discussion of the question was pledged to the Ca- I bounded the destinies of Europe had been directed (tholics by the constment of the Union; but it seemed as if the question was fated never to be noembarrassed with extraneous matter; that when passable? -(Hear, hear.) But it was contended, one obstacle was removed to the completion of the hopes of the Catholics, another should start up to blast them. The Catholics had been unadvised enough to put forward the repeal of the Union .-He did not mean that this had been the wish of the whole Catholic Body, but of certain individuals among them. Repeal of the Union! (exclaimed Mr. Canning) Dissolution of the Heptarchy!-What was efficient for good, however, was also efficient for evil. With the repeal of the Union pending in that House, it was impossible for them to come to the question of Catholic Emancipation. - (Hear, hear!)-When a notice of such a motion had been given by a Gentleman who had identified himself with the Catholic Cause, what consequences would ensue? If the elequence of the Hon. Morer (Mr. Hutchinson) should prevail, the result would be, that the discussion in an Irish Parliament would be unsafe, and if discussed here, it would be high treason against separate Ireland. If the wit of man had been exerted to derise a measure fatal to the Catholic hopes, that measure would be a repeal of the Union. But to return to the subject. Was there nothing which proved that partial concession was not the natural precursor of what should be more extended? Was it common sense to suppose, that any individuals should be armed with power, if in process of time they were not to exercise it? Was the Bar to be opened, and the avenues to the Bench | it be imputed to the Catholics that they had held to view, and the prospect then excluded? The | vail was common to all classes of mankind, of whatnatural progress of human affairs pointed to the mo- ever faith; and it was perfectly true, that the Caral which was to be derived from them. The Revolution of France presented an example of all that was | kingdoms of Europe; but, although that was the to be avoided by nations; but they should not shut | fact, he would deny that in States not Catholic the their eyes to the causes which operated on the body politic in that country—those causes which left to certain ranks privation and degradation. This predisposition might not have created the Revolution. but it made the Revolution succeed. If the coursesrions were to stop where they were by premeditation, he would pronounce it little short of maduess But it was not so-they were not granted in that spirit by which his Right Honourable Friend was actuated, when he talked of shutting them out for ever from the pale of the Constitution. Oh, profound ignorance of human nature! Who did not know that the bare possibility of elevation made using them. Was it not stronge to talk of dangers man aspiring? Who did not know that the Cathon lic, once admitted to a partial participation of the whom it had been justly said, that she had been House, Constitution, must naturally aspire to the whole? I nursed in persecution, by which she had learned Take the Bar for lastance; they fill -they overflow-their numbers are distinguished by great merit, great learning, great eloquence. Their numbers are in proportion to the Catholic Body, or perhaps exceed the proportion. Could any man look to such a Bar, and then point to that Beach, to which none of them must aspire, without feeling the moustrous anomaly? Must that Bench be filled by English Barristers in some cases, to the exclusion of native talent and honourable ambition? No man thought with higher respect than he did of the profession of the Bar; it was a profession which had given to the country some of its wisest, greatest, most exalted characters-it had given to the State Its highest political supporters, and had illustrated the name of England with its brightest ornaments | therefore saw no reason why it should be withheld -but if this honourable profession was to be debraed and illiberalized, by having money alone as the object to which it was to be directed, would not the character of the Bar and of the country change together?-(Hear, hear!)-Yet this would be the case, if the advice of his Right Hon, Friend was followed. In the present state of the world, in which war was the element in which they might be said to 46 live and have their being," could it be conceived In the spirit of his Right Hon. Friend, that no native | but, in adjourning to next month to prepare the Pe-Catholic General, however brave, should lead your envalry to the charge, or marshal your infantry for battle; that Protestant armies might be led by a foreign Catholic, but the sacred trust should be refused to a native one? Was this the tranquillizing system of his Right Hon, Friend? But there was reason to fear such an experiment—fear of what? of a Catholic Chancellor or General 1. That the Pope and Bounparte would conspire together to influence like the present, he must be guided by his own feeleach to the ruin of the establishment !-- (A laugh.) Now, in former times, such fears might not have been totally visionary, when Geographers, in their description of Europe, might have divided it into Protestants and Catholics, when any circumstance might have caused an Union of either religion.-But was it only of Catholics that Bonaparte, the eldest son of the Church, had made allies or subjects? Was not Protestant Saxony at his feet?-Did not Protestant Prussia crouch before him?-Were not Protestant Sweden and Denmark at his footstool? And was not Anti-Catholic Russia struggling in his toils? - (Hear, hear.) - This was one of those who thought that time, reason, and the power to be dreaded—these were the thunders to he feared-not the decrees of Rome, nor the thunders of the Vatican.

" Nec quicquid habent telorum armentaria cæli." But it was not with respect to the alliances of France alone that the face of things was altered :for how was it with England? She was no longer uniting with the Protestant Powers against the Catholic; but, amidst the subjugation of the rest of Europe, there was one corner where the standard of opposition was erected; and where was that? Ireland in support of Catholic Spain. - (Loud cries | view he could not regard it as wrapping its mantle of hear, hear.) While such were the changes of round it, to the exclusion of all who were not When the stream which had formerly marked and of the same soil, and, in the language of the Poet-

create great danger, but would tend to the overthrow of the Established Church. The onus probandi. in this part of the discussion, he contended, las not on him, but on the Learned Gentleman. If the Catholics of Ireland were so exceedingly ignorant as had been represented, and subject only to the influence of ignorant though bigotted priests, he could not perceive how they could be so very formidable. What sort of hostilities could be waged against a great civil power, combined with an ecdesignical power with all its natural ties and ar tachments, all its long existing authorities, all its enlowments, and its sympathizing interests with the community, by a number of ignorant persons, even with the aid and advice of a number of ignorant priests? Was that a formidable description of imninent danger? There were not wanting those, who thought that the additional gift proposed to the Catholics would form a greater erg, and make a greater change in the country, than it had experienced since the reformation, by any revolution, though involving the dethronement of a King, the change of a Protestant Church Establishment, and the change of the Legislature itself. But such objections divided the consideration of the question into two points; the will, and the power of the party to whom the concession should be made. Why should shut up? Was the field of honest ambition to be the will to effect such a change? The desire to prethelic religion was predominant at this day in most Catholics had attempted to raise their own hierarchy For the truth of this assertion he appealed to the his tory of modern Europe. But if the attempt were made, how was it to be met? Be reason; and if that were insufficient, by force. If reason had no effect in any imaginary future claim of the Catholies, such a claim, irregularly enforced, would be net by the same measures used to suppress a rebelion. But we had given them rights, influence, power; we had given them great moral force in so. riety; and now, by a strange and repulsive conduct we furned round to deprive them of the means of of this description to the Cherch of England, of mercy : to the Church of England, with all its influence, and piets, and honours, and emoluments. and learning with which to defend herself! That was not the time nor place to enter into a discussion of what were the real dangers of the Church: though, whatever they were, they existed in very different causes. The Church was sufficiently powerful for her own defence, and would not be left without strenuous exertions in her support, from the love, and esteem, and veneration of all those whom such a Church comforted and consoled .-Another danger which was apprehended was, the want of security to the Established Church from the withholding of the Veto. In Russia, the power of nomination was granted to the Sovereign; and be here; nor did he like to see it made a matter of negociation, as between two hostile powers-that was not his notion of legislation; his notion was, that the gift should proceed from the Crown, with such conditions as appeared necessary for the security of the State, and as such it might be accepted or not. He was not here prepared to most the question, whether the Catholics had not given proofs of zeal which should intercept the course of royal favour tition to Parliament, he thought they had pursued a right course to the Throne. They had derived for it all the boons they had experienced, well knowing that all gifts could only be considered as emanating from the Executive Government. He was far from denying that the House could originate such proceedings, but he conceived the other a more convenient method; and in a question of expediency, ings. There were other grounds of exception, such as the irritation of feeling which existed; but this did not concern the substance of the question, but the mode of treating it, and the effect produced was, that it was looked on as a trial of strength between the parties. There was nothing worse for the Catholics than that the question should be dehated as party question, and it would protract the period of their success. The intention of petition had been announced, and the present motion unwisely anticipated it, by intercepting the coming grace, or presuming an expected disappointment. He was temperatone could effect the object of the Catholics; and if he were the adviser of the Catholic body, he should have recommended that this mode ought not to be adopted until the other course had been unsuccessful, and he earnestly wished the application had not been made. He could not agree with his Right Hon. Friend, in his notions of the Constitution, for he spoke of it as if it was contained in one book, and accessible at one time-the manner in which he had been accustomed to consider it. He had looked at it, not as creating what

" Pandentemque sinus & tota reste vocantem

from its course, would they still stand on the banks of " Caruleum in gremium"---the Channel, which was dry, concrising it still im-He concluded a most brilliant speech, by saving, that he should hesitate, if he thought that the rote that concessions to the Catholics would not only further the purpose of his Right Hon, Friend, but he saw no practical good which could arise from the oposition of his Noble Friend, and was therefore

he had been totally misunderstood, in two points, was not a peasantry in the world better informed by the Right Honourable Contleman: first, in being or of greater intelligence. But the Honourable thought an advocate for the re-enactment of ancient disabilities, which he atterly disavowed; and, secoully, as contending for the doctrine of perpetual sensible to these proceedings, and of their raising reclusion of the Catholics. On the contrary, he had at some length explained the changes necessary to take place in that body, before he could bring his mind to make further concessions.

Mr. CANNING explained. On the first point he had only contended, that his Right Hon, Friend's argument had gone to that length, which he was glad to hear him so distinctly disarow; and, on the vailagainst Ireland struggling for her rights on Irich second, he had certainly most completely misuninderstood him

Mr. H. HUTCHINSON apologised for trespassng upon the House, after the very brilliant display foratory they had just heard, which he would not have rentured to do had he not been particularly alled on by the pointed manner in which he had een alluded to by the Right Hou, Gentleman. He rusted the House would excuse his rising before hose whose arguments on this important subject caried much greater weight than any he could urge, rom a recollection that he was entreating their paience for a few moments, while he defended the cause of his Country and his own. It was not the first ime that he had heard the Right Hon, Gentleman make a brilliant display of talent, and conclude by expressing his determination to give a miserably bad rote. In his parliamentary experience, he had seen wough to consince him, that this was no uncomnon course with that Right Hon. Gentleman; and he had often been in the predicament, that he did of know whether most to admire the great ability he displayed, or condemn the use to which he turned it. It was not the first time he had heard him mploy his splendid talents for the purpose of makig a bad and wicked impression .- (Cries of or-

The SPEAKER reminded the Hon, Gentleman, that this language was not proper to be used in that

Mr. HUTCHINSON resumed. The Right Hon

Gent, had also broached a new doctrine, which he

would never agree to sanction. He had pronounce

deemed it to be his duty to give on the most imporlant topic that could occupy their attention, and had said, that the House ought not to entertain. at deny it at once without discussion. He would of thereby, however, he deterred from doing his luty, and was ready to meet the Right Honourable Geutleman on the topic whenever he chose. But what he most admired at was, that the Right Hon. centleman, of all others, should on this occasion come his lecturer. The Right Honourable Gentleman, who was a part of that Governmen which carried this measure, and which he accused of having violated all its pledges and promises he, a contributor to the enactment of that measure which it was the object of his notice to arinign; it was from him, of all men, that he least expected to be found fault with. But his intention sas not confounded by the Right Hon. Gentleman or, from his political life, he would not think he lischarged his duty, if in the course of it he did not eet with that Right Hon, Gentleman's most decided sapprobation. To-night, it seemed, a new light had proken in upon the Right Hon, Gentleman; who before, when such a declaration might have had s favour of the Gatholic claims, which he had now so eloquently advanced. What had induced this change? It was not the times, for his vote went to negative his speech, but the affectation of liberality, and a desire to have his name blazoned as the friend of Ireland; what title he had to that might be best scritained from attending to what he had said in defence of the Irish Government. Let his liberality be tried by that test, and his friendship for Ireland be measured by his declaration, that he was ready to undertake the justification of that Government which of late had done every thing in its power to iritate and offend. To parrow the question, he would ren allow that the Government had the law on its side (though he had heard it otherwise stated from the ghest legal authority in this country, and even the head of the law in another place, Lord Eldon, challenged to contradict it, which he did not venture to do); but still, with all the advantage that this allowance gave them, they could not be excused for the impolitic and dangerous' moment they had chosen to agitate and discuss it. For what had that Government to apprehend from the meeting of the Catholics. which was called for the purpose of petitioning, and at the same time, from its numbers, of contradicting that argument which had often been employed against their claims in that House, that their advocates did not speak the sense of the general Catholic body? But Government were resolved to stille this expression, and to keep them still in the dark. Here he had to advert to a mistake on the part of the on the strong hold of the Inquisition itself; it was was new, but confirming what was old-not alter- Right Honourable Gentleman in mentioning him as there that Protestant England was fighting at the ling, but revising—in the mode for which we were a representative of Catholics. This was not the side of Catholic allies, and pouring forth Catholic indebted even to our Catholic ancestors. In that fact, he was the representative of as large a body of Protestants as any in Ireland. Not that it was not his pride and his boast also to have the confidence human destiny, presented to their contemplation, within its folds at its formation, but opening its be- and regard of a very numerous Catholic constituencould they overlook the overwhelming danger? unficent bosom to the reception of all the children cy. For both their interests, he would vote for the

quiet would be found till they renewed unqualif. A emancipation. The Right Honourable Gentlem n (Sir J. Nicholl) and others had represented the Catholics as employing threats; for his part, le which he was compelled to give that night could was aware of no threats but on the part of those who resisted their claims. That Honourable Gentleman he had, in passing, to thank for his great liberality in not desiring to re-enact the Penal Code against constrained to refuse his vote to the motion for a the Catholics, and also for recommending to enlighten the Irish peasantry. But he was mistaken in sup-Sr. J. NICHOLL, in explanation, stated, that | posing that class so ignorant and illiterate, as there Gentleman's arguments were not of this kind. He had talked of the people of England not being intheir voice against these claims. Did be mean by this to threaten the people of Ireland with what the people of England might do? Were they to have he people of England set in array against them, when they came to urge their just claims against Parliament? He would tell him, and those who held with him, that all Britain together would not preground. He hoped the contest would never be tried, and only said this much to warn Gentlemen opposite of the danger of employing such arguments. He reprobated the conduct of the Irish Government. and concluded by saying, that if ever it might come o pass in this country, that Ministers were found, with the power of Government in their hands, who should so successfully carry on their infernal machinations as to have lost their Prince the confidence and affections of his people, and also to have a Parliament so besotted as to be their instruments, then the hour of revolution would be nigh, when the good and loval subject would tremble, and the wicked rejoice. God forbid they should ever live to see this time! which to avert the possibility of, he would give his most cordial support to the present

Lord GEORGE GRENVILLE supported the

notion. In his opinion, the temperate conduct of the Irish Catholics did them the greatest honour. They were, however, charged with secret hostility to the Church of England; this he denied - but if this supposition was only built on their dissenting from some of its tenets, he would ask the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side, if they never had heard of other Dissenters; and if in that very House ther were not surrounded by Dissenters? (Hear, hear.) An Hon, and Learned Gent, had said, that he was afraid of the numerical strength of the Irish Cathoics; but did we not ourselves put arms into their hands? more than that, did we not force them to take arms in the defence of the country? -(Hear, hear.) - Here the Noble Lord took a short view of his dictum on the notice which he (Mr. H.) had the principal exploits achieved by corps mostly composed of Irish Catholics, during the present war: and ended by noticing the brilliant defence of Tarifa against forces immensely superior, by Irish soldiers, headed by an Irish Commander. (Hear.) Yet. while the Government of this country were ever ready to avail themselves of the bravery of the Irish Catholics, they took away every additional incitement to their native courage; they did not leave them even a hope, that their most meritorious exertions could obtain the soldier's brightest reward. advancement and honour in his profession. (Hear.) That monopoly in favour of Protestants, which extended to every other branch of the service of the State, brought discredit on the established religion itself, and proselytes who adopted its tenets were suspected of ambitious and interested motives. The Noble Lord entreated the House, as they valued their character and the safety of the country, to vota for the motion before them; they stood in a predicament in which there were but two alternatives: they must either conciliate a brave people, or raise the standard of civil war, and arm the population of Great Britain against that of Ireland.

Sir ARTHUR PIGOTT said, that as the only ground on which Gentlemen of the other side built their opposition to the motion was, that the time was not come for such a proposition, he should be glad to learn from them, what would be the proper time to introduce to the notice of the House a subject so important as the claims of the Roman Catholics were? An Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Sir John-Nicholl) had stated to the House, that the wished-for period would never come, till the Irish were conducted from ignorance to knowledge, and from turbulence to order. As he (Sir Arthur) did not profess to dire into futurity, he could not possibly foretel when that happy time should arrive. On the other hand, a Right Hon. Gent, whose brilliant, conclusive, and argumentatire speech no one admired more than himself, had urged the claims of the Roman Catholics with such giant strength, that it had dispersed to the wind the arguments of his adversaries, like the mendacious leaves of the Sybill; but he had at last come to a most lame and impotent conclusion, that he could not rote for the measure, until a motion for a dissolution of the Union, of which an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) had given notice for March, should have been disposed of; and the reason he had assigned for this was, that he wanted to know what ulterior measures the Irish Catholics had in contemplation. The Right. Hop. Gentleman had also stated, that t would be unsafe to proceed to a Committee of Inquiry until such a time as the present irritation had subsided, and the prejudices now existing had given way to sober reason. Here he (Sir Arthur) found himself as much at a loss as before; for he could not, nor could any man, foresee the period of that golden age, when prejudices should totally disappear from the earth. These arguments, however, he thought most flimsy and preposterous, when a subject so pressing was claiming the attention of the House; when they were asked, whether motion, as he was consinced that neither safety or or no they would do any thing to conciliate the Irisis

tire? -(Hear.)-The present alarming state [which the former had 10 men killed, and 15 wounded .- Capt. Gordon lost his right leg; the 1st Lieutenant lost an arm. The Pomone was couroying two armed store-ships at the time of her capture; one of which was in company with the Active when the packet fell in with her; the other has escaped."

reland, he was convinced, had been solely occa-

of by the measures of Ministers, whose conduct

red explanation and justification. (Hear, hear.)

nisters would condescend to name a time, when

sould be disposed to enter into the question,

rould gladly consent to the delay; but they

d do no such thing; and he was sure, that, at

nitation of any gired time, they would be as

ng to do it as at the present day. It was

thus to play on the feelings of the Roman Ca-

and it was also ridiculous to go on with

ditical partomime for the purpose of lengthen-

he reign of illusion. [Hear, hear.] -The

emble and Learned Gentleman then adverted

hopes which were held out to the Roman

lies when the Union took place. Since the

however, no measures, beneficial to the Irish

ca. had been adopted: every motion, every

n in their favour, had been uniformly reject-

hey had been treated as subjects thrown out of

ale of the Constitution, and brought into no-

dy when fresh burthens were to be imposed

them. The Right Hon, and Learned Gen-

n then adverted to the supposed scruples of

Majesty, which were represented, most uncon-

ionally, as having thrown obstacles in the way

istice; but no such apprehensions could be

ained from the well-known liberality of the

e Regent, and it was absurd to suppose, that

ould not listen to the advice Parliament should

him on that subject. The Right Honourable

Learned Gentleman then took a view of the

is petitions presented by the Irish Catholics for

ress of their grievances, from the time they

btained leave to drain a bog and have a potator

a at a fixed distance from towns, down to the

1793, the year of passing the Convention Act,

which circumstances they acted by Committees

elegates, for there was no meaning in that last

which could operate against them then; and

ry instance these Committee men or Delegates

acknowledged by Government, and entered in-

sociation with them. The Convention Act of

was not, nor could not be, directed against

Atholic Committees, but against a convention

abled at Dungannon, pretending to legislate

Ulster, and proposing a general convention

all Ireland to assemble either in Athlone or

in. The Right Hon, and Learned Gent.

ommented at considerable length on the terms

e Convention Act, and contended, that, un-

the Legislature wanted to entrap individuals,

Act clearly excepted and guarded the right of

on, and was only applicable to those who made

ence of petitioning for other purposes. He

dverted also at great length to the proceed-

intrary to law, especially the extra-judicial

and warrant required of the Chief Justice

King's Bench. He did not think that the

Justice of England would have assented to

he was pretty sure he would not. He was

ast man in the world who would wish to im-

the respect due to a Court of Justice; but,

anting his warrant, the Chief Justice of Ire-

had been interested in maintaining it; and

conduct from a Judge required explanation,

Right Hon, and Learned Gentleman conclud-

observing, that the House were not in pos-

of all the facts relative to Ireland; there

course, a greater necessity for going into a

pittee of Inquiry, as they were bound to

their full protection to that part of the em-

LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Mail from Anholt arrived last night. We

that a letter was sent on board, the packet at

neut of her milling from Wingon Sound a

ied by a message, saying, that the French

ressed themselves of the whole of Swedish Po-

a; and it is added, that, notwithstanding

has been said, our communication with Got-

ng'i by Wingon Sound will soon be interrupt-

he following extract is translated from a letter

"Paris, Jan. 30 .- The acquisition of Valen-

considered here as of the greatest importance.

plan seems to be to take possession of the

of Spain, one or two fortresses excepted.

bout delay, and to direct gigantic efforts for the

uest of Portugal. The Senate is now convened

secret sitting, the purpose of which is said to

to determine on the policy of forming Cata-

a into an integral part of the dominions of

The appearances in the North are very threa-

ng, and the whole service connected with the

es of Germany is in the most complete state.

ible; but perhaps the activity that has prevailed

be merely in obedience to the well-known max-

if vis pacem, para bellum. The motive for

imposing attitude assumed by France, is evi-

fly the Immense commerce which has been car-

A Mail from Malta and Gibraltar arrived this

bere is a report, to which we attach no credit,

e Queen of Sicily having been deprived of her

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 23 .- By private letters

icily, it appears that an Officer high in rank

red to give up his division of the flotilla to

my. The correspondence was fortunately

As the packet was coming out of Malta, she

in the Baltic."

-(To be continued)

not totally put a stop to.

h came to our hands yesterday.

fthe Irish Government, which, in his opinion

Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of Friday. ne Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the orn Distillery Prohibition Bill, to the P10,500,000 achequer Bills Bill, and to the £1,500,000 Exheuner Bills Bill: Lord Redesdale, after preenting some Petitions from imprisoned debtors, nd stating that, not withstanding the lately-passed insolvent Act, the prisons were again almost as full es before, moved for Accounts of the number of ersons confined for debt on the day on which the Act took effect (1st May, 1811), the number disharged under that Act, and the number in confinement on the 5th of the present month. After some observations from Lord Morra, in strong approbaion of the object of the motion, the Accounts were ordered. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice f a motion relative to the effect of the Orders in ouncil upon the Commerce, the Manufactures, nd the Resources of the country. Lord GREN-TILE warmly concurred in the intended inquiry, ed observed that, in consequence of the pressure ommerce, Petitions from Liverpool and other faces had been presented to the REGENT, praying r their revocation. The same Noble Lord, in ome financial observations, drawn from documents the amount of taxes applicable to the service of he Country, in the year ending the 5th of Janumaking up the account of the Consolidated fund, a sum of £300,000 was taken credit for on ecount of interest for tretann. " Had Ireland, said his Lordship, " been in a situation not only pay her own expenses, but also to leave a surpluf revenue, it might have been fair, as a mere consolidated account, to place the item in that was it, when it was known, that I RELAND had unforthat Britain had been called upon to defray a peron of them, it was surely most erroneous so lice this item, when it ought undoubtedly to have en placed on the other side. If the state of our nances were examined with that attention and consideration which the subject most seriously demanded, he ferred it would be found, that we were little able even to fulfil those obligations which the true aterests of the Country imposed, much less to aron those desperate and extravagant projects in which we were so unhappily embarked." The Farl of Hannowny contended, that Lord GRENVILLE's statemen: was errougous, ob civing, that the proluce of the year ending the 5th January, 1812, was more teiffe short of 1810, but admirted, that it as not so great as that of 1811, which was the argest of any former year. His Lordship farther rated, that in praceding years, the interest of the ones and been provided for by appropriating taxes. already to their fill collection, but that some of the axes imposed last year had not yet been brought inhundred thousand pounds of the comparative deficiency. From these and other circumstances, his whatever for alarm, but that the finances of the country were in a prosperous and flourishing condition. most serious consideration. A short discussion then took place on the subject, of the Royal Household, after which the bill was read a third time, and their Lordships adjourned. On the erening of the same day, the Commons

were almost wholly occupied on a motion by Mr. BANKS, for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the Granting Offices in Reversion. Mr. PLECEVAL and some of his friends opposed the motion, and finally threw out the Bill by moving that it be read second time that day six months, which was carried by 55 against 52. The motion of Mr. BANKS had been previously rejected by 56 against 54 .-This is one of those subjects which has been debated even to satiety. The oaly novelty that appeared on the present occasion was an observation from Mr. WHITBREAD, that the only two persons, who had spoken against the Bill, were two very principal versionists, and that Mr. Percevar's expectancy of Lord Arnex's place was a refutation of the doctrines he had laid down. Sir SAMULL ROMILLY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act of Queen ELIZABLEH, by which the penalty of death | many public subjects of moment before them .-s to be inflicted on every soldier or sailor, or perions assuming those characters, who should be found begging. Sir Samuel observed, that the repeal of deeply entitled to the humane consideration of the Act was not a matter of much moment, as it was not enforced; yet he thought it better that an quest of one thousand pounds to the poor of all Act, which BLACKSTONE had justly pronounced to be a disgrace to the Legislature of the Country, should not be suffered to remain on the Statute books. Mr. FRANKLIN seconded Sir S. Ro. ILLY, but maintained that the Act was necessary at the time of passing it. Sir Samuer observed, in reply, that the Honourable Gentleman would probably have indulged in the same panegyric, had it been proposed to repeal the Statute by which it is declared felony to commune with the Devil. After some ded the Active, which captured La Pomone, of routing matters, and notices of motions, the House gros, and 350 men, after a severe action, in adjourned till Monday last.

A considerable portion of this day's paper is oc- | futurity. The law-suit, alluded to by Sir John The public feeling upon that subject renders it unnecessary for us to say, that a more important discussion has seldom come before the Nation. On that ground, the whole of it shall be gradually detailed, in the best form in which it has appeared upon the London Journals. The whole of it will form a record of splendid eloquence, and of political instruction, of the highest value. In the mean time, wa are induced to anticipate a few of the most striking features of the Speech of the Right Hon. Sir John NEWFORT. Part of that Speech relates to the City of which he is the Representative, and his observations have naturally excited a very considerable degree of curiosity, which we shall here endearour to gratify. On the first night of discussion, when the Right Hon. Baronet was absent through indisposition, Mr. Pore made some allusions to the Meeting of Roman Catholics held in this City, which, according to one Report of his Speech, he called a strange Meeting, and, according to another, a curious Meeting. He also spoke of the charitable bequests of Roman Catholics. These circumstances brought Sir John Newbort down to the House on the second night of debate, although at the time very unequal to such an exertion. In reply to the implied consure of his having attended the Meeting of the Catholics in this City, summoned for the purpose of preparing Petitions for the redress of their grierances, he said, that he had done so, because I the effects of these Orders on Manufactures and | he deemed such a Meeting to be lawful. " I have ever," be continued, " held it up to that aggrieved Body, as I consider them, that their redress ought constitutionally to be derived in that way through this House. I have never attempted to turn them efore the House, stated, that the real deficiency | from the doors of Parliament, as has of late been done by others, some from one cause, and some from another, and in which, if I may judge from y, 1812, compared with the year ending the 5th appearances, Government has joined with the agi-January, 1811, was not £2,000,000, as had tators to recommend. My distance from the Capital een asserted, but actually £3,500,000. Besides, left it not in my power to attend the Privy Council, (to which, indeed, I was not summoned) where, if I could have gone, I would have thought it my duty to errobate the course proposed to be taken, and to have pointed out the mischierous igsanity of the measures adopted. Such measures were far, indied, from being likely to win the affections, or secore the tranquillity of three or four millions of Catholic subjects! The Right Hon, Secretary was illtunately been unable to pay her own expenses, and i advised when, last night, he entered into comments upon a Book published on Catholic Grievances.-There was one part of that publication which was not so false as the Right Hon. Secretary asserted namely, that in which the author affirmed, that the Commissioners of Charitable Donations seemed to consider it as their work to direct the purpose of Catholic bequests. This was not altogether so unfounded as was wished to be made out, for I have personal knowledge of an instance, in which a Catholic Widow of the City of Waterford bequeathed her fortune to charitable uses, THY FIRST BEQUEST BEING ONE THOUSAND POUNDS TO THE POOR OF THAT CITY, WITHOUT DISTINCTION ON THE OROUND OF Religion-and yet, these Commissioners have attempted to defeat the intentions of that Will !" Sir John here entered at large, and with great force and animation, into the attack made upon the Right Rev. Dr. Power, and upon the liberal and enlightened benevolence of the Testatrix, and marked with keen severity the striking contrast between the principles of action in the aged Roman Catholic Lady o full collection, which would account for several | and these Parliamentary Guardiaus of Charitable Bequests, who sought to do away the provisious of a Will framed in the most enlarged and exemplary Lordship insisted, not only that there was no ground | spirit of liberality. Towards the conclusion of his speech, Sir Jon's addressed the House in a manner the most solemn and impressive. " I would urge Lord LAUDERDALE fully coincided with the riews of upon the minds of this House what I myself deeply Lord Gresvitter, and emphatically observed, that and sincerely feel. In the few short and fleeting

the finances of the country must very soon undergo months, which will compose the present Session inute revision, and become the subject of | Parliament, the doom of the British Empire will be sealed! If her three or four millions of Catholic subjects be not, by a full admission into every Civil Capacity, embodied in the Constitution, and for the Constitution, that Empire must fall! It is idle to talk of this as a question of time, or to suppose, that the great mass of Inian population are to be told by those, who have admitted the justice of their Claims, that it was not yet time to discharge that debt; but that when with perfect composure, with absence of irritation, or, more properly speaking, with absence of feeling, they approached as humble Petitioners, it might possibly then be thought fit to concede that which ought never to have been withheld! I implore the House to pause before it embraces such fatal doctrines, and to pursue that course which is at once the command of justice, and the path of rafety. These observations of the Right Honourable Ba-

ronet awaken many reflections of an interesting and important nature, but we will not presume to encreach on the attention of our readers with any general observations of our own, whilst there are so There is, however, one topic which it is incumbent upon us to state without delay, as a matter our fellow-citizens. The late Mrs. Power's bereligious persuasions, and the importial distribution of that bequest by the Roman Cutholic Bishop of WATERFORD, are in the full and grateful recollection of the public. Mrs. Power's Will appropriated a considerable sum of money for the ouilding and endowment of an Asylum for the rereption and maintenance of a certain number of poor and desolate Females. A few years ago, that njunction of the Will was complied with, and several women admitted into the Asylum, where they had the prospect of spending the residue of their days in comfort, and in the tranquil preparation for

cupied with the Debate on the State of IRELAND. NEWFORT, was commenced, and the appropriation of Mrs. Powen's boquests, as appointed by her Trstament, interdicted by, we believe, a Decree of Chancery, till the litigation shall be brought to a final issue. Into the merits of the contest we do not enter, nor pass either censure or praise on what has been done. Our object is merely to interest the public benerolence in behalf of the females of whem we have spoken. The consequences of the proceedings have been to them calamitous in the very extreme. All their expectations have, in the mean time, been overthrown, and their situation rendered deplorable beyond what language can describe.-Since the month of last March, their Pension bas been wholly and unavoidably withdrawn, and, to use their own simple, but emphatic expressions, they have been reduced to a state nearly bordering on STARTATION! This is a case of privation of a novel and peculiarly interesting nature. It appeals to every description of Citizens-to the Catholica, who are, in the first Instance, bound to look with active feelings of compassion on the misfortunes of those of the same Faith, without forgetting that expanded prisciple of Christian Charity, which embraces the unhappy of every religious denominatibn -to the Protestauls, who, on the same ground of general benevolance, are under the same obligation, of regarding merit and affliction, by whatever name the sufferers may worship the Divinity, as the great and powerful motives to generous deeds .--In their consideration of this subject, the Protestants will not lose the remembrance of the liberal donation by Mrs. Power of one thousand pounds, or of the extensive benefits which it conferred indiscriminately upon the indigent of this City. These, whom she wished to protect, are now, by an unexpected vicissitude, brought down to the lowest circumstances of poverty! We shall urge their case no farther, but conclude by stating, that Donations for their benefit will be received at the Asylum, and at the Office of this Paper.

> The LONDON papers of Saturday conveyed no Foeign intelligence of importance; at least, none that can be implicitly relied upon. Rumour was busy on the topic of a change of Ministry, but all was uncertainty and speculation. As yet, it would be wholly idle to enter into the subject.

The two French Frigates, which excited some fears for the Portuguese convoy, are said to have renched Bourdenux.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY 12. ARRIVED

10th-Mary, Fem, Dartmouth, pilchards, &c .-lower Packet; Severn, Trewitt, Chichester, hallast; ornwallis, Maxsey, Bristol, luggage: Edwards, Philiips, Padstow, ballast. 11th-Maria, Henderson, Southampton, ballast; Marianna, Plymouth, Brown, ditto: Counters Mck-

10th-Earl Leicester Packet: Mary Ann, from Oporto, Hamilton, fruit, &c. Liverpool. Wind-5. W. at 9 a. m.

oro', Davis, Swansea, culm: Auckland Packet.

MARRIED-On Sunday last, Mr. Edward Power, Mrs. M. Cann. both of Carrick-on-Suir .- At Chelenham, on the 29th ult. Denis M. Carthy, Esq. Youghl, to Ann, the fifth daughter of R. Power, Esq. 1

DIED-At her house in Baker-street, London, Mrs. lagwell, wife of John Bagwell, of Marlfield, County Tipperary, Esq. and Sister to the Right Hon. Lord innisinore. In the death of this Lady, Society has been deprived of one of it's most valuable members, and her relatives and friends of the object of their enderest love and highest esteem. She possessed in in eminent degree all those qualities of heart and anners which shed the brightest lustre on the female character—the fondest remembrance of her virtues will dwell in the breasts of all with whom she associated, while life and consciousness remain.

A LIGHTER FOR SALE.

■ O BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday next, the 17th Instant, at ONE o'Clock, near the new Market-House, a new, strong & well-built LIGHTER, with all her Materials. FIELDING, Auctioneer. (3 The Purchaser can have Six Months for the payment, on approved Security. Waterford, Pehruary 13, 1812.

FISH FOR SALE.

CHARLES AMBROSE is now selling the Cargo of the Brig Bontlo. direct from Sr. Joun's, consisting of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FISH. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Peb. 10, 1812.

THE HEIRS AT LAW of the late RICHARD FLEMING, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who was born at Ballylahan, County Waterford, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to Ri-CHARD FOGARTY, at Waterford.

February 13, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESpar next, the 18th instant, for Account of whom may concern, at the Yard lately held by the Messre. NEVINS. a Quantity of OIL, BLUBBER, and HER. RINGS, saved out of the Ship Jason.—The Sale to commence at one o'Clock.

Waterford, Feb. 13, 1812.

SMALL LOTTERY, RICH SCHEME! TWO PRIZES OF £20,000! AND ONLY 4000 NUMBERS.

ARTHUR BIRNIE. BEGS leave to inform his Priends and the Public, that the New State Lottery, consisting of only 4000 Numbers, will be drawn the 18TH DAY OF PERRUARY, INSTANT.

TICKETS & SHARES, In a variety of Numbers, are now for Sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE'S, LICENSED LOTTERY-OFFICE. WATERFORD.