the debate, then succeeded to confute him the Learned Civilian (Sir J. Nichell), then the Right Hon. Privy Counsellor, then the Learned Lawyer on that side, and so on in very fair and regular alternation, until they concluded with the Noble Lord, who combined in his speech all those various characters .-The Right Hon, Gent. (Sir J. Nicholl) had offered in his speech this nudeniable inference, that the whole - penal code should be continued to tranquillize Ireland : yet, in his explanation, he disclaimed any intention of saving that the door should be shut for ther explained for him, that he meant nothing more than shutting the door against indefinite measures. But among the objections urged against the measure, none was more generally agreed in than that the time for discussion was not yet come-all said so, and all gave different reasons-all were emancipators, but yet none would go into the Committee; all, even to the Right Hon. Gentleman on the lower bench, had reasons, which never could be removed; so that the Catholic question seemed to be is the same state as the Slave Trade once had been which all were desirous to pass-all were abolitionists, but yet none would abolish it .- (Cries of Hear, hear.)-The Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman who had spoken last night (Mr. Canping), one passage of which savoured strongly of that administration which had introduced the Throne as a bar to the rights of the People-it contained that sort of jogging to the country, to rouse them to be alive again, and to be ready to .join in every cry of "No Popery," that he could not give it his applause. Of other parts of the brilliant effusion which he had uttered, he could not speak too highly. "Oh, profound ignorance of human nature 1" said that Right Hon. Gent. last night, when he spoke of the disabilities under which the Catholics laboured; and to this he could add nothing to enforce it; but was there not an exhillrating example presented last night to the House. when a gallant soldier (General Cole), a native of a Sister Kingdom, had received the highest honour free people? and when his posterity saw recorded, on the Journals of that House, this proud testimony, they might rejoice in being so dethat House, when he also saw the record of the manner in which those thanks had been convexed But to reverse the picture. Was a Catholic Nobleman present, and witnessing this proud and hopourable testimony of a nation's gratitude, might he not have reason to exclaim, with the Right Hoof Luman nature!" and returning in indignation, would not his feelings prompt him, in bitterness of heart, to say-" My sons may be Eusigns-they may tread the paths of glory, and deserve the honours of General Cole; but reap them, alas! they never can." (Hear, hear.) Nor was this a new language-those feelings were natural, and the consequence of their operation had been, that in a Foreign Service they were forced to seek that reputa-

dataterford Chronicle.

tion which they were denied at home. To this

cause was it owing, that a larcy, a Sheldon, and an

O'Farrel, had distinguished themselves on a foreign

roil-to this cause was it owing, that on the fields

of Blenheim, Malplaquet, and Fontency, Irish-

men were brigaded against you .- (Hear, hear.)

(To be continued.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

No London papers have reached us since our last publication, the mails of Monday and Tuesday being due, and, from the state of the weather, not likely to arrive for some time.

The expected change of Ministry is the topic which at present universally occupies the national anxlety. On this head, much has been said, and various rumours put in circulation; but nothing has hitherto transpired, in which implicit confidence can be placed. So numerous, however, are the reports, and so uniformly bearing in favour of the prospect of a change, that they have at length become entitled to no small degree of attention. We shall here, therefore, present a general view of them

Towards the close of last week, Mr. Parcuva. had some long interviews with the REGERT, which are stated to have terminated in any way but to the REGERT, without consulting Mr. Percryat, and in the view of the expiration of the Restrictions, had uppointed a Noble Earl to the office of Chamber-Lin. a measure in which Mr. PERCEYAL is represented as not disposed to concur, but which underwent no alteration. Another object of Mr. PERCENAL was, to obtain permission to strengthen his Admimistration, by appointing some person to fill the office of the Marquis Wellesley, in which he atso failed, and with respect to which it has been publiely said, that he offered the situation to Lord CASTLERACH, who refused it, and then to Lord posal. It is added that, at the last interview, Mr. PERCEVAL wished to learn the pleasure of his Royal

humbley, admits, that the former was about to re- | tures in one of the upper departments of science sign bis (Plice, but attributes his intended retirement | An intellect inquisitive and capacious, delicacy of period, the party must apply again; to which his ling up to the sublime parts of theology. - Thus pre Lordship answered . Then he must apply to my pared what wonder if he acquitted hierself well o ever against concession; and the Noble Lord had fur- | be sitting here." Through the whole City of Loss | Dignitary and an Ecclesiastic? An enlightened pow, hardly a doubt existed of an approaching

IRELAND .- Without setting forth these or the for- | who never felt more happy than in exercising his mer statements as matters of fact, we have no hesi- | benevolence. tation in concurring in the general belief, that an exof the Marquis Wellesley, who, it is probable, Journal. will resume the Government of INDIA. The Protestant Petition, in behalf of the Roman

City and neighbourhood. We have not thought it necessary to enter into the subject a second time, or to advocate a cause which has received the support of the ablest Statesmen in both Houses of Parliament, or, rather, of almost every Member who delivered his sentiments, on the important question of the state of IRELAND. There were but fee, not that mortal man could receive—the thanks of a labove three or four, who did not admit the justice and expediency of conceding the Catholic Claims -Many, indeed, were unwilling to enter immediately into the subject, but on this point an important fact scended; as might the successor of the Chair of has disclosed itself. That unwillingness, on the part of a great number who opposed Lord Monrath's motion, did not originate in any hostility to the Catholics, or from any conviction, that this great question ought to be delayed for any length of time, but from a wish that the fetters, by which the REGENT is bound, shall be broken asunder, and nourable Gentleman, " Oh, profound ignorance that the Emancipation of the Catholic Body might, in the first instance, be the spontaneous emanation from a free and unrestricted Cnows. Now, it is of much consequence to observe, that the Petition in late the proceedings of the Legislature. The proverit contains is unassuming and general. It leaves both the time and the manner to the decision of the supreme tribunal of the Empire. It barely alludes to the grounds on which it's solicitation is founded, without presuming to speak of the period to be chosen, or of the arrangements to be adopted. A more unexceptionable, or a more Constitutiona Petition, was never offered to the consideration of the Legislature. That it's object is supported by the highest Authorities in the State, our columns have recently put beyond all question, whilst farther evidence of this truth set remains to be adduced. That that object is congenial to the views and will by and bye. receive the high sauction, of the present REGEST and future Sovention of these realms, are considerations which the lapse of a very short time the 31, per cents, are above 60, and under 81;will fully confirm, and which will unite the THROSE and the Prorte in one bond of cordial love, and in one impregnable fortress against all the perils of the times. That the sentiments of the Protestants of IRELAND should be known to the REGEST and to Parliament is a matter of the very utmost importance on many grounds, but especially on this, namey, that these sentiments will remove an unfounded hiertion which has been urged against the Catholic Claims, and that they will proclaim to the whole Empire the ardent desire which the Protestants feel. that their Catholic Brethren should share the privileges of their common Country, and that the whole of her population should be embodied in the defence of her independence, and in the promotion of her prosperity and glory. Never was there a more il-Justifious appeal made to the liberality and the patriotism of a People, and well assured we are, that satisfaction of the Minister. It is said, that the lit's result will be as spleadid and salutary, as it's design is neble and meritorious. We have only to

KILKLYNY, FEB. 12 .-- Yesterday morning died, about 10 o'clock, at his house in James's-street, the Rt. Rev. James Lanigan, D. D. R. C. Lishop of Ossory, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nantz. To do justice to a character like his, illuminated by various natural and acquired excellencies, and that shed such fustre on SIDMOUTH, who took time duly to consider the pro- the high station he occupied, as it would be carensonable to expect, so it would be unreasonable to attempt it in the scanty column of a daily Journal. Highness as to his continuing to be Minister of the An early propossession for literary pursuits charmed country, but no intimation is given of the answer re- him away from domestic happiness, and from the turned. At a late hour on the evening of Saturday | society of very respectable connections, ... His prolast, a belief prevailed throughout London, that | gress in the earlier studies marked him out for one, an immediate dismission of Ministers would take I fit to visit these foreign places of education, whose place, and that Lord Gresviere would be direct. This seit-bruished countrymen used to fetch the co. ed to form a new Administration, of which Lord | cred speaks of cionec and piety, wherewith to a confect Morra, as Lord Lioutenant of Intraxn, would | a persecuted flock in the dark night of their copies form a part. Of the tendered resignation of Mr. | sion. Here academical hopeurs testified his become Youkwand Mr. Ryper no doubt was entertained, in the different stages of a College course, at he lim L.M. Conad. sep. Guidance seption

add, which we do from personal knowledge, that

the Petition will spendily receive the signatures of

many additional names.

had to complain; for the Noble Lord had begun and even the Courier, in a tone of more than usual I termination of which he was appointed to read locto his state of health, and not to any pulitical oc- perception, a faithful memory, a judgment that currence whatsoever. The Globe of the Sth has could both combine and discriminate, with admirathe following article-- The Lord Chanceller, on | ble accuracy, in the most intricate and perplexed motion for time, within these few days, in the reasoning; all these informed a mind that could sport Court of Changers, granted three months; on which with ease through the different intermediate ranges the Counsel observed that, at the expiration of that of knowledge, from the radiments of classical learnsuccessor, for it is not probable that I shall then the various duties inseparable from the state of a instructor, the unction that accompanied his words found its way direct to the human heart; and even The same expectations prevail in Dunius, found- the obstinate and contumusions were often softened on communications from London of the very into submission by his tenderness and urbanity .ighest authority. Mr. Hay, Secretary to the Ca. But his virtues will not be easily forgotten; then thelic Committee, is said to have received a letter will live entombed in the friendly recollections of a from the Dake of Broroug, intimating that, on | generous and inconsolable acquaintance.—Society the expiration of the Restrictions, a new Administ will regret the loss of him who was eminently gifted tration would be formed, which would consent to with social endowments: Charity will sorrow the the speedy removal of all the disabilities affecting the absence of him, whose charitable deeds were en-Roman Catholics of Irriann. Several letters have | hanced in value by secrees, and the unosteutation been received in Dublits of a similar purport, and | manner of their performance; and the philanthropist an additional report was carrent in that City, that | will embalm with the tear of friendship, the memo-Sir John Ni wrong would be the new Secretary for 1 ry of him, whose heart was benevolence itself, and

> On the 31st ult. died at Callan, in this County, tensire change is at hand-so extensive, as to exclude after a lingering illness, which he bore with Chris almost all the present Ministers, with the exception | tian fortitude, Laurence Smyth, Esq.-Leinster

> The following decument is valuable net only to the Commercial interests of this City, but to those Catholics, has already received the signatures of of the Empire of large, and even to readers totally about one hundred respectable Inhabitants of this unconnected with Trade:

> > EXPORT OF PROVISIONS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD,

A OF THE A CHIE	191 . 1 416.	and tort.					
FOREIGN,							
Articles, 150	9, 1819,	1811.					
Tierces Beef 4,4:	3.316	4,984	at 150s.				
Barrels Beef, 1.2	17 803	1.451	21 9.74.				
Tierces Pork 35:	4. 5.4.4	8 005	nt 110•.				
Barrels Pork 13,11	11,953	11,731	at 954.				
Flitches Bacon, 274,81	0 204,576	222,319	at 324.				
Cwts. Butter 59,5;	34 95,356	94,247 :	at 1154.				
Cwts Lard 10,55	69 5,594	12,175	at Sie				
Burrels Wheat 49,19	56,410	113,156 (d 53s.				
Barrels Oats :89,89	7 143,416	121,359	11 184				
Barrels Baries 2,99	57 12,957	61,666 ;	at 274.				
Cwts Flour 8,75	57,089	51,102 a	it 30s.				
Cwts. Oatmeal 14,91	6 4,879	10,801 a	t 214.				
Barls, Rape-seed 51	1 2,355	359 a	it 50s.				
Total Value in 1811	£1.683,	905 15s . (od.				

Total Value in 1811 £19,993 94. 0d.

GOVERNMENT LIFE ANNUITIES.

Government are now granting LIFE ANNUITIES .-

They are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England.

the same as the Diridends, and may be received by

Power of Attorney; but the Public are requested to

Scale when 31, per cent. Stocks are 62, and under 63.

All the intermediate Ages will receive in proportion.

Particulars may be had gratis at the Government

LIFE ANNUITY OFFILE, Bank street; or by writing,

if the Postage be paid.-Annuities are granted on

NEW SHERIFFS

Donegal-William Law, of Dunmore, Esq.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1812.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

City of Limerick, some day. Kerry, at Tralce, Tuesday, the 17th.

County of Cork. Friday, the 77th.

Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday, the 7th.

City of Cork, at Cork, Wednesday, the 25th.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mayne.

NORTH-W. F CIRCUIT.

o. of Longford, at Longford, Monday, 2d March.

Ferminish, at Ennisadien, Saturday, 7th.

and tity of Londonderry, at Londonderry,

Evrone, at Omigh, Wednesday, 14th.

Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne 1

is to the a Tay Marrion stiff

Cavin, at Cavin, Wednesday, 4th.

Done ; d. at Lewerd, Monday, 16th.

Lie : Garon McClestand.

Tage of to 19th.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Day, Judges.

of Clare, at Ennis, Tuesday, March 3d.

Wexford--Christian Wilson, of Benville, Esq.

Kerry - Barry William Gunn, Esq.

Armagh-Nich, G. Johnston, of Woodpark, Esq.

Longford - William Atkinson, of Besfort, Esq.

Wicktow-C. Fottenham, jun. of Ballycarry, Lsq.

Meath-Win. Biancy Wade, of Cloubrancy, Esq.

5 14 0 ...

.... 11 17 0 18 19 2

A Single | 35 {receives for | 4 13 0

Joint Lives, also.

The following is a short scale of the Rates on which

Estimated Value in 1807.

Ditto 1803.

Ditto 1509,

	COASI	WAYS.			February 15, 1812.
Beef	900			_	N. B. A Boat will attend at the Ferry of
Beef	115				to fetch Persons over.
Pork	610				
ard:	1,560	503	1,049 at	841	TO BE LET,
Wheit	353	~~~	1,764 at	524.	OR THE INTEREST SOLD.
()a(+	51	16,954	21.504 at	184.	Term 15 Years from the 25th of March
Barrier	2.319	3,751	14,164 at	279.	A LARGE HOUSE in William street, fit fo
laur	• c50		1.561.01	9.1.	1 A man more and winding and the field

201 at 21s.

£1,364,396 1 0

1.432.011 2 0

1,451,492 1 0

1,367,551 19 0

1,753,504 4 0

Average Rate

for 1001. Money.

ch nest 1.564 at 30%. A mediate reception of a Family, with a large 64 DEN. COACH HOUSE, and STABLING for 1 Horses. Also, to be sold, a small PROFIT-REM for forty-six Years, of two Gardens, situate at New lown, from the twenty-fifth day of March next. Apply to Mrs. Channess, William-street,

AUCTION.

In the Matter of AFRAN ATRINA, NICHOLAS BRILLIFE die Berner on Mer котто w E, and Richard bruncy, 1912, beforeth Ronguis, Bankrupts. | Commissioners in t Matter, at the Ro Exchange Coffee Room, Dublin, at the Hour of it o'Cleck in the Afternoon;

No. 1-All the said Bankrupt Richard Roberts STEREST in one undivided Morets of all that those the LANDS of TPPER and LOWER ADD MORE and KILMURRY, containing 1604. 28.3 English Plantation Measure-and 10a, va. 10r. STRAND and SLAB, situate in the Parish of Parish otherwise Kilmurrymullane, Barony of Kerricum) and County of Cork; held by two respective Less thereof, bearing Date the 6th and 12th of May, 1809 respectively, from James Knappery of Garrettstown and Dominica Sammeren, of Windsor, in the County of Cork, Esquires, for 3 Lives, and for the Termo 31 Years, to commence from the 1st of May next after the Death of the Survivor of them, at the respective Yearly Routs of £86 11s. 3d. each.

N. B. Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £608 is 7d. in which the said Bankrupt has only a Life

No. 2-Aiso, all the said Bankrupt Richard F nnais's Intranct in all that and those the East HAL PLOUGH-LAND of CURRAGRANCARIA, in 11 County of Cork, held by Lease from Jour Horrs the Term of 147 Years, from 1st May, 1760, although Yearly Rent of #40. N. B. Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of L'S

n which said Bankrupt has only a Life Estate. No 3-And also the said Bankrupt Richard Re RERTS's INTEREST in two undivided Moiches of that and these the North and South Division MONKSTOWN, containing 64a. 1R. 15r. together with the Tythes thereof, situate in the County Cork, held by two respective Leases thereof, mad by the Right Hon. EDWARD MICHAEL Lord Burd LONGRORD, and the Right Hon. TROMAS Lord Ve count Dr Vesci-each bearing Date 26th December 1778, for three Lives, at the respective Yearly Red of £24 31. 101d. each.

N. B .- Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £ 17s. 1d. in which said Bankrupt has only a Life I 67 Statements of the Titles may be seen in Exchange Coffee Room, and also at the Office of Wm. Darley, Agent to the Commission and Ass.

FISH FOR SALE. MHARLES AMBROSE is now seiling the Cargo I the Brie Bonite, direct from Sr. Jour's, con ing of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FI-IL. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 1815

uces, No. 38, York street, Dublin.

TERFORD : Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTH BIRME, Bookseller and Statemen, Quit-

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY 16 ARRIVED.

13th and 13th-None.

17th - Gower Packet; Cardiff Castle, Croker, & sea, ballast; Mars, Lisber - Hora, Dolany - and le and June, Bouch, Whitchaven, ballast; Cleoper Hewitt, Weikington, ditto.

Wind -- West, at 8 a m

MARRIED-On Monday last, at Tramore, by Rev. John Cooke, Michael Poblixa, Fig. to An third daughter of the Rev. John Cooke. At Form County of Wexford, Eliza, second daughter of T ham Goff, Esq. to Jonathan Pim, of the City of D

STAFES.

WTO RESOLD BY AUCTION, the 18th Instabl Thomas Jacon's Stive-raid, near the Bidge. Oxx o't lock, about 15 Thousand White Oak Ho head STAVES: to be put up in Lots of One Thous

Terms, Cash, for a single Lot-Three Mouths,

Waterford, 15th of 2d Month, 1819 HA1.

TO BE SOLD. FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONY OF WELL-SAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Enwind Kanner, at Faithless

TOR SALE. THE GOOD SMACK ACTIVE, of PLYMOTH Tell, Moster, now lying at the Custom-lion

Quar -t or inventers and other particulars to H. H. Huar, and to or the Master on board Waterford, 1eb 15, 1st

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AT ESTHARD.

On Monday, the 24th day of February insta THE following Goods, seved from the Flora offrom Wilmington, John Johnson, Master, w 298 Barrels of TAR.

216 Ditto of TURPENTINE. 106 Hogsheads of FLAX-SEED, 3500 Hogshead STAVES, 3000 Barrel STAFES,

43 Picer of Pitch Pine TIMBER, and a Quantity of SAILS, RIGGING, BLOCKS,

TERMS-Approved Bills at 60 Dave, for any Sa over 201; for a lesser sum, Cash; to deposit 10 percent, at time of Sale, and to be taken away in or Week from day of Sale .- Sale to commence at B. MURPHY, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Feb. 15, 1819.

over 201; for a lesser Sum, Cash; to deposit 10 per cent, at time of Sale, and to be taken away in one Week from day of Sale.—Sale to commence at ten B. MURPHY, Auctioneer. February 15, 1812.

In the Matter of ABRAM ATRINS,
Sir Nucholas Britiers day, the 24th Day of Pe-SKOTTOWE, and RICHARD bruary, 1812, before the WILLIAM BLAIN, Merchant. Roberts, Bankrupts. Commissioners in this Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin, at the Hour of two

No. 1-All the said Bankrupt RICHARD ROBERTS ! Intenest in one undivided Mojely of all that and those the LANDS of UPPER and LOWER ARD-MORE and KILMURRY, containing 265A. 2n. 3r English Plantation Measure-and 104, 2R, 10r, of STRAND and SLAB, situate in the Parish of Passage, otherwise Kilmurrymullane, Barony of Kerricherih and County of Cork; held by two respective Lease thereof, bearing Date the 6th and 12th of May, 1803 respectively, from JAMES KRARMEY, of Garrettstown and DOMINICK SARAFIELD, of Windsor, in the Coun ty of Cork, Esquires, for 3 Lives, and for the Term of 31 Years, to commence from the 1st of May next after the Death of the Survivor of them, at the respective Yearly Rents of £86 121, 3d, each.

N. B. Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £609 7s. 7d. in which the said Bankrupt has only a Life

No. 2-Also, all the said Bankrupt Richard Ro-BERTS's Lyrenger in all that and those the East HALF-PLOUGH-LAND of CURRAGHANCARLA, in the County of Cork, held by Lease from John Honns, for the Term of 147 Years, from 1st May, 1760, at the Yearly Rent of £40.

in which said Bankrupt has only a Life Estate. No. 3-And also the said Bankrupt RICHARD Ro-BERTS's INTEREST in two undivided Moieties of all MONKSTOWN, containing 64a, 1s. 15r. together by the Right Hon. EDWARD MICHARI Lord Baron LONGFORD, and the Right Hon. THOMAS Lord Viscount Dr Vrsci-each bearing Date 26th December. 1118, for three Lives, at the respective Yearly Rents of £24 3s. 10½d. each.

N. B .- Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £27 17s. 1d. in which said Bankrupt has only a Life Es-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,252.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1812.

THE GOOD SMACK ACTIVE, of PLYHOUTH, Tell, Master, now lying at the Custom-House

Quay .- For Inventory and other particulars, apply

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord-

nance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Saturday, the 22d of February next, receive sealed

Proposals from such Persons as may be willing be

contract for executing such WORKS and REPAIRS

as the Ordnance Department may require to be per-formed at the Stations of Buncrana, and the Stations

on Loughswilly, Londonderry, Belfast, Carrickfer-

yshannon, Longford, Athlone, Loughres, Tulla-

nore, Banagher, Limerick, Clonmet, Waterford

Duncannon Fort, and Nan-from the 1st of April

1812, to the 31st December, 1814, subject to termi

nation on three Months' Notice being given, in writ

ing, by either party, after the expiration of one Year,

Printed Specifications may be had by applying at the

ommanding Royal Engineer's Office, Great Ship-

Security will be required for the due performance

GUILDHALL, LONDON-FEB. 11.

A Court of Common Council was this day held

DR. BELL'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

which he had the honour of calling their attention.

iome person more calculated to introduce it to ad

The former had introduced it at Madras, the latter,

to a much greater extent, in England; but all would

Mr. Dornford, in rising to move " That the sum

which was very numerously attended.

gus, Omagh, Charlemont, Cavan, Ennishillen, Bal

Waterford, Feb. 15, 1812.

DUBLIN, 27TH JANUARY, 1812.

to H. H. Hunn, and Co. or the Master on board

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD,

BALLINURE and LISNEFINALE, within a mile of Dungaryan and Parkfoyle, on the Ferry Point of Youghal, out of Lease. - Apply by Letters, post pind, to Mr. William Hubbert, Dungaryan. February 17, 1812.

In the Matter of DANIEL DELANY, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Exa Bankrupt. change, Dublin, on Monday, the 2d day of March next, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to said Bankrupt's Estate: A Schedule of said Debts is posted in the Exchange Coffee-Room, and may be seen y applying to Francis Macantuny. Agent to the Commission, and Assignee, 6, Buckingham-street. February 17, 1812.

A LIGHTER FOR SALE.

FINO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday next, the 17th Instant, at ONE o'Clock, near the new Market-flouse, a new, strong & well-built LIGHTER, with all her Materials. FIELDING, Auctioneer. The Purchaser can have Six Months for the

payment, on approved Security. Waterford, February 13, 1812. The above Sale is adjourned, in consequence of the wet weather, to Saturday next, the 22d inst. when it Fcb. 18, 1912.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH, OIL, BLUBBER, AND HERRINGS.

FOR SALE, BY WM. PENROSE, SONS, & CO. A Quantity of prime Newfoundland FISH, A few Tons Newfoundland Cod OIL, of not less than Six Years' Growth, at the Expiration Twenty-seven Casks BLUBBER. of said Lease. One Hundred Barrels HERRINGS, Some SALMON, in Tierces and Barrels, & Aparcel of OARS, SPARS, &c.

Waterford, February 8, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AT FETHARD.

Just landed out of the Ranger, from St. John's.

On Monday, the 24th day of February instant, F THE following Goods, saved from the Eliza, of and from Wilmington, John Johnson, Master, viz. 298 Barrels of TAR,

216 Ditto of TURPENTINE, 106 Hogsheads of FLAX-SEED, 35(X) Hogshead STAVES, 3000 Barrel STAVES,

43 Pieces of Pitch Pine TIMBER, and a Quantity of SAILS, RIGGING, BLOCKS, Sc. Sc. Sc.

TERMS-Approved Bills at 60 Days, for any Sum

N. B. A Boat will attend at the Ferry of Bannow, to fetch Persons over.

o'Clock in the Afternoon

N. R. Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £90.

that and those the North and South Division of with the Tythes thereof, situate in the County of Cork, held by two respective Leases thereof, made | Beef | (quarters), ---- 4 d. - 5d.

63 Statements of the Titles may be seen in the

Exchange Coffee-Room, and also at the Office of Mr. WE. DARLEY, Agent to the Commission and Assig-RESS. No. 38, York street. Dublin.

PROTESTANT PETITION

VINIE PETITION to Parliament, in fa-Tour of our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Religion, having been transmitted to me from Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining the Signatures of such PROTES-TANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as approve of it-I give this Notice, that I will attend at the BANK from TEN to THREE o'clock each day, in order to receive such Signatures.

WILLIAM NEWPORT. Waterford, Feb. 4, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD On Wednesday, the 12th day of February next,

TANHB following CONCERNS, part of the property of the late Jons Pist, Esq. deceased. No. 1 .- The House, Offices, and Demesne Jands of NEWTOWN, situate in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 32 A. I.R. 0 P. plantation measure, be the same mor or less, held under a Lease for 99 Years, from May. 1805, at the yearly rent of £225 15s. od.

street, Dublin, or to the Officers commanding the Royal Engineers at Enniskillen, Loughswilly, Dun-These Lands are within 10 minutes' walk of the Cicannon Fort, Tarbert, Athlone, Charlemont, Limety of Waterford, and command very beautiful Views of the City and River: are well enclosed and planted and large sums have been lately expended, both on of the above Contract. No Tender will be received after 19 o'Clock on the above day-and Persons pro

N. B. There is a Covenant in the Lease of Newtown by which the Tenant can renew his Lease any time during the life of Exton EDWARDS, the Landlord thereof, so as to keep up the full Term of 99 Years; and the property of all Trees planted, or to be planted, is also vested in him, leaving 1800 Forest Trees.

No. 2.-That part of the Lands of KILCULLIHEEN containing 1 A. 1 R. 28 P. plantation measure, held by Lease for 31 Years, from 25th March, 1806, a £6 164, 6d.

These Lands are on the Road side, and nearly opposite to the Gate of Newtown House. No. 3 .- A LOT of GROUND fronting KIRO-STREET

containing, in front, 100 feet, and running backwards 200 feet, be the same more or less, held by Lease for 90 Years, from 1st January, 1781, at the yearly reul Part of these Concerns are set to solvent Tenants for long Terms, at a Profit Hent of £136 vs. 6d. and

a part, on which is erected an excellent Stable, No. 4.-CONCERNS on the QUAY, formerly held by CHERRY and Signs, and new in presention of BRYJANIN MOORE, held by Lense, of which 12 Years are yet to come, from 25th March next, at the year

ly Rent of £20. These produce a Profit Rent of 301. No. 5.-A FIBLD, situated near the Road leading to Granny-ferry, containing about one Acre and a Half held by Lease of which Twelve Years are to run, from 25th March next, at Six-pence, yearly collected the very able manner in which a similar sub-

No. 6.-Also to be sold, at same time, a RENT CHARGE of £200 per Annum, for 60 Years and an Half, from 29th of September last, charged upon the Dwelling-House, Ware-Houses, Cellars, and Yard. formerly in the possession of Robert Watson, and lately in possession of MILWARD and SKOTTOWR, and of Joshua Strangman and William Penrose, Sons. and Co. situate in King-Street, and also upon the Dwelling-House, Corn Store, and Yard, now in the possession of Thomas Prossor.

For Particulars, apply to GRORGE IVIE, Attorney, Waterford The Premises may be viewed on application to Mr Mr. Lancaster's application to the Court, and he

January 30, 1812.

PEARSON, Auctioneer. 63 The above Sale is adjourned to Thursday, the 70th (THIS DAY)-to commence at One o'Clock.

FISH FOR SALE.

CHARLES AMBROSE is now selling the Cargo of the Brig Bonita, direct from Sr. Jone's, consistng of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FISH. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 1812.

Potatoes, - - - - - - 7d. - to 10d.

Veal. - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

Train ()il, - - - - - - - £40 00s. -

1213 Barrels Wheat.

2489 ---- ()ats,

) (joints), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

Vhiskey, - - - - - 91. 0d. - 91. 4d. - per Gal

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

417 --- Burley, Averaging 1 4s. 103d.

(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

(joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 7d. > per 1b

∫ £2 130. 5}d.

The worthy Gentleman here read part of a circu-WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-FEB. 19. Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s, od. he Society was formed of Members of the Estab-Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d -- (casks, rendered) - 65s, Od. - 68s, Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 39s. 0d. - 40s. 0d. Pork . - - - - - - - - 35s. 0d. 37s. 6d. of that Church, as the best mode of effecting a moral revolution amongst the lowest classes of society Oatmeal, - - - - - - 20s. 0d. - 21s. 0d Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. -and professing that its Members were friends to ---- second, - - - - - 62s. 0d. - 65s. 0d the universal race of mankind, and were not actu---- third, - - - - - 40s. 0d - 48s. 0d. - fourth, - - - - - 30s. Od. - 36s. Od. from the Society for encouraging Parochial Schools Wheat, - - - - - - 52s. 0d. - 56s. 0d in the diocess of Durham, published by the Bishop Barley, - - - - - - - 25s. 0d. - 27s. 6d. ()ats (common) - - - - 16s. 9d. - 17s. 3d. ___ (potatoe) - - - - 17s. 9d. - 18s. 3d. Malt, 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. Coals, - - - - - - - 4s. 6d. - 4s. 8d Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d.

Mr. Dornford then observed, that it was not his ntention to enter into any comparative statement of the merits of the two systems—that he was peuliarly auxious to avoid; but he called on the Court to come forward, both as friends of the Church and of the State, to give to the poor as great an opportunity as possible of providing for their spiritual, as well as temporal welfare; and he cautioned hem, as Members of the Corporation of the first City of the Empire, not to weaken that cause. which, if they knew any thing of the spirit of the Corporation Act, they were bound to support. He

" That the sum of £500 be granted in aid of the

National Society.' Mr. S. Dixon seconded the motion. He would

not then make any observations, but would rewree himself to answer any objections which might be made to the grant. Alderman Goodbehere was of opinion, that before they agreed to the motion, it should be shewn, that the views of the Society entitled them to the

support of the Court, at the present enlightened pe-

rlod. If an institution of this kind really wanted

pecuniary assistance, these would be some excust for this application. A Society formed to improve the human mind, generally, was in itself praises weethy. They had, on a recent occasion, shewn their respect for such an institution, by promptly and liberally granting a sum of money in aid of the Imnometerian System, which embraced, not the Members of a selected religion, but every child whose parent chose to take advantage of the benefit held out. When he contemplated the principles of the Christian Religion, he was at a loss to know, on what ground the Society had made a selection of a particular religion? Were not the advantages of education proper to be extended to every denomination of mankind? And did they intend, contrary to the spirit of religion, to introduce burriers and exclusions? If assistance were called for, let it be imparted to those who would make use of it for the posing to become Sureties must sign their names in general good and happiness of mankind-which he place allotted for that purpose at the end of each created concord and unanimity. But, if the Court wished well to the country, they would not support a proposition, which, however well intended, was founded in a mischlevous policy. A great difference appeared to have taken place as to the merits of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster-but with that they had nothing to do. Both, no doubt, possessed merit, but that system which was the more general, in his opinion, called for their approbation. If the (\$500 be subscribed towards the National Society, two plans were equal in excellence, still he would astituted for the purpose of educating the children prefer giving assistance to the Lancasterian Instituof parents professing the Protestant Religion," obtion, become it was poor; while Dr. Bell was supserved, that he felt himself unequal to support, in ported by all the Prelacy of the country. They the manuer he could wish, the important motion to were not, then, to be told, that forms and creeds composed the man. They were to take the Old He hoped, however, that the assistance he should and New Testaments into their own hands, and to receive, in the course of the discussion, from Gen- | seek, in those treasures of divine wisdom, for those tlemen of talent and information, would more than rules on which their happiness in this life, and in compensate for any deficiency on his part. It would that which was to come, depended. He considered have pleased him if the subject had been taken up by the system of exclusion on which the National Society was founded, as tending to separate man from vantage; but, as it had devolved on him, he would man, and, by introducing religious distinctions, acquit himself to the best of his ability, and entreatendangering the safety of the country. If a man ed the Court to extend their customary indulgence were loyal to his King, faithful to the Society in to him. He felt his diffidence increase when he rewhich he was placed, and acted justly to his neighbour, he saw no reason whatever that should deject had been brought under their consideration, at prive him from receiving that instruction and inforformer period, when the sum of \(\int \beta \)(00) was voted mation, which would render him a still more valuain aid of Mr. Lancaster's exertions. Perhaps Gen- | ble member of the community. He opposed the tlemen would agree with him, that, whether Dr. grant required for this institution, because it was Bell or Mr. Lancaster were the inventor of this new | destitute of that principle of general toleration, mode of education, did not signify one farthing .- | which, like a grand cement, united society toge-

Mr. Quin desired the Officer to read the Resoluconcur with him in saving, that both the one and tion of a former Court, granting the sum of £300 the other had displayed very great merit. He, in | to Mr. Joseph Lancaster, which having been accommon with many other Gentlemen, had promoted | cordingly done,

Mr. Quin rose, and observed, it would be diffi-

was happy he had so done; but was that any reason | cult to find any situation more extraordinary than

shy they should not extend their assistance to the that in which they were then placed-for the Court National Society, instituted under the superinten- was now called on to do that in part, which they dance of Dr. Bell? He thought such a principle | had already done in whole. They were asked to ould not be advanced in argument -and he could | grant a sum of money for a particular part of the onscientiously say, as had been observed by a great | population of the country, when, in fact, they had Personage (His Majesty), " he hoped to live to see | formerly voted a sum for the benefit of the entire every poor child in England able to read the Bi- | Empire. In another point of view, also, their situaile. The Society had sent some letters and papers I tion was singular. They were called on for pecuound, from which he begged leave to read some ex- | ulary assistance, without any petition from the parties in whose behalf it was sought, on the mere assertion of a Member, contrary to their uniform ar letter, and of a subsequent publication issued practice. Notwithstanding the respect he bore for by the National Society, from which it appeared, that the liberal opinions of the Gentleman who brought the motion forward, and which had been manifested tished Church, and was instituted for the purpose on many occasions, he could not agree with his proof educating the children of the poor in the tenets | position-nor could be account for the change which his opinions appeared to have undergone. He trusted no person would consider him as wishing, for a moment, to stem the tide of charity-or believe that he was actuated by any other than the purest ated by any party spirit. He also read the address | motives. Born and educated in the Established Religion, he was warmly attached to it-but he was also a friend to toleration, in the most extended of the diocess, which strongly pointed out the neces- | meaning of the term. He heard the worthy mover. sity of imparting education to the lower ranks of the with much pleasure, declare, that he concurred sincerely in the grant of \$200 to Mr. Lancaster-but that was no reason for agreeing with the present motion. The sum now called for was to be applied to the benefit of a particular class-that which had been voted, was intended for the service of the whole Empire-England, Scotland, and Walesmay, even their foreign possessions were included. But the worthy Gentleman did not appear to feel, from his heart, the propriety of his motion. Instead of stating his opinions spontaneously, he had end extracts from pamphlets and letters. He would inform him, that this was a question which should not be confined to a particular sect. Every division

of Christianity, however differing in religious opl-

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS_MONDAY, FEB. 3

Debate on the State of Ireland continued. Mr. WELLESLEY POLE wondered that, on a motion to go into a Committee on Irish affairs,

and which, of course, implied a censure on the Irish Government, those Hon. Gentlemen opposite, who had been so forward on the same subject last Sessions, had not lent a helping hand to the attack-Right Hon, and Learned Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pousonby). The political pantomime had, however, its desired effect, for it had induced him to rise in defence of the Irish Government, under every disadvantage, and before he knew the nature of those heavy charges which were to be brought against him. Notwithstanding the guarded manner in which the Noble Lord had introduced the motion, and the backwardness of the Hon. Gentleman to come forward to support it, he could clearly discover that it had two objects in view : the first, to blame the Irish Government, and the second, to induce the House to go into a Committee on the Catholic question. Great pains had been taken during the whole of the summer, both here and in Ireland, to confound the Catholic question with the measures adopted in Ireland .- He could assure the House, that the attention of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that of his advisers, was solely confined to the enforcing the observance of the laws, and that they found sufficient employment in that task, without entering into political speculations.-Nothing had been prejudged by the Irish Government, respecting the Catholic question. The right of the Catholics to petition had not been impeded more than that of any other class of subjects, and this he wished to press on the attention of the House, as great pains had been taken to induce a belief, that the measures adopted by the Irish Government were solely directed against the Catholics. The Right Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the Circular Letter addressed to the Magistrates, and which had been the occasion of so many attempts at witticism; all that he could say was, that it had been prepared by the Crown Lawyers; that he had signed it, as directed to do; and that it did not deserve to be censured as the impotent work of an arrogant man. The Right Monourable Gentleman then took a review of the occurrences which had taken place in the House during the last Session, relative to that Circular Letter. None of the Honourable Gentlemen had said a word about its illegality; papers had been called for, but no motion had been brought forward; and the consequence was, that he (Mr. W. Pole) had returned to his duty in Ireland, fully impressed with the idea, that the conduct of the Irish Government had the approbation of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) And yet they were accused of taking the Irish Catholics by surprise, and of reviving against them an obsolete law. He would not fatigue the House by a statement of what caused the Circular Letter, but would just recall one circumstance to their recollection. The Catholic Committee of 1793 was rerived in 1809, and again re-established in 1810, and he had often been pressed with the argument, If he thought these meetings illegal, why he had not put the Convention Act in force against them before? It was because the Irish Government wished to treat the Catholics with lenity, even more than the other subjects of that Empire. As for the Convention Act, it was absurd to argue, as the Learned Baronet had done, that it was directed only against the meetings of Athlone, or against any particular party or sect. If it was law for one, it was law for all. Much had been said of its being the same Assembly last year, that had been suffered since 1793. These who asserted this knew nothing of history, for the Assembly was quite different; and he would show it to be so unlike, that, if all sense of candour and fairness was not banished from the breasts be convinced of the truth of what he said. He would not, for this purpose, enter into a description of their debates, in which every thing was said which could inflame and irritate, and the Press was filled with their statements. They, the Catholic Meeting of last year, assumed all the forms of Parliament: had their regular Committees-their Com-

different natures. They were accused of madness, folly, intemperance and intolerance, because they had interfered where it was absolutely necessary, and had not interfered where it could possibly be avoided .- (Hear.) -For himself, he could say, that he went to Ireland, considering, from what had passed last Session, that he had the sanction of Parliament for his guidance in the construction of the Convention Act, is the event of occurrences taking place to call for its enforcement. He then entered into a caudid history of the proceedings of the Caabove all things, he wondered at the silence of the tholics since last Session. On the 9th of July, a general aggregate meeting took place, in which certain resolutions were agreed to. The affair of his own election happening on the 12th, accounted for the small delay that here took place in noticing this proceeding. These resolutions were quite different from those of the 21th May, 1809, and those of 18(0, which affirmed that the " Noble Lords and Delegates of 1793 were not the Representatives of the Catholic body, or any portion thereof, or were to be considered as such." This had induced the Government to believe, that these persons had the Convention Act in their view, and would act accordingly, only meeting to prepare a petition. But on the 9th July, though aware of the Convention Act, of the resolution of Government to prevent their transgressing it, and of their having the sanction of Parliament to confirm them in this determination, yet they came to a resolution, that a Committee should be appointed, consisting of all the Catholic Peers, of their eldest sons (for the first time), and of ten Representatives for each county (the very persons against whom they knew Government were resolved to proceed); and of five from the parishes of Dublin, to be assembled forthwith. And lest any doubt of their meaning should remain, they came to another resolution, that the Peers, Baronets, and Delegates of 1793 should be appointed to act in the interim. Here there was a materia difference between the assembly of 1793 and that of last year. The latter added Peers' sons, and twenty-four Bishops, and four Archbishops, to this inended Convention of the Three Estates, for that was its character, and it ought to be considered in o other light. Its numbers in Peers, their sons, the Clergy, Baronets, and Representatives, would amount to four hundred and seventy-seven. He would own that, when these things came before the Lord Lieutenant and his advisers, they were struck with a variety of melancholy sentiments. They were surprised, that a man of Lord Fingal's character, rank, and influence, should lend himself to such | before the appointed meeting, as there had been no proceedings, after the experience he had in the former year, when he had found to how dangerous a length the meeting went, so as to oblige him and all | had characters to lose, and were not present to deits respectable members to secode from violence they could not controus. Yet all the speakers of that assembly were all re-elected into the new and enlarged Convention, which, if allowed to act, would annul the Government. He asserted that, assembled for any purpose, even the most legal, and permitted to sit in Dublin, it was impossible for any man to answer for the consequences. In their own statements they affirmed, that they were the repre- This, after the conversations which had taken place, entatives of four millions of people -that they were masters of all the chief harbours, rivers, strong places, and country for forage-that they had 30,000 men, and even part of the army at their control-that they possessed all that talent, ability, and worth, which rendered them most eligible to sit in Parliament, and hold all places of power; and indeed that it was a great grievance that they were not in possession of some of those places. He such a Convention, aping all the forms of Parliant, were sitting in one of the Theatres in the Haymarket? (Alaugh.)-Would not Gentlemen rise in every corner of that House and say they ought to be put down? What then could the Irish Government do with only their own energy to put such an assembly down? They would have been negliof Gentlemen opposite, by party feeling, they would gent and culpable in the extreme, had they suffered proceedings so dangerous and illegal to be carried into effect. On the 20th of July, the Lord Lieutenant having consulted with his advisers, dispatched a statement of the case to the Government in England, with the opinion of his law officers, that the proceedings of the Catholics were contrary to law, and that the Convention Act ought to be enforced against them. It had often been alleged, that the mittee of Grievances - and undertook to redress pri-Irish Government were to blame in not communivate matters. In these debates, indeed, they somecating to the Catholics that they thought they were times went too far. On one occasion, when a speakgoing too far, and proceeding against them without or had said a little too much, he called to the notea previous warning. It had also been stated last taker not to report that, as it was going beyond Session, by Gentlemen on the other side, condemnwhat would be tolerated; to which the other replied, ing his Circular Letter, that a Proclamation would he had been sensible of this, and had therefore alhave been a conciliatory measure, of great authoready shut his book .- (A laugh.)-Not satisfied rity, sanctioned by the law officers -of weight with with this assumption of Parliamentary forms, they had resolved to go still further, and to augment their num- the people; and, in fine, a truly liberal and paterund mode of procedure. Not being too tenacious bers by the election of 10 Representatives from every county, and had proceeded to such a length, that of his own mode, he had altered it to agree with these suggestions. As the Catholics knew they were Lord Ffrench declared they had made Ireland sick transgressing the law, and flying in the face of Parof them, and seceded from them with the majority of liament, the Government did not stand on punctilios the respectable part of the assembly. -- It was, there-He (Mr. Pole) wrote to Lord Fingal, by desire of fore, the violent remnant of the assembly which, the Lord Lieutenant, on the 22d of July, desiring after the secession of Lords Fingal and Ffrench, an interview, and received an answer on the 25th. adopted these proceedings, and which Gentlemen They met, when he (Mr. Pole) expressed the Lord epposite described as that " most respectable boleutenant's concern on seeing his name to a naper dy" with which they were accused with interfering. onsidered by the Government to be of so dauger-It was a pity, when Gentlemen took so much pains ous a tendency as these resolutions of the Committee. to vilify the Government, that they did not take Lord Fingal entered into the discussion, when he equal pains to ascertain the truth .- (Hear.) - The (Mr. P.) endeavoured to convince him of the dan-Circular Letter was a measure of prevention-it ger of this Committee-stated that it was the deterwas to stop these elections of ten County Members, mination of Government to enforce the law, and exwhich it had stopped; for, in fact, they never did assemble. It was the hard fate of the Duke of pressed a hope, that his Lordship would use his efforts to put a stop to these proceedings. Lord Finthing they did was misrepresented. They were ac- gal (mind the absurdity of the fact) said, that from then turned to the defence of the Chief Justice's the condition of the Catholics. He then went into cused of having deserted as pusillanimously as they the weight, talents, rank, and property of the perhad undertaken sashly, because they forboro to sons composing the Committee, no danger was to minated the foulest, basest, and most false aspersi- by Fitzpatrick, and ascribed to Counsellor O'Cost

press the same measure against meetings of entirely I be apprehended from their proceedings. Mr. P. I one over made. The Chief Justice was enlogized as then reminded him, that not being able to manage a learned and good, and his issuing this warrant im-Committee not so numerous, he could not hope to pured to some contrirance or trick of Government. do so with the same parties, aided by their additional. The fact was this: that informations came to him ten friends from every county. But these were spoken of as ten Gentlemen-this was not the case, for it was not every county that could furnish so many of that description, and many of them were of the Lauvers determined that the Chief Justice's warrank of farmers. Having failed to convince his rant was the best mode, as its issue might have the Lordship, he departed, with a promise from the Secretary to be made acquainted with any steps Go- and getting into the scrape. The Chief Justice had ernment might deem it necessary to take; on the 29th, having received an answer from England, to the dispatch, approxing of their conduct, and the projected mode of proceeding (though he acknowledged that the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-Geeral, and himself, were of opinion, that a Circular Letter would be preferable to a Proclamation) Lord Fingal was again sent to, and they had another interriew on the 30th, which was a proof that the Government had not treated the Catholics with that disrespect of which they were accused. Their conversation was pretty much the same as on the 25th, and just as they concluded, the Lord Lientenant and Lord Chanceller accidentally came in, and, with great condescension, stated their opinions to Lord Fingal. After this, he (Mr. Pole) addressed him in nearly these words: "You have heard the opinions of these high authorities, and we have also the legal opinions of the Attorney and Socitor-Generals of Ireland and England that you tre proceeding contrary to law. His Majesty's Ministers are of the same opinion, and that if this Convention were suffered to proceed, it would be dancerous to the State. Knowing that you, from your rank, property, and character, are interested in preserving the peace of the country. I put it to you, do you mean to go on when the Lord Licutenant has fold you that he cannot and will not suffer the plan to be carried into execution?" There never was a greaterfalsehood than that put into the factious Papers, that the Irish Government wished to interfere with the right of petitioning. On the centracy, Lord Fingal was told, that no interference would be attempted with the aggregate meeting ;and the Lord Lieutenant even said, "I will let you have a room in the Castle for that purpose, but don't lend yourself to people whom you know to be ill-disposed, and may lead you into a scrape."-(Hear, hear!)-After this he wrote a letter to his Lordship, to this purpose, that he might lay it before the Catholic Meeting. This was the notice so commented upon, as given at too short a distance previous communications; but Gentlemen ought to inquire, before they consured men of honour, who fend themselves. (Hear.) Yet, after all this, how much was he surprised to find, on the very next day (31st), Lord Fingal had consented to sit as Chairman of the Catholic Meeting, when the rerelations which he should now read to the House were passed! [Here he read the resolutions, exressive of the determination of the Catholics to perservere in the line of conduct they had adopted.]and after the Proclamation, shewed a total disregard of his Majesty's Government; which, feeling that the Catholic Committee were determined to proceed, contrary to law, and having taken the advice of his Majesty's Crown Lawyers on the subject, he trustd that the House would agree with him in the conlusion he drew, which was, that the Lord Lieutenant would be inexcusable, if he had not proceeded to act as he did. A great ferment ensued on this, would put it to the Speaker, how he would feel, if and they were assailed by all the factious prints and agitators of the Committee, who, by a variety of the Petition in his pocket, but their proceedings stratagems and arts, endeavoured to make it appear, that the meetings afterwards held for the election of Delegates were in defiance of Government, and according to the law which they had declared, but in which they were wrong. He then coumerated these arts; such as holding the meetings during the time of assizes; some of them without notice; and few of them either respectable or numerous, as represented; yet they all took especial care, that they did not transgress the law they wished it to appear they braved. Only one county (Lord Fingal's -Meath) which met before the proclamation, had proceeded n a way which the law could lay hold of. Yet they wished to induce a belief, that Government could not get the Magistrates to act; and while they made the poor people believe, that Gorenment durit not proceed, they themselves were the of intolerant. He would say a few words on the parties who durst not transgress the law. A singular instance of this kind occurred, with a Gentleman whose name was well known in these matters, Mabefore taken any part in these discussions beyond jor Bryan. Here they had a stoot champion, his rote against their Petitions; because, though who, they might have thought, would have transhe thought them ill-timed, he had come to a resolugressed the law without any ceremony. When Gotion not to add any arguments on the subject whilehe vernment stuck up the Proclamation in Kilkenny. held an official situation, the only business of which this fine fellow (mind the champion now) stuck up a notice by its side, as much as to say, " my notice s as good as your Proclamation," for he was achowever, when the combination of the two subjects, uninted with the law, if he might judge from his ising the same arguments, nearly as well as the the conduct of Government and these claims, called Honourable Baronet who had just sat down .-He had never felt at any time, that no further pri-Alaugh.) With this show, the House might exsect, that the notice stated their determination to rocceed with the election of their ten delegates, i pite of the Proclamation, which was unlawful, in which case he might have expected some friendly conersation with the bold Major. (Loud laughing.) But the notice was quite another thing, and merely called for a meeting to take steps connected with the drawing up of a Petition, and was signed by the acording names of Charles Bryan and Peter Ryan. He also noticed a strange meeting of the same kind at Waterford, and another in his own County. He

officially, as Secretary of State, which, without renning a judgment upon, he sent to the Solicitor for the Trown to have his directions thereupen. The Crown effect of deterring others from transgressing the law, not attended the Council, or signed the Proclamation, from the consideration, that it would have been improper to deliver his opinion on that which he should afterwards have to decide judicially. It had been said, that the prosecution of Lord Fingal was an insult to the Catholic Body-he asked, on what principle this was maintained by those who thought be law ought to be impartial, and show no respect to persons? On what ground was it, that the highest were not to be proceeded against as well as the owest? For his part, he could say, the Irish Goremment knew no difference between them, except n those who obeyed and those who disobeyed the law : and he wondered very much at their being thus maligned, for their spirit, in proceeding against Lord Fingal, as well as against any other. Suppose this Convention had met under all the circumstances he had enumerated, and Government had been so supine as not to interfere, and, from their turbelence and intemperance, it should have come to pass that blood was shed, would not the Gentlemen opposite, who now so loudly condemned them for inerfering, have been the first to arraign them, and erraign them with a degree of justice that must have verthrown them. For what could they have said in their defence, with the law to back them, and the mischief of such a meeting in their view, if they had neglected their duty and endangered the State? On the 19th October, the Committee met again, and were so expeditious, that they contrived to get their business over before the Magistrates came to interrupt them. They met again on the 23d, but Goternment were more on the alert, and measures were taken to disperse them as quietly and civilly as possible. The Magistrate asked Lord Fingal, if that was the Catholic Committee? to which be answered, " we are met for a lawful purpose." This shewed they were aware of the Committee being illegal. Equivocation and want of candour were not the marks of a man conscious of acting a right and manly party; and he put it to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread), whom he saw taking notes, if he, in such a situation, would have resorted to so poor an erasion as this which Lord Fingal was advised to do, with his law friend at his side, " sor no more, my Lord—that is enough—do not commit yourself?" But what need was there for 500 Peers, their sons, the Clergy, Baronets, and Reresentatives, to draw up this Petition? He was behind the curtain, and knew that all this was a nere pretence, for the Petition was ready drawn up ov a Committee of 21, all of whom he could name, f necessary, and the only purpose of the Convention of the Three Estates was to sit from day to day, and week to week-to promulgate their inflammatory debates-to assume Parliamentary form-act under no controul-with a Chairman to regulate their discussions, and adjourn or meet at pleasure -(Hear.) - There were 300 Delegates at the dispersed meeting, a part of whom adjourned to another house, but, upon interrogation by the Magistrate, were not interrupted, as they declared they net in a private capacity. The next aggregate meeting was on the 26th, when Lord Fingal was in the Chair, and Mr. Hay, the Secretary, attended with proved that its discussal was the last thing in their For knowing that Government would not molest them, did they proceed to determine on it?-No, they never thought of that, but debated and drew up a set of resolutions, violently declamatory against the Government, and after appointings Board, adjourned to the 28th February, when they were to meet to draw up a Petition to the Crown-The Right Hon. Secretary then contrasted these violent resolutious against the Duke of Richmond and the Government with other resolutions come to by an aggregate meeting of the Citizens of Dublin in 1810, in which his Grace was most highly applauded for his mildness, tolerance, and good government. While he had been Secretary, the repeal of the Insurrection Act, the modification of the Arms Act, the Jail Act, were all proofs of a spirit the reverse

propriety of the time for going into the proposed

Committee on the Catholic Claims. He had never

was to execute the law, and not to fetter the Consti-

tution, or do any thing to inflame or irritate. Now,

on him to deliver his sentiments, he would speak out

rileges should ever be granted to the Catholics, but

he never heard a proposition which would put then

on a footing with the Protestants, without hazard-

ing the Church and State. As he had said, he would

speak out, and he declared that, of late, the Co-

holics had adopted a line of conduct, and a tone of

lauguage, which rendered it impossible, while these

impediments continued, to grant them any conce-

ion whatever. He condemned the Committee for

his reprehensible tone and temper, which, while

Warrant, whom he vindicated from what he deno- | a long discussion, to show, that a book, published

goods, was, in reality, a work of the Catholic ith-Committee of Grievances, and he animadvert-I at great length, on the violent language and nigst accusations contained in that book; to which also directed their attention, as another proof the impossibility of concession. He concluded stating, that he had never found any thing in he Catholics which gave him an opinion that they cated, that fresh sources of information were conaght to be put on the same footing with the Pro- stantly opening more liberal riews to the Legisla-

Mr. SHERIDAN rose at that late hour (two clock), because he had been observed and pecu- that, though several sentences had been given against arly looked at by the Right Honourable Gentleman n the course of his speech. On one occasion the But it had been said, that the Catholics had their Richt Honourable Gentleman even seemed to think | answer; and an unwise saying it was. They had strange, that he (Mr. Sheridan) should differ om him. It was not in one particular point that | would be able to do so much mischief to the country, edissented from him, but totally and radically, in very single matter of his statement. It was pitiale to see the Right Honourable Gentleman twisting and struggling through his long speech-detailng, with pompous minuteness, such a set of paltry, curry matters, while he eraded so studiously the real question before the House, which was simply at emphatically this - whether Ireland shall be won o a true and zealous allegiance to the Crown of England; or whether, by a continuance of injuslice and oppression, she was to be goaded into the arms of France. (Hear, hear.) This was the simplicity, this the grandeur of the question, and not elaborate nothings about the Convention Bill, and he tremendous work published by Mr. Fitzgerald, or Fitzpatrick, the Catholic Bookseller. It might e very true, indeed, that the said Fitzpatrick did publish that mighty work, but was it worth one pin to the House? What was all the Right Hon. Genleman's speech, but trifling with the time of the cuse, and misleading them from the great queson which occupied their deliberation. The Right Ion Gentleman had sent the work alluded to over to him, and from what he knew of the book and its othority, he would take upon himself to say, that there was no mistatement in it. But suppose i was most libellous, and the tone and temper of it most furious; was he to conclude, that for such s reason he were to pay no attention to grievances. which were the foundation of this tone and temper? f the claims of the Catholics were just, was any inmperance in pamphlets or speeches of those who omolained to debar them from redress? He was ble Baronet then adverted to the extracts which had tonished to hear the Right Honourable Gentleman whom he hoped he might now call the late Minister I Ireland) urge, that if the Irish sufferer overtepped discretion in the utterance of his complaints, from a book, taken without connection with the cone was for ever to be spurned by the Legislature .f he was as sincere as he pretended in his wish to e" mild, and kind, and conciliatory," to Ireland, were his own tone and temper that night likely to oring the people to moderation? These few words ere, at that late hour, extorted from him; and he would, therefore, conclude by giving his heartfelt nd cordial vote for the motion. Emancipation or o Emancipation, at least let the House inquire inthe state of Ireland. I am an Irishman, and trongly interested in all that relates to Ireland; but he lateness of the hour, the turn the debate has taken, the number of able men who have yet to deliver their sentiments, all these considerations comfine to make me propose, that the debate be ad-

Mr. TIERNEY suggested, that as Wednesday as Fast Day, the House could not sit beyond 12 o'clock to-morrow uight. Mr. WYNNE alluded to some instances where

ing, and he could, therefore, see no harm in continging the discussion to-morrow. The question was then put, and the Adjou carried without a division .- Adjourned at a quarter

the House had debated until early on Sunday morn-

ADJOURNED DEBATE-TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT moved, that the adourned debate on the motion relative to the state of Ireland be resumed, which being agreed to, he His Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Grattan) could apologised to the House for thus early pressing upmits attention, when, from indisposition, he was so little able to treat the subject in a mapper suitable to his own conception of its magnitude. He would not have come forward, had it not been that his conduct had been called in question, when he had not an opportunity of making that defence, of which he trusted that conduct would always besusreptible. The sten which he had taken (attending the Catholic Meeting at Waterford), and which be understood to have been animadverted upon, was the purpose of entrapping the ignorant and the not taken rashly. He had acted on that occasion with the coolest deliberation, and had done what the Executive Government. But he contended he did from the firmest conviction, that he was not that the words of laws intended for the people must ontravening the law, but was, on the contrary, ensulting the best interests of his Country.—The it was not sufficient for him to be told by a lawyer roclamation was only the interpretation of the law. that, in statutes passed in bad times, words had and not the law itself; and if any individual was been construed differently from their ordinary acture that the construction of the law was wrong, he ould not be called a violator of the law, when he | the real meaning of the law, it must be solved on a disregarded the interpretation. The powers assumed by the Privy Council in the times of the Stewarts tere well known to have been one of the chief causes | prevent or impede the right of the subject to pe of the expulsion of that unfortunate Family. He lid certainly attend a Meeting of the Roman Cathoics of Waterford, assembled for the purpose of prearing a Petition to that House; and he had never rased to hold out to that Body, that in that House he redress of their grievances was to be sought for. -(Hear, hear!)-He was not one of those who ished to impress upon their minds, that the door of arliament was shut against them. Certain factions it lasted, precluded the possibility of ameliorating ersons had done so for the purpose of agitating the public mind in Ireland; and Intely the Government speared to have joined with the agitators to pro-

nell, purporting to be a statement of Catholic Grier- | d upon them to consider the consequences of turn- | ber that, by endeavouring to get rid of the question | do. In the year 1801 he did feel that there was 4 ing away the minds of three or four millions of for an indefinite time, some putting it off for ever, difficulty almost insurmountable in the state of the People from the Constitution, by inculcating the and others doing what amounted nearly to the same ; public mind at that time upon the question. A very persuasion, that they could never hope for an equal thing—they estranged from the Government a great strong impression prevailed in a very high quarter alshare of its benefits. Was that their way of tran- portion of the Population. He besought the House | so against those claims. It was no transient opiniquillizing Ireland? For his own part, he had alwavaconsklered it the soundest policy to keep the eyes of that night.—Upon the temper which they dis- was a fixed principle, proceeding from the feeling of the Catholics upon that House; he had ever inculture; that the world was every day exhibiting phenomena bearing strongly upon this question; and Mr. C. ADAMS conceived this to be neither them, they had no reason to despair of the future. litical and partly religious, and, as attached to the not had their answer; and he hoped that no one established religion, he could not conscientiously support the present motion. He had listened with as to persuade them that the restrictions under which pleasure to the eloquent display of a Right Honournthey laboured were irrevocable. - (Hear!) - In the | ble Gentleman on the floor, on a former night - but years 1792 and 1793 the Parliament of Ireland had he must say of his speech, as had been said of the varied as much as day and night.-In 1792, certain speech of a Roman, on a former occasion, he had claims of the Catholics were almost unanimously redisplayed - Satir Floquentia, sapientia parum, jected; in 1793, they were nearly unanimously admitted; and restrictions were then removed of great

consequence in practice and in theory. He had uni-

formly inculcated upon the Catholics, therefore,

that what had happened once might happen again.-

Such was the ground upon which he had attended

he not attend the Privy Council, and there give his

met the Right Hon. Secretary (Pole) at Council, and

there openly stated his opinion, that nothing but the

grossest infatuation, and most mischierous insanity,

put apon the Convention Act .- (Hear, hear!

could have given rise to the construction which they

-As to the opinion of the Judges of the Court of

to consider his own interpretation of the Act to be

correct, till the question had been decided upon in

the last resort; for he had often seen opinions of

that kind set aside. And as to the opinion of the

law officers, there were upon the table two opi-

nions of the Attorney-General, on the subject

of warehousing sugar, one given in January,

and the other in March, directly contradictory to

each other. He could not be supposed to place

much confidence in such opinions. The Honoura-

been read from a Catholic pamphlet, in order to

shew the violent and intemperate manner in which

that Body conducted themselves : but extracts read

text, might be made to prove any thing. Suppos-

ing, however, they were semetimes intemperate,

this might admit of some excuse from men smarting

under a sense of unmerited grievance. It was strange

reasoning to say, we admit the grievances, and the

propriety of redressing them, but then this is not the

repose with your intemperance. But even if there

had been any thing in this, it was most unjust to

charge the expressions of an individual upon a whole

Body. One of the passages, relating to the Com-

missioners of Charitable Donations, had stated.

that their object appeared to be, to defeat the Catho-

lic bequests. This was said to be unfounded. But

it was not altogether unfounded; and, to prove

this, he adverted to the case of a Catholic Widow.

who left her property in Charitable Donations. The

first bequest in the will was, one thousand pounds

to the poor of the City of Waterford, without dis-

tinction of religious persuasions. This might have

secured the farour of the guardiaus of Charitable

Donations; but, in framing the statute, it has been

provided, that the Commissioners might, in case

of an illegal bequest, apply the money to a pur-

pose which they might think the nearest to the

testator's intention. In this case, they filed a

bill in Chancery, to set the bequest aside. After

this attempt to deprive the poor of Waterford of this

property, was it surprizing that such should have

been the opinion with respect to the Commissioners.

state what had taken place at the passing of the Con-

vention Bill. The preamble stated, that it was a

declaration of the existing law; and, upon refer-

ence to the statute book, he saw no Act that pre-

vents the meeting of the People by delegates to pre-

pare a Petition to Parliament. It had been said,

indeed, that " under the pretence" meant the same

thing as " for the purpose" and to justify

this construction, they had referred to a statute

of Charles II., to times when laws were made for

unwary, and bringing them under the power o

be taken in their ordinary acceptation, and that

ceptation; but, if there could be any doubt as to

reference to the concluding proviso, that nothing

herein contained shall be construed in any wise to

tition; and how, he would ask, could an immense

bod; of people prepare a petition, except by choos

ing a few, in whom they confided, for carrying that

object into effect? In conclusion, he observed, that

he really did not know how to give expression to

the sense which he entertained of the magnitude of

this question : convinced, as he was, THAT THE

CRISIS OF THIS COUNTRY IS AT HAND! AND THAT

NOTHING COULD SAVE IT, BUT THE CORDIAL CO-

OPERATION OF ALL RANKS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF

THE PEOPLE. Let them not apply the flattering

unction to their souls, that they may stifle or call

time : you must be cool -and not disturb our official

Mr. WM. FITZGERALD contended that the conduct of the Irish Government on the late occasion was correct and meritorious in every particular, and on that ground, keeping entirely free from the question of the Catholic claims, as to which he must still differ from his Friends on that side of the the Catholic Meeting. But why, it had been said, did | House, he should rote against going into a Committee. He was thoroughly convinced that the claims opinion? Because of his distance from the capital. of the Catholics must, sooner or later, be conceded If he could have attended, he would willingly have to them, but this must be accompanied by proper securities for the protection, in its accustomed splendour, of the Established Church.

Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT professed to have been always friendly to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, under certain restrictions. He thought, however, that the statement of the Right Honourable King's Bench, he maintained, that he had a right Secretary (Mr. W. Pole) bad been so satisfactory, and had so fully viudicated the policy, and even the necessity, of the measures adopted, that upon this ground slone he left himself bound to oppose the motion. The Catholics appeared to him to have assumed a tone highly indecorous, a tone of menace, which was highly derogatory to the dignity of the Legislature.

Mr. W. WYNNE, after stating that his Majesty's Ministers were responsible for the Administration of Affairs in Ireland, could not help condemning the language which had been used by an Honourable Gentleman on the other side, as if it was not the duty of every Member of the House to arraign the conduct of public men, whenever he thought there was sufficient ground for so doing .-Nor he could not conceive any thing more insulting than the expressions used by the drish Government. in respect to Lord Fingall. Among these was to be found the word conduction applied to the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant towards Lord Fingall.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON thought highly of the Catholics, both as good men and good subjects; out when he was told of the danger of refusing to was no compliment to the Catholics themselves ..-The question at issue was a question of justice to the Catholics on the one hand, of justice to the Constitution on the other. (Hear!) He perceived the Gentlemen opposite were satisfied with this definition. Their argument was to grant all to the Catholics, on condition of certain securities. But where were these securities to be found, the rough draft of which had never yet been laid before the House; and was it not necessary to bring forward something more specific in principle, and less diffi-

Mr. PARNELL thought the preparatory observations of the Right Honourable Secretary for Ireland were by no means borne out by his arguments. Indeed that Right Honourable Gentleman and the Irish Government, in their conduct, seemed to have been entirely guided by their feelings of the abusu which they might imagine they had received from the newspapers in Ireland. He wondered also that be, who had felt so sore with respect to the animadversions which he alleged to have been made on his conduct while absent, should yet have ventured to of Lord Fingall, who was absent in Ireland. In ty, he would tell him that notice was duly given of

the Catholics had no intention to violate the law. n would be incomplete without some concessions o the Catholics, and that their claims were likely to meet with fewer obstacles in a Parliament of the Empire, than in the Irish Parliament; but he had neer supposed, that such claims could be granted rithout some arrangement being derised, which ants as well as Catholics. It appeared to him, that iero was nothing more likely to injure the cause of ir which this question had been brought before Par-Committee to cuquire, when no individual Member | not spare time for the purpose -(Alaugh.)-With had been able to suggest to them a tolerable idea of reference to the order of the speakers, he saw no duce the same effect.—(Hear, hear!) But he call- up this subject at their pleasure. Let them remem- what it was expected a Committee would be able to reason that the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Pole)

to consider how much might depend on the decision on, that there was hope of being able to change; it played, either to receive the Catholics into the pale of an obligation imposed under the sanctity of an of the Constitution, or to shut the door against oath. If the two Houses of Parliament had passed them, would rest no less a stake than this -success | the measure, there was every reason to suppose that OR PAILURE IN THE STRUGGIE, WHICH WAS YEST | he would have given the negative which the Consti-APPROACHING, FOR THEIR EXISTENCE AS A NATION. I tution allowed him to do. For his part, he was not one of those who entertained such an opinion more nor less than a mode of discussing the Catholic of the effect of the coronation-oath. He never claims. He considered the question as partly po- thought that the oath could have validity to interfere with the decision of the Legislature on any question relating to the public good: but still the obstacle was of a nature which could not be surmounted The Noble Lord, after defending the conduct of the Irish Government, concluded by declaring his opinion, that it did infinite mischief to the Catholic Cause to have the subject agitated so frequently in Parliament, without one practical measure being proposed, which had the least chance of meeting the views of all parties, in reconciling the concessions to be made with the securities to be provided for the Constitution.

Several Members having risen at the same mo-Mr. WHITBREAD (having caught the Speaker's eye) proceeded to say, that he felt extremely sorry to interfere with the intentions of any of his Hon. Friends, but, protracted as the debate had been, he felt anxious to give his voice in favour of the motion, which had for its object the relief of so large a portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, Inconsiderable as he was with respect to that country, excent as a Member of the United Parliament. The question had been so involved during this discussion, that it became difficult to understand it, and to do the Noble Lord (Castlereigh) justice, he had contributed his full share to that unintelligibility .-- (A laugh.) -He therefore felt anxious to recall the proposition of the Noble Mover, with whom he perfectly agreed in his motion for a Committee; and agreeing also with the Noble Lord in many of his propositions (as well as be could understand them). but disagreeing with him in thinking that the present discussion was injurious to the Catholic Cause, which, in his opinion, owed " life and light" to discussion only, by which he hand that it would gain its last and completest triumph, he could not concur with him in the conclusion he drew, after balancing this difficulty and that danger, now this way and now that way, that a balance of security was wanting for the Church and State: mid that he finally proposed for the Catholics a situation in that House when he had thus guarded, and fenced and secured the Constitution. The Noble Lord had accused the Noble Mover with the indefinite nature of his proposition, but if there was any man to whom they should apply to take the question out of this indefinite and undefinable state, it should accede to their petitions, he did think such language | be the Noble Lord himself. He had introduced the Coronation Oath, and said, that, knowing the conscientious scruptes which existed in a high quarter, though he did not concern himself in those scruples. he had stood between the Throne and the Catholics! But what did he do? Why, he shrunk from the Crown-and why ! Because he could not carre the Catholic Claims. Not because the Parliament objected-not because the People objected, but because the King in person objected, he and his Colleagues took the true constitutional line of conduct. and resigned their offices, and His Majesty appointcult in detail, before the House ought to consent to | ed others who were willing to take the responsibility go into a Committee for the purpose of such an in- on them. The Noble Lord had said, that there was Union; but there was an understanding that their claims would be urged by Mr. Pitt, by the Noble Secretary for Ireland, by the consections of Marquis Cornwallis, and that it was impossible they should not succeed. Would the Noble Lord say, that with all the wealth, with all the honours, with all the power that had been put in motion, that the Union could have been effected without this promise? He knew well, that " with all appliances and means to boot," that mea ure could not have been effected without an understanding mimadeert so much as he had done on the conduct on the part of the Catholics, that their Claims would be conceded. It was too late for the Noanswer to what the Right Hon. Secretary had stated | ble Lord to talk of difficulties—it was too late for with respect to the Meeting of the Queen's Coun- him to urge so many things on one side, and so many on the other; how to secure, and to conciliate, hat Moeting, and that although he himself did not | and regulate, with regard to this, that, and the attend it, he was not deterred from doing so on ac- other; for if he had not all those matters previously count of any apprehensions he entertained with re- arranged in his mind, it was impossible he could have spect to its legality, but because he was at that time | proposed what gave reason to the Catholics to expect prevented from attending, from being Foreman to that their claims would be granted. But how was the Grand Jury of the county. He contended that | the question of those difficulties to be decided? There were only two means-by the Protestants or by the Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that there had Catholics; but the latter had no power—they had been no promise given to the Catholics; but that I no constitutional mode of meeting to determinehe had always considered, and had never hesitated I their meetings might be pronounced legal by one o express the opinion, that the measure of the Uni- | Jury, and illegal by the next.—(Hear, hear.)-The Noble Lord had said, that he understood the Veto would not be granted; it might be so; but he would ask him, if, at the Union, the Veto might not have been obtained; and whether it was not owing to the delays and difficulties which had been created, that it was not? He would fairly ask him, ould be satisfactory to the feelings of the Protes- whether he and his colleagues had not been mainly accessary to the continuance of those restrictions, which, God forbid! should be increased? e Catholics, than the rague and indistinct manner | But really the House and the country had to complain that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ryder) inment year after year. He could not conceive it | had not proposed any plan relative to the Catholics; proper policy for that House, either upon the pre- but, perhaps, he might have been so much engaged ent or any other occasion, to resolve itself into a with the police and the nightly watch, that he could