

In a lucrative situation as the reward of his services, and he was afraid he had incurred the indignation of the gallant General also, by recommending him to be Governor of Barbick. (A laugh.) He could see no danger in giving the place, on the express understanding that the continuance of it was fully open to the determination of Parliament after the appointment, as it was before.

Mr. WHITBREAD thought that, with regard to Col. M'Mahon, it would be the general opinion, that the place which he held was granted to him as to the personal favourite of the Prince Regent. The real point for the House to determine was, whether they would concur in this appointment of the Prince by the advice of his Minister, to an office their Commissioners had proclaimed ought to be abolished.—He would say, that the House was bound in every point of view to take up the matter, because an improper appointment had been made; improper as it respected the Prince Regent, improper as it respected the declared form of the House, and odious as it regarded the feelings of the People. (Hear, hear.) If not counteracted by the vote of that night, the Right Hon. Genl. might perhaps advise the Prince Regent to grant also a reversion of the office.

Mr. SHERIDAN thought that it was the wish of the House that the People should bear, with a placid and enduring fortitude, the burthens rendered inevitable by the war, than a disposition must be shown by Parliament to abolish all unnecessary places. He thought, however, that the motion ought to have been against the place, and not the person. A division then took place, for Mr. Banks's Amendment, 115.—Against it, 112.—Majority against Ministers, three.

Mr. BANKES gave notice, that on the 26th of March he should propose a resolution to the House, for carrying into full effect the Report of the Commissioners in 1783.—Adjourned.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The new Ministerial arrangements have not yet taken place; and the attendance of Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons last night is a sufficient refutation of the assertion more than once made by some of the Papers, that his Lordship received the Seals of Office on Friday or Saturday last; for had that been the case, he would of course have instantly vacated his seat in Parliament for re-election.—*Morn. Post.*

Mr. Douglas arrived yesterday in Downing-street, with dispatches from Lord William Bentinck, dated the 11th, 25th, and 29th of January, containing the intelligence of a Royal Act having been issued by the King of Sicily, on the 16th of January, appointing the Hereditary Prince Vicar General of the Kingdom, with the whole of the Royal Authority; and that on the 19th of the same month, the Hereditary Prince had appointed Lord W. Bentinck Captain-General of the Sicilian Forces, and Major-General M'Farlane second in command.

In consequence of his Royal Highness's assent, a part of the British army had been ordered to Palermo, and were expected to arrive in a few days. The Sicilian Barons who were banished in the month of July last had been recalled by the Hereditary Prince, and the One Per Cent. Tax, which had been imposed by the Royal Authority, had been repealed.

An entire change had taken place in the Ministry, Prince Casano having for the present the chief direction of affairs.

Upon the most favourable and happy results, as well to Sicily as to British interests, we most heartily congratulate the loyal and well-disposed of both countries.—*Idid.*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

We received this morning *Moniteurs* to the 23d instant. They contain no further official intelligence from the armies under Marmont, or Soult, or Suchet.

The *Moniteur* favours us with a Note upon the following article in the *Courier*:—
The seizure of Swedish Pomerania by Napoleon, appears to make part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole Southern Coast of the Baltic, as far as Danzig, Königsburgh, and Memel."

Note of the *Moniteur*.—"To appropriate to himself?—No: but to drive away your commerce; and that till you shall have recalled your Orders in Council, and have returned to the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht relative to the principles of maritime law."

A storm is said to have done much damage to some English-built vessels on the coast of Calabria, on the 20th ult.

A letter from Guadeloupe, received by the Jamaica mail of yesterday, mentions some unpleasant occurrences which have arisen in that island, in consequence of a Proclamation issued by Governor Cochrane, calling upon the inhabitants, under a penalty, to enrol themselves in the new-formed militia, intended for the preservation of the internal quiet and security of the Island. This restricted service not being clearly expressed in the Proclamation, the inhabitants imagined they were to be employed in defending the island from foreign attack, and in consequence, on the day of turning out, one man only appeared, and the commissions appointing Officers for the corps were all returned, with an excuse, on the ground, that any one taking up arms against the French would, by an existing decree, immediately forfeit the property he possesses in France, and ultimately, in the event of peace, his possessions in the island. A fine of 800 dollars was levied upon the disobedient, and further measures of severity were expected. On account of the distresses of the colony, meetings had been held in different districts of the island. In one of these it was

stated, that, within the last few years, two millions and a half sterling had been laid out in the coffee plantations, in which 7000 negroes were employed. In the same it is urged to recommend to Government to introduce the use of coffee instead of cocoa in the Navy, and to enable neutrals to carry coffee from the plantations during the interruption to the trade of Great Britain.

An American Gentleman leaves Town this evening or to-morrow morning, for Paris, with dispatches of great importance from the American Minister here, for Mr. Barlow. It is generally understood that they contain the resolution communicated by our Government to the American mission, namely, that the British Cabinet will neither react nor modify the Orders in Council.

The following are extracts from the American Papers, just received:—
"It is rumoured that Mr. Foster has demanded a categorical answer of our Executive to the question—Whether our warlike preparations are destined to invade any of his Majesty's dominions?"

"For the honour of the nation, and of human nature, let us now terminate an unnatural, dangerous, and disgraceful spirit of party, and again convince our internal and external foes. That we are all Republicans—that we are all Federalists."

"It is said, that, in case of a war with Great Britain, 50,000 men have offered to take Upper and Lower Canada, free of expense to our Government. They are composed of the Blue Mountain Boys, the back settlers of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York; and, if necessary, a greater force will be raised."

Yesterday Mr. Percival, Mr. Sheridan, and the Judge Advocate, had audiences of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-House.

Yesterday morning Esauq Dukensfield arrived at the Office of the War Department, in Downing-street, from the Isle of France; and Captain Gibson, of the 24th Regiment, arrived at the same place, with dispatches from Calcutta; the former brought, besides dispatches, Maps, &c. of the Isle of France.

Monday night, about eleven o'clock, the Duke of York arrived at York-house, St. James's, on the celebration of the Duke of Cambridge's birthday at Windsor, when, in stepping out of his carriage, he had the misfortune to sprain his right ankle. Mr. Knight, the Surgeon on his Royal Highness's Staff, dressed the sprain. Yesterday, we are happy to say, his Royal Highness was well enough, with the assistance of a stick, to go in his carriage to Carlton-House, and had a long audience of the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness's Military Leave was obliged to be postponed in consequence.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

We understand that Lords Moira and Erskine have already expressed their intentions of supporting the Prince Regent's Government; and it is also said, that the Duke of Norfolk consented to take on the blue Ribbands. We have reason to believe that all the Ministerial arrangements will be concluded to-morrow.—*Sum.*

It was strongly reported yesterday, that Lord Erskine and Earl Moira had consented to support the Prince's Government—and that the Duke of Norfolk would accept the blue ribbands. We give the report as we heard it. Some persons this morning doubt the truth of this rumour, as far as it relates to Earl Moira—but are inclined to believe it as far as it relates to Lord Erskine. The latter had certainly an interview with the Regent yesterday afternoon. We suppose the Duke of Norfolk will have the blue ribbands.—*Courier.*

Letters were received from Earl Wellington by Government this day. They are dated the 5th and 18th inst. but contain nothing of importance. His Lordship's head-quarters were then at Freynada, where those letters are dated.

It is said, that the Earl of Yarmouth will very soon make a journey to Paris, for the purpose of bringing over his children, who have been resident in that city ever since the peace, with their mother the Countess.

DISPATCH FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

Official Dispatch from his Excellency Marshal General Earl Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated Head-quarters, Freynada, 5th of February, 1812.

"The enemy has no troops on this side of the river Tormes."

"Notwithstanding I have received accounts from different places, stating that General Bonet has evacuated the Asturias, which intelligence I before communicated to your Excellency, I am inclined to doubt the truth of these communications. It is certain that the 13th and 20th of January, and that General Porlier has occupied Gijon."

"General Abadía put his army in motion on the 20th ult. with a view to oblige General Bonet to retire with his army from the Asturias."

"I hear that there is in the Gazette of Madrid, of the 23d January, a copy of a letter from Marshal Suchet to King Joseph, announcing his entrance into Valencia, General Blake having been made a prisoner with 16,000 men."

"No movement of importance has taken place in the South of Spain."

Lisbon, Feb. 10.—Not a word of news. Ciudad Rodrigo is again placed in a respectable state of defence, and our troops have in general retired. Marmont, it is reported, proposes to evacuate Salamanca in toto. He has already left that place with his army, and is now at Toro. Head-quarters are at Freynada, where hunting, shooting, and private theatricals are the order of the day.

A letter from Freynada, dated Feb. 4, states,

that on that day head-quarters were at that place, and gives the following additional particulars. General Bonet had evacuated the Asturias, and arrived with 6000 men at Benavente.

The famous Mina having taken prisoners the garrison of Huesca, consisting of 1000 men, was, whilst conducting them towards Navarre, attacked on the 11th Jan. by 3000 French, who attempted to release the prisoners, but his gallant division succeeded in completely repulsing them, with the loss of 1500 men in killed and prisoners.

In Catalonia the Patriots continue to obtain great advantages; the enemy's force in that Province being far from respectable.

The Governor of Badajoz has issued an order that all the peasants, who choose to work on the fortifications, shall be paid 320 reals per day. The garrison of that fortress has evinced much dissatisfaction at being placed upon half rations.

Lisbon, Feb. 14.—In respect to the North of Spain, every thing remains in the same state. The Asturias Gazette says, "We are assured King Joseph will arrive at Valladolid; that Marmont is expected there with 6000 men of the 30,000 they have demanded of Spain for the North."

Valencia de Alcantara, Jan. 31.—The enemy, who occupied points on the Tejo and banks of the Tuter, have lessened some garrisons, and entirely withdrawn others.

Talavera has a very trifling garrison. The expeditionary divisions, commanded by Brigadier Marmont, on the 14th inst. entered Ciudad Real, the enemy having previously abandoned it.

CATHOLIC AGGREGATE MEETING. AT THE LITTLE THEATRE, IN FISHERMAN-STREET, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1812.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

THE EARL OF FINGALL IN THE CHAIR.

The most numerous—the most respectable Meeting that ever occurred in Ireland on Catholic affairs, as far as wealth, talent, numbers and influence form an indisputable claim to pre-eminence, took place at the Little Theatre in Fishamble-street, pursuant to public notice, on the 25th inst. There was not a county—not a town in Ireland, that had not the honour of participating in the unanimity of the day.

The wealth which was there represented forms a preponderating portion of the rental of Ireland, and the influence which that wealth commanded (identified as it was with the claims of justice, and not exerted in the support of a corrupt system) may be ascertained, with even scientific accuracy, to be co-extensive with the stupendous power of FIVE MILLIONS of the People.

At one o'clock, the Right Hon. the Earl of FINGALL took the Chair, amidst tumultuous peals of applause. His Lordship apologized for the delay; he was sorry for having detained the Meeting, but it was the business of the Assembly which prevented his earlier attendance. He believed, that it was unnecessary for him to state the object of the Meeting, as it had been notified in all the public Prints, that the Gentlemen were convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a draft of a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, and of an Address to the Prince Regent.

The Hon. Mr. Barnwell begged leave to address a few words to the present Meeting. He wished to submit to the consideration of the Noble Chairman, as well as to that of the Meeting, the draft of the Petition to the Legislature, and of an Address to the Prince Regent, for the repeal of the Penal Laws which pressed on the Catholic Body. He had to request the Noble Lord, as well as the respectable Meeting, to take first into consideration the Address which would be presented to the Prince. When he (Mr. Barnwell) last had the honour of addressing the People in an Aggregate Meeting, it was resolved, that the Gentlemen who possessed the confidence of the Country should draw up a draft of a Petition, and an Address to the Regent. He hoped that it would not be considered as trespassing on their time, to bestow his humble meed of praise on the Gentlemen who were entrusted with the management of their cause—who, in conducting their affairs, had no other motive but their own disinterested ardour in forwarding the happiness of the People, by the attainment of their rights. He concluded, by moving, that the Secretary (Edw. Hay, Esq.) should read for that Aggregate Meeting. He would presume—he hoped he could make so bold as to offer an opinion, that the worthy Secretary should begin with reading the Address to the Prince, if agreeable to the Meeting.

Mr. Hay began to read the Address, but as he was unacquainted with the writing, he was obliged to request Mr. Scully to perform that part of his duty. Mr. Scully read the Address, in nearly the following words, as it was taken in short-hand for *The Dublin Evening Post*.—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, Duke of Cornwall, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

"The Honble ADDRESS of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of IRELAND, whose names are underigned, on behalf of themselves and of others, professing the Roman Catholic Religion,

"That we humbly approach your Royal Highness, as the Guardian of the honour and interests of this great Empire, and presume respectfully to submit to your Royal consideration our peculiar condition, under the Penal Laws now in force against us."

"The generous and elevated character which the People of Ireland have long been taught to attach to the name of your Royal Highness, has impressed us with the pleasing confidence, that the glorious work, of effectually relieving the Roman Catholics of these Realms from their numerous sufferings, has

been reserved for your gracious and happy interposition in our favour."

"We have publicly and solemnly taken every Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the Crown, from the pious caution of the Legislature, before the time first imposed as tests of our political and moral principles. We are ready to give every further pledge, that can be required in this respect; and, although we are still at a distance from the attainment of our just claims, we are unworthy of credit in these our solemn declarations—we can appeal confidently to the sacrifices which we and our forefathers have long made, and which we still make (rather than violate conscience by taking Oaths of a spiritual import contrary to our belief) as decisive proofs of our profound reverence for the sacred obligation of an Oath."

"By those awful Tests we have bound ourselves, in the presence of the all-seeing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, to be faithful and bear true allegiance, &c. &c. &c."

[Here the long qualification Oaths, prescribed by the Statutes of 1793, &c. to the Catholics, are specially set forth.]

"We can with perfect truth assure your Royal Highness, that the political and moral principles, asserted by these Tests, are not merely in unison with our fixed principles, but expressly inculcated by the Religion which we profess."

"And we do most humbly trust, that the professors of Doctrines, which permit such Tests to be taken, will appear to your Royal Highness to be entitled to the full enjoyment of Religious Freedom, under the happy Constitution of these Realms."

"We are ready to give every further pledge, that can be required in this respect; and, although we are still at a distance from the attainment of our just claims, we are unworthy of credit in these our solemn declarations—we can appeal confidently to the sacrifices which we and our forefathers have long made, and which we still make (rather than violate conscience by taking Oaths of a spiritual import contrary to our belief) as decisive proofs of our profound reverence for the sacred obligation of an Oath."

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"We can with perfect truth assure your Royal Highness, that the political and moral principles, asserted by these Tests, are not merely in unison with our fixed principles, but expressly inculcated by the Religion which we profess."

"And we do most humbly trust, that the professors of Doctrines, which permit such Tests to be taken, will appear to your Royal Highness to be entitled to the full enjoyment of Religious Freedom, under the happy Constitution of these Realms."

"Frequently has the Legislature of Ireland borne testimony to the uniform peaceable demeanour of the Irish Roman Catholics—to their acknowledged merits as good and loyal subjects—to the wisdom and sound policy of admitting them to all the blessings of a free Constitution, and of thus binding together all classes of the People by mutual interest and mutual affection."

"Yet may we humbly represent to your Royal Highness, and we do so at this perilous crisis with sincere regret and deep solicitude, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland still remain subject to cruel and humiliating Laws, rigidly enforced, universally felt, and inflicting upon them divers injurious and vexatious disabilities, incapacities, privations and penalties, by reason of their conscientious adherence to the Religious Doctrines of their Forefathers."

"For nearly the entire period of the last twenty Years, the progress of Religious Freedom has been obstructed; and, whilst other Christian Nations have hastened to unbind the Fetters upon Religious Dissent, the Roman Catholics of Ireland have remained unrelieved."

"The Laws, which unequivocally attest our innocence and our merits, continue to load us with the pains of guilt—our own consciences, the voice of mankind, acquit us of crime and offence—our Protestant Fellow-citizens press forward, with generous ardour and enlightened benevolence, to testify their earnest wishes for our relief—Yet those Penal Laws, of which we humbly complain, cherish the hostility, and impede the cordial union of the People, at all times so desirable, and now necessary."

"These Penal Laws, Sir, operate for no useful or meritorious purposes—affording no aid to the Constitution in Church or State; not attaching dissection to either, they are sufficient only for objects of diabolical and disaffection."

"They separate the Protestant from the Catholic, and withdraw both from the public good. They irritate Man against his Fellow-creature, alienate the Subject from the State, and leave the Roman Catholic Community but a precarious and imperfect protection, as the reward of fixed and unbroken allegiance."

"We forbear, Sir, to detail the numerous incapacities and inconveniences inflicted by those Laws, directly or indirectly, upon the Roman Catholic Community, or to dwell upon the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and oppression, which they generate and keep alive. Perhaps, no other Age or Nation has ever witnessed severities more vexatious, or inflictions more degrading, than those which we have long endured—and of which but too large a portion still remains."

"Relief from these disabilities and penalties we have sought through every channel, that has appeared to us to be legitimate and eligible. We have never consciously violated, or sought to violate, the known Laws of the Land; nor have we pursued our object in any other manner, than such as has been usually adhered to, and apparently the best calculated to collect and communicate our united sentiments accurately, without tumult; and to obviate all pretext for asserting, that the Roman Catholic Community are freed from all penal and disabling Laws in force against us, on account of our Religious Faith—and that we may thereby become more worthy, as well as more capable, of promoting the service of the Crown, and the substantial interests of this great Empire, now committed to the unrestricted wisdom of your Royal Highness, &c. &c. &c."

(To be continued.)

"We have been taught, that, according to the pure and practical principles of the British Constitution, property is justly entitled to a proportionate share of power—and we humbly trust, that no reasonable apprehension can arise from that power, which is only to be obtained and exercised through the Constitution."

"We beg leave most humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that we estimate too highly the genuine value of the British Constitution, to entertain any project tending to endanger its preservation; and, if we persevere with more than common earnestness in our humble solicitations to be admitted to all its blessings, we hope that our perseverance will be viewed rather as a proof of our just title to the liberty which we seek, and of our sincerity in its pursuit, than as the result of any sentiment foreign to that of true and constant allegiance. We would not lightly abandon this the paramount object of our wishes; and we should seriously dread, lest our silence might be construed as an indication of despair, by a nation of faithful, but feeling People.—We are sensible, and do not regret, that this equality of Civil Rights (which alone we humbly say for) will leave a fair practical ascendancy, wheresoever property shall predominate; but, whilst we recognize and acknowledge the wholesome effects of this general principle, we cannot admit the necessity of the unqualified disfranchisement of any part of the People, in a Constitution like that of these realms."

"We are gratified by reflection, that the attainment of this, our constitutional object, will prove as conducive to the welfare and security of this great Empire, as to the complete relief of the Roman Catholic Community; that it will secure the quiet and concord of our Country—animate all classes of the People in the common defence, and form the most stable protection against the dangers which so heavily menace these Islands."

"For we most humbly presume to submit to your Royal Highness as our firm opinion, that an equal degree of enthusiasm cannot reasonably be expected from men who feel themselves excluded from a fair participation of the blessings of a good Constitution and Government, as from those who fully partake of its advantages; that the Enemies of the Empire, who meditate its subjugation, found their best hope of success upon the effects of those Penal Laws, which, by depressing nearly five millions of the Inhabitants of Ireland, may weaken their attachment to their Country, and impair the means of its defence; and that the continued pressure of those Laws, in times of unexampled danger, only spreads the general feeling of distrustful alarm, and augments the risks of common ruin."

"To avert such evils, to preserve and promote the welfare and security of the Empire, and to become thoroughly identified with our Fellow-subjects in interests and affection, are objects as precious in our eyes, upon every consideration of property, principle, and moral duty, as in those of any other description of the Inhabitants of these Realms."

"If, in this humbly submitting our depressed condition and our earnest hopes to the gracious consideration of your Royal Highness, we dwell upon the great numbers and the property of the Roman Catholics of Ireland—already so considerable and so rapidly increasing—and on their consequent most important contribution to the exigencies of the state, we do so, not with a view of exciting unworthy motives for concession, but in the honest hope of suggesting legitimate and rational grounds of constitutional relief."

"And deeply, indeed, should we lament, if those very recommendations should serve only to hold us out as the objects of harsh suspicion at home, or of daring attempts upon our Allegiance from abroad."

"May we, then, with hearts deeply interested in the fate of this our humble supplication, presume to appeal to your Royal benignity and Constitutional wisdom, on behalf of a very numerous, industrious, affectionate, and faithful Body of the People, the Roman Catholics of Ireland."

"We are glad to pray, that your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to recommend it to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to take into their favourable consideration, the whole of our condition, our numbers, our services, our merits, and our sufferings."

"And as we are conscious of the purity of our motives, and the integrity of our principles, we have been emboldened thus to submit to your Royal Highness, with profound respect, the full extent of our wishes and our hopes. And we therefore humbly pray to be restored to the Rights and Privileges of the Constitution of our Country—to be freed from all penal and disabling Laws in force against us, on account of our Religious Faith—and that we may thereby become more worthy, as well as more capable, of promoting the service of the Crown, and the substantial interests of this great Empire, now committed to the unrestricted wisdom of your Royal Highness, &c. &c. &c."

(To be continued.)

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

By far the most interesting and valuable article, which our columns of this day present to our readers, is, the Address of the Catholics of IRELAND to the REGENT of the United Kingdom. Of that Address we will venture to say, that a supplication, couched in more respectful terms, or drawn up with more profound wisdom and ability, was never presented at the throne of a British Monarch. But it is not its style, admirable as that is, nor to those elements which can endure the whole of it, and which will be deemed conclusive by every impartial mind, that we solicit the public attention. These details are reserved chiefly to the Catholics themselves, and every man of their Body may, with honest pride and exultation, lay up that document amongst the most sacred archives of his family, with a recommendation to his posterity, that it may for ever live in their remembrance. The more immediate objects of our notice are, those tones of unaffected and genuine patriotism which pervade the whole, and that fair and liberal dealing with their countrymen, which is expressed in terms so plain and so unequivocal, that prejudice itself must be converted, and enmity changed into cordial harmony and approbation. The Catholics show an aspiring disposition; but what are the objects of their ambition?—An ascendancy over their brethren—an exclusive possession of the benefits of their common Country—a power to aggrandize themselves incompatible with the just rights of those who live within the same shores, and are equally with them embarked in the destiny of the land of their birth, and of their noblest and dearest privileges? No; but the fair and impartial distribution of those blessings which the principles of the British Constitution extend to every subject of the British Empire.—They ask this, and here their desires stop. They disclaim every right, and every wish, that would resemble the semblance of a power, which is not equally accorded to the professors of every other Faith. Obsequy has been poured upon the Catholic name through a long and dark succession of ages. Let its malignant course be now and for ever arrested. Let the Address of that Body become the healing balm of animosity, as it is their unanswerable vindication of that integrity which has been so long foully calumniated, and of that patriotism which, in the midst of all its sorrows, is still ready to suffer and to die in its country's cause.

The Parliamentary Proceedings, which appear on the last London papers, are, with only one exception, neither new nor important. The exception to which we allude is, the amendment moved by Mr. BANKS upon the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up. The object of the amendment was to deduct Col. M'Mahon's salary, as Paymaster of the Widows' Pensions, from the Army Estimates. The amendment was opposed by Ministers, and by Mr. SHERIDAN and some others of the REGENT's personal Friends, but it was finally carried by a majority of three. Some of the London Journals have hailed this event as a substantial triumph over Ministers, and as an assurance, that economy and reform are about to become the order of the day. We, too, would join in the congratulations, if we could feel convinced of the truth of either. For the promised reform, we shall wait with anxious expectation. The victory over the Ministers is rather of a dubious kind. Mr. PERCEVAL had resolved that the office should not be abolished, and had at different times recommended for it two of his own friends. The REGENT, seeing that his Ministry was determined to have an appointment, would Col. M'Mahon, and it is more than probable, that Mr. PERCEVAL did not do all that was in his power, to secure the salary for the Prince's friend.

Much has recently appeared in our columns, relative to the line of conduct which Ministers will adopt on the important subject of the Catholic Claims. The Catholic Question is to be considered as a Government Question, and Mr. PERCEVAL, of course, to have the power of deciding how Government shall act on the discussion of it. There is attached to this singular allowance in favour of consistency and tender consciences. Those who have pledged themselves on the Catholic Claims are to be permitted to vote in conformity to that pledge, without incurring the danger of being turned out of place; but it is expected, that those who, when in office, did vote against these claims, shall still hold the same line of conduct. There is an absolute certainty, that the REGENT had declared, that every man was to be allowed to vote as he pleased, and that this declaration was communicated by the highest authority to the friends of the Catholics. Although this was not going so far, on the part of the REGENT, as the first National will wish, yet there was much of a favourable nature in it; but it did not suit the views of the Minister, and he contrived to render it almost to nothing. It is to be believed, that the REGENT will long endure this contravention of his intentions, this dictation to his power? Mr. PERCEVAL has acted with policy for himself, for, with a Cabinet composed of men so fully at liberty, the stability of his Administration could not have been secure even for a day; neither could he have exculpated himself from the charge of utter inconsistency. It was to avoid these dangerous rocks, that he acted in the manner we have stated. If, however, he shall be allowed to persevere in his course, what foundation is there, to hope for success to the Catholic cause, or for any of those great advantages which are inherent in it? In our estimation, friends? but what is beyond the reach of the crown, or the smile of a Minister?

No Ministerial appointments, so far as publicly appeared, had taken place down to the evening of Thursday. Lord CASTLEREAGH, however, had taken his seat in the Commons on the Ministerial Bench. The following statements have publicly appeared. Of the truth of the first the belief is general. The Duke of BEDFORD has requested an audience of the REGENT. His Grace, when Lord Lieutenant, had been authorized to make, in the name of an illustrious Personage, certain promises to the Catholics; he feels himself much hurt by the present turn of affairs, and it is supposed, that those promises will form the subject of the conference. Lord MOIRA and Mr. HUTCHINSON are said to have had an interview with the REGENT, in which they fully and freely stated their opinions; it is added, that their departure from the PRINCE was by no means of a cordial nature. One Mail due.

"We have been taught, that, according to the pure and practical principles of the British Constitution, property is justly entitled to a proportionate share of power—and we humbly trust, that no reasonable apprehension can arise from that power, which is only to be obtained and exercised through the Constitution."

"We beg leave most humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that we estimate too highly the genuine value of the British Constitution, to entertain any project tending to endanger its preservation; and, if we persevere with more than common earnestness in our humble solicitations to be admitted to all its blessings, we hope that our perseverance will be viewed rather as a proof of our just title to the liberty which we seek, and of our sincerity in its pursuit, than as the result of any sentiment foreign to that of true and constant allegiance. We would not lightly abandon this the paramount object of our wishes; and we should seriously dread, lest our silence might be construed as an indication of despair, by a nation of faithful, but feeling People.—We are sensible, and do not regret, that this equality of Civil Rights (which alone we humbly say for) will leave a fair practical ascendancy, wheresoever property shall predominate; but, whilst we recognize and acknowledge the wholesome effects of this general principle, we cannot admit the necessity of the unqualified disfranchisement of any part of the People, in a Constitution like that of these realms."

"We are gratified by reflection, that the attainment of this, our constitutional object, will prove as conducive to the welfare and security of this great Empire, as to the complete relief of the Roman Catholic Community; that it will secure the quiet and concord of our Country—animate all classes of the People in the common defence, and form the most stable protection against the dangers which so heavily menace these Islands."

"For we most humbly presume to submit to your Royal Highness as our firm opinion, that an equal degree of enthusiasm cannot reasonably be expected from men who feel themselves excluded from a fair participation of the blessings of a good Constitution and Government, as from those who fully partake of its advantages; that the Enemies of the Empire, who meditate its subjugation, found their best hope of success upon the effects of those Penal Laws, which, by depressing nearly five millions of the Inhabitants of Ireland, may weaken their attachment to their Country, and impair the means of its defence; and that the continued pressure of those Laws, in times of unexampled danger, only spreads the general feeling of distrustful alarm, and augments the risks of common ruin."

"To avert such evils, to preserve and promote the welfare and security of the Empire, and to become thoroughly identified with our Fellow-subjects in interests and affection, are objects as precious in our eyes, upon every consideration of property, principle, and moral duty, as in those of any other description of the Inhabitants of these Realms."

"If, in this humbly submitting our depressed condition and our earnest hopes to the gracious consideration of your Royal Highness, we dwell upon the great numbers and the property of the Roman Catholics of Ireland—already so considerable and so rapidly increasing—and on their consequent most important contribution to the exigencies of the state, we do so, not with a view of exciting unworthy motives for concession, but in the honest hope of suggesting legitimate and rational grounds of constitutional relief."

"And deeply, indeed, should we lament, if those very recommendations should serve only to hold us out as the objects of harsh suspicion at home, or of daring attempts upon our Allegiance from abroad."

"May we, then, with hearts deeply interested in the fate of this our humble supplication, presume to appeal to your Royal benignity and Constitutional wisdom, on behalf of a very numerous, industrious, affectionate, and faithful Body of the People, the Roman Catholics of Ireland."

"We are glad to pray, that your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to recommend it to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to take into their favourable consideration, the whole of our condition, our numbers, our services, our merits, and our sufferings."

"And as we are conscious of the purity of our motives, and the integrity of our principles, we have been emboldened thus to submit to your Royal Highness, with profound respect, the full extent of our wishes and our hopes. And we therefore humbly pray to be restored to the Rights and Privileges of the Constitution of our Country—to be freed from all penal and disabling Laws in force against us, on account of our Religious Faith—and that we may thereby become more worthy, as well as more capable, of promoting the service of the Crown, and the substantial interests of this great Empire, now committed to the unrestricted wisdom of your Royal Highness, &c. &c. &c."

(To be continued.)

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

By far the most interesting and valuable article, which our columns of this day present to our readers, is, the Address of the Catholics of IRELAND to the REGENT of the United Kingdom. Of that Address we will venture to say, that a supplication, couched in more respectful terms, or drawn up with more profound wisdom and ability, was never presented at the throne of a British Monarch. But it is not its style, admirable as that is, nor to those elements which can endure the whole of it, and which will be deemed conclusive by every impartial mind, that we solicit the public attention. These details are reserved chiefly to the Catholics themselves, and every man of their Body may, with honest pride and exultation, lay up that document amongst the most sacred archives of his family, with a recommendation to his posterity, that it may for ever live in their remembrance. The more immediate objects of our notice are, those tones of unaffected and genuine patriotism which pervade the whole, and that fair and liberal dealing with their countrymen, which is expressed in terms so plain and so unequivocal, that prejudice itself must be converted, and enmity changed into cordial harmony and approbation. The Catholics show an aspiring disposition; but what are the objects of their ambition?—An ascendancy over their brethren—an exclusive possession of the benefits of their common Country—a power to aggrandize themselves incompatible with the just rights of those who live within the same shores, and are equally with them embarked in the destiny of the land of their birth, and of their noblest and dearest privileges? No; but the fair and impartial distribution of those blessings which the principles of the British Constitution extend to every subject of the British Empire.—They ask this, and here their desires stop. They disclaim every right, and every wish, that would resemble the semblance of a power, which is not equally accorded to the professors of every other Faith. Obsequy has been poured upon the Catholic name through a long and dark succession of ages. Let its malignant course be now and for ever arrested. Let the Address of that Body become the healing balm of animosity, as it is their unanswerable vindication of that integrity which has been so long foully calumniated, and of that patriotism which, in the midst of all its sorrows, is still ready to suffer and to die in its country's cause.

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