel is arrived from Harre our approaches was protected and secured by this whence she sailed on Friday last, the Captain of operation. Major-General the Hon. C. Colville. who commands the 4th division in the absence of the country, the official accounts had been received in Hon. Lieut.-General Cole, likewise attacked the France of the capture of the city of Valencia, which enemy's post in the Conrent of San Francesco last event, he says, took place on the 9th of January. night, and obtained possession of that post, and of Headds that the number of the Spanish troops, who the other fortified posts in the suburb, where our troops are now lodged. Our left is protected and amount to twenty-six thousand men. In the Gibsecured by this operation. Two pieces of cannon were taken in the Convent of San Francesco. Pre- the 12th of January, it is stated, that the French parations to a certain extent are making at Sala- | were repulsed in an attack upon Valencia, on the r manca, for the movement of troops in this direction: and I have reports, that troops were to be col- Blake, and that great expectations were entertained beted at Salamanca on this day. We have, till now, of the enemy being yet compelled to raise the siege. had very fine weather, and the troops have suffered as troops were marching from different quarters to bet little from exposure to it. I enclose the return of casualties.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of General Liscount Wellington, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, between 9th and 14th January, 1512, inclusive.

10th January-Royal Engineers, 1 Captain killed. oldstream Guards, 1st Batt. I rank and file killed Leerjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded. 3d Guards, 1st Batt. 3 rank and file killed ; 9 ran

and file wounded. 1st Light Batt, King's German Legion, 1 rank and sle killed: 15 rank and file wounded. 5th ditto, I rank and file killed; 5 mink and fi wounded.

11th January-7th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 rank and filkilled a 2 rank and file wounded. esa datto. Urank and file wounded

6th ditto, 8 rank and file killed; 8 Serjeants, rank and file, wounded. 48th ditto, I secjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

12th January-5th Foot, 2d Batt, 2 rank and fil Lilled: 1 Major, 6 rank and file, wounded. 45th Foot, 1st Batt. I serjeant killed: 2 rank and file

74th Foot, I rank and file killed; 4 rank and fil wounded. 7th Foot, 5 rank and file wounded. 8td Foot, 2d Batt. 1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file

wounded 88th Foot, 1st Batt, 11 rank and file wounded. 94th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 Licutemant, 3 rank and file wounded.

18th January-13d Foot, 1st. Batt. I serjeant, 1 ran and file, wounded. 57d Foot 1st Bitt, 6 rank and file wounded

52d Foot, 2d Bitt, I rank and file killed; 5 rank an 95th Foot, 1st Batt.1 scrieunt, 2 rank and file, wound

95th Foot, 2d Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 5 rank an file wounded. 14th January-Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt. 3 rank

and file wounded. 3d Guards, 1st Batt. I rank and file wounded 24th Foot, 2d Batt. I serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed 15 rank and file wounded

42d Foot, 2d Batt. I rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded. 14 Ratt Line, King's German Legion, V rank and file killed : 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 15 rank and file,

2d Ditto, I rank and file killed: 15 rank and file weunded 5th Ditto, I rank and file killed; 9 rank and fil

Total British loss-1 Captain, 2 serieants 21 cap and file, killed; I Major, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 erjeints, 179 rank and file, wounded. Total Portuguese loss-5 rank and file killed: Lieutenant, 35 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and Wounded. Killed, 10th January-Royal Engineers, Captai

Wounded, 12th January—5th Foot, 2d Batt. Majo Grav, slightly. id Foot, ad Batt Lieutenant Matthews, severely 94th Foot, Licutenant Bogue, slightly. 19th Portuguese, Lieutenant J. P. Benicoe, slightly

Wounded, 14th January-1st Batt, Line, King's Ger man Legion, Licutenant Hunecken, lost both legs r Ensign Whitte, slightly. N. B. Lieutenaut Hawkesley, 95th, wounded on the

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3. Yesterday the following Bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace:

" Windsor Castle, Feb. 1, 1812. " His Majesty continues nearly in the same state in which he was last week."

(Signed by five Physicians.) Our Readers will perceive, from the Supplement o Saturday night's Gazette, that dispatches were eserved that day from Lord Wellington, by which t appears, that his Lordship had opened the second parallel against Ciudad Rodrigo on the night of the 15th of January. By Corunna Papers which have been received this morning to the 29th, by a vessel which has made from thence the quickest passage ever known, we find that a report prevailed there of the fortress having fallen into the possession of the Allied Army on the 19th, four days after the date of Lord Wellington's dispatch. The Corunna Diary of the 28th gives the intelligence as " certain," while another Journal, published at that place, observes, that it " requires confirmation." Our own opinion is, that the report is not correct; for though Lord Wellington had opened his second parallel on the 15th of January, he expressly states, that he place in this town since the night of Sunday, the 19th was then " 150 yards from the piace," and all the inst." tibate accounts from this quarter agree in stating, that Ciudad Rodrigo was in a condition sufficient to Print a besieging army for at least a month. The each are represented to have withdrawn their de forces from the Asturias; and when we cont this circumstance with the fact mentioned by ed Wellington, that the enemy were assembling rmy at Salamanes, we have no doubt, that the t of the e movements is the relief of Ciudad higo, which we are persuaded will not fall with-

it a practful struggle.

which states that, previous to his embarking for this surrendered with the honours of war, was stated to raltar Papers, which we received this morning to 28th December, only two days after the defeat of reinforce Blake, who is said to have effected his retreat into the fortress with part of his arms. As we formerly stated, we see no reason to doubt the fall of Valencia, though it may not have taken place or the exact day report assigned to it.

A Helicoland Mail arrived this morning, by which e have accounts from the North of Europe to the 25th of January. It is stated, though with some doubt, that Russia and Turkey have recommenced ostilities. The report of the Danes having fitted no an expedition against Anholt, is also regarded as unfounded.

RICHMOND, (VIRGINIA) DEC. 27.

" I sit down to inform you of one of the mos dreadful accidents which has happened in this country. Last night, there being a new play, the house was very full; about eleven o'clock the upper part took fire, and so furious was its progress, that before the audience could retreat, upwards of 100 persons, already ascertained, were burnt to death, nost of them to ashes, and some were killed in jumping out of the windows; many run out in flames, and died in a few minutes; of 700 that were in the theatre, but few escaped without some

Lord Morpeth opens the Claims of the Irish Catholics this day in the House of Commons. Notithstanding the importance of the question to be aritated this day in the House of Commons, as it repects Ireland, there are fewer Irish Members over at this time than has been known in any Sessions ince the Union.

The Bishops of Norwich, Rochester, and Killare, voted in support of Lord Fitzwilliam's motion o Friday

We understand that an application was made on Saturday, from Mr. Secretary Ryder, to the Lord Mayor, to obtain leave that the Impress may take place within the precincts of the City during nine days. The exertions employed to procure hands have for their object, the fitting out a considerable naral force to proceed to America, of which Sir Joseph Yorke, resigning his seat at the Board of Admiralty, will have the command.

In the Consistory Court, on Friday, Sir W. Scott annulled the marriage of William Peter Pougett, a ninor, with Lucretia Tomkins, in consequence of the bans being published in the name of William only, though the party was baptized, and generally known by the name of William Peter.

There has been considerable agitation at Grantham and the neighbourhood, on the subject of the Banks; and Sir William Manners has advertised that, "in consequence of the failure of so many country banks, he will take nothing but Bank of England notes in payment for rent in future." Letters from Jamaica, of a late date, have been re

reired. The House of Assembly has, on the moion of Mr. Shand, doubled the duties on all artis cles of grain imported from the United States of America, viz. flour, cornmeal, bread, rice, and Colonel Davies has been appointed Lieutenant-

Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and will take his passage on board one of the transports fitting out in the River, for New South Wales. It is reported, that he takes out a company of Marines with him. Ministers received Dispatches from the Mediterancan and Gibraltar yesterday, by which we understand that another French frigate (one of three

that ventured out of port) has been taken by the

Eagle. We have not heard the particulars. Mr. Pole, jun. is not married, as had been reported, but the ceremony will soon take place. He has, as was stated, received his additional names.

Accounts from Nottingham this morning, dated on Saturday, say-" The warfare that has been carving on by the workmen against the property of their employers, for the last three months, seems to have acquired fresh energy during the last week. and to have assumed a character so decided as to fall little shor; of open rebellion. The ramifications of the onspiracy extend throughout every manufacturing district in the county, as well as to the towns and villages in the confines of Derbyshire."-Nottingkam Journal.

The Leeds Paper of Saturday says-" no indication of popular disorder, nor any attempt to destroy machinery of any description, has taken

TROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The important Debate of Friday last in the House f Lords will have the effect of satisfying the minds fall the genuine friends of civil and religious freeom, since the union of such a body of the most ancient and illustrious families in the kingdom in support of the reasonable claims of the Roman Catholies must secure to them the complete concession by Government of the rights to which they are entitled. latives and friends.

very soon" =-and our readers will see how enirch that Noble Lord differed from his Intelerant followines. We lament that the speeches of the Earls | rour Grey and Liverpool, with the reply of Lord Grenville, were delivered at so late an hour in the mornis as to make it impossible for us to gire any adequate report of them. Farl Grev, in his admirable is argument on the Convention Bill, as well as Lord Erskine, addressed himself particularly to the Lord Chancellor, and challenged the Noble and Learned Lord, point by point, as he preceded, to ontrovert his reasoning on the intention of the Statute; yet Lord Eldon did not utter a syllable In apport of it-a circumstance which justifies the runour in circulation, that he differed from the trish forernment all along in their interpretation of the law. On the subject of the Vete, which has been made so much of by the inveterate enemies to all liperal settlement of the claims, the declarations by Farl Grev and Lord Grenville were so clear and distinct, that all difficulty upon that point is remored for ever. All that these Statesmen think necessary is such a security for the national establishments. as no man of any religious persuasion can besitate to agree to. Lord Grey thought that an unreasonable prejudice had existed on this subject. So much had been written about it, and so much stress had been laid upon it, that it could not now be preposed with success. He never thought it indispensable—and was always of opiniou, that, if not cordially agreed to, it ought not to be asked.

Lord Grenville said, that, although he had considered the Vcto, and still considered it, as an important and desirable article in any arrangement for the admission of the Catholic Body to the full enjoyment of their Civil Rights, he nevertheless had ever been of opinion, that either that, or any other form of security for the Established Church, which rould hurt the feelings of the great body of the Catholic People of Ireland, ought to be perfinaciously insisted upon; especially in the settlement of a measure of such rast extent a d importance, and having for its object the conciliation of so many complicated interests, and the healing such inveterate and long standing animosities. These sentiments he had declared in his letter to Lord Finzall, in 1810, in which, after adverting to the necessity of making due provision for the inviolable maintenance of the Religious and Civil Establishments of the United Kingdom, he expressly says, " To the forms, indeed, of those securities. Inttach comparatively lit tle importance. A pertinacious adherence to such details, in opposition even to groundless prejudice, 1 onsider as the reverse of legislative wisdom. I look aly to their substantial purposes; the safety of ur own establishments; the mutual good will of ill our fellow-subjects; and the harmony of the inited Kingdom.

## dlaterford Chronicle.

SAUURDA), FEBRUARY 8

The most important article in our columns, of a omestic nature, is the speech of the Marquis Wer. LEGUET, which a London paper justly calls the com neement of the breaking up of the present Miniser, adding, that the ker-stone of the arch is gone. It is now certain, that his Lordthip, differing from his Colleagues on the Catholic Claims, tendered his resignation previous to the debate on that subject.-He only remains in office until the 18th, at the request of the RECENT. communicated to his Lordship by a letter from his Royal Highness. Mr. PER. ATAL wished to appoint a successor to the Marquis, but the proposition was overruled by the Painch. It is reoried, that Lords BATHURST, CAMDES, MULGRAVE, and Mr. Rynen, are also to withdraw. The debate n the Commons on the state of Inciana because the evening of Monday, and was adjourned to that of Tuesday. A motion for a Committee, introduced by Lord Monrett, and seconded by the Marquis of ATISTOCK, Was opposed by Sir John Nichol. M. ANNING, and Mr. Poun, and supported by Mr HUTCHINSON, LORD G. GRENVILLE, Mr. HERBERT of Kerry, Sir A. Pigot, and Mr. Sheridan. The result will not probably reach us till this evening.

There is strong reason to believe, that Cronso Robbigo has fallen. A vessel, which left Oronto on the 25th ult. has arrived at Liverpool with an account, that it was taken by assault on the evening of the 19th, and that General CRAWFORD, and another General Officer, were wounded. There is, unhappily, but too much reason to fear, that VALENCIA has actu ally fallen, although the time at which the event took place is not accurately known. It is reported, that General BLAKE was either killed or taken prisoner. and that Sucher had been made Duc o'Albarbera.ion. Cour, Gen. MANNERS, and Lord C. MANNERS have arrived from Pontugat. When these officer left the Army, the sick and convalencent had decreas ed to 3000.-One mail due.

On Thursday, in the Court of King's Bench, Dub lin, Mr. Kiawas was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to be fined a Mark, and discharged. The Catholic Committee meets on the 28th of this We can now state positively, that the Leinster Cir-

uit will begin on the 4th of March, and that the Chief Baron and Baron George will be the Judges. The following additional Donations, for the bene t of the Sick Poor, have been given to Mr. Wakefield.—By the desire of two Gentlemen, and by the hands of H. H. Hunt, Esq. seven guineas-from a

BIRTH.—On the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain igg, of the Royal Engineers, of a son. MARRIED-At Castlecomer, County of Kilken , Lieutenant W. Stock, of the Dublin Militia, and Nephew to the Lord Rishop of Waterford, to Miss Gregory, daughter of Dr. Gregory, of Leighlin-

ridge, County of Carlon. DEATH .- In Lady-lane, in this City, Miss Morau, sister of Samuel Morgan, Esq. -At John's-hill, and in the prime of life. Miss Wallis, daughter of Thomas Wallis, Esq. a young Lady whose ainiable sanners and affectionate dispositions merited and seured the hest esteem and tenderest regard of her re-

oung Lady, one pound.

WANTED. PARISH SCHOOLMASTER, professing the Protestant Religion .- Any Person, who has been in that canacity and whose character will here the strictest enquiry, will hear of an Anyantagrous si-TESTION, by applying to the Rev. FRANCIS NEW

Waterford, February 8, 1812 TO BE LENT, ON PERSONAL SECURITY.

THO IN A BOND,

By GEORGE IVIE, Attorney, Waterford. February 8, 1812.

DANCING.

R. MONTAGNE'S BENEFIT BALL will be on Montagn, the 10th instant, at Mr. Munery's HOTEL. The Ball will open with the Minuel Dauphin and Garet, by two young Ladies, Pupils of Mr. Mor-TAGER, not more than eight years old, in a style of Elegance Intherto unattempted here. Admittance:

LADIES......3s. 4d | GENTLEMEN.......3s. od ME TEA. COFFRE, and CARDS.

Tickets to be had at the Office of this Paper-at Mr. Munnuy's Hoten, and at Mr. Mostagne's House, Waterford, Tebruary 1, 1818. It is requested, that those who will honou m with their company, will please to come at sever clock, as the Drawing will commence at eight.

WATERFORD ASSEMBLIES.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE, THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD AT THE NEW ROOMS. ON TUESDAY NEXT, PEBRUARY 11. HENRY MCOCK, Esq.

Stewards Captain MOORE DRAWING TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. Subscription for Supper. Sc. :

LADIES - - - - - 34, 4d, GENTLEMEN . . . . . . . 4. 2d. Waterford, February 8, 1819. CT It is carnestly requested that no Lady or Gencman with give a party on the above night.

QUEBEC PIPE STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 13TH INSTANT. our Hundred and Twenty Quebec Pine Stave One Hundred and Twenty ditto Heading, Now lying on the Quay, near the Fish house

> TERMS AT SALE. Witerford, February 8, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE, On Thursday next, the 13th inst. at One o' Clock, A CARGO OF ST. UBES SALT.

ST. UBES SALT.

TERMS AT SALE. Waterford, February 8, 1812. NEWFOUNDLAND OIL, BLUBBER, HER-

FOR SALE, BY WM. PENROSE, SONS, & CO. A few Tons Newfoundland Cod OIL, Twenty-seven Casks BLUBBER One Hundred Barrels HERRINGS. Some SALMON, in Tierces and Barrels, &

RINGS, &c.

A parcel of OARS, SPARS, &c. Just landed out of the Ranger, from St. John's Waterford, February 8, 1812.

In the insiter of BY Order of the Com-Carrick-on-Soir, in the ter TO BESOLD BY AUC. ounty of Topperary, TION, on Wednesday, the 20th Day of February, 1812, at the Hour of two a Bankrupt.

Clock in the Afternoon, at the Royal Exchange office-Room, in the City of Dublin, before the sa ommissioners-all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS du o the Estate of said Bankrupt, a list of which may be seen at the said Coffee-Room; or by applying to Gzonos Ivin, Agent to the Commission, and Assigcc. No. 15. Cork-hill, Dublin, or Waterford Februiry H. 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE THIRD INSTANT, Ir for a long term of Years, if not redeemed within that time,

■ THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, situated within half a mile of the Bridge f Waterford, and containing about 51 Acres, mostly Meadow-ground. There are a good Kirchen-Garben and an exceent On mand on the Premises.—Application to be made to Mrs. Wall, Ballybricken, or Mr. James Aylimano, at Grange, who will close with a solvent Tenan, as soon as the value is offered,

and give immediate Possession.

Waterford, February 8, 1812.

MR. BISH SOLD and SHARED, in the last two LOTTERIES, the following Prizes:—

1 of £20,000 | 1 of £5,000 1 of £16,000 | 1 of £3,000 1 of £15,000 | z of £2,000 

And in all former Lotteries, for many years past, an immense proportion of all the Capital Prizes.

Mr. BISH'S truly fortunate Shares, duly stamped. are now on Sale, by his special appointment, at the

> T. TODDERICK, No. 31, College Green, Dublin,

At the following Prices, Irish Currency: Sixteenth, £1 7s. 6d. | Quarter £5 10s. 0d. Eighth £2 15s. 0d. | Half £11 0s. 0d. The above Prices are published, to protect Purhasers, residing in the Country, from a regular system of imposition, practised on them by some Offices in Dublin, charging enormous Prices to their Country orrespondents, at the same time they are selling in their offices in this City at considerably reduced rates. Correspondents remitting Bank Notes for the full amount of their Orders, and paying the Postage, will meet every attention; none others answered.

THOMAS TODDERICK, Stock Broker, No. 31, College Green. 62 Drawing commences 16th February, 1812.