to have; but the adjustment of terms among his servants was a thing which, till now, had never once been attempted. This was like two other pieces of advice which the Recent had on two former occasions received: the one as to the Proclamation issued in Ireland, and the other of a private nature, In appointing his own private Secretary to an office against which there was a Parliamentary interdict. and against which that House, two days ago, had discharging the salary annexed to it. In all these respects, had the Prince Regent received most mischievous and insidious adrice; and, if he continued to be so advised, he (Mr. T.) did not know where his Royal Highness, his Ministers, or the Country, would end. He particularly dwelt on the issuing of the Proclamation in Ireland, which he contended was an unconstitutional act, being an extension of the lawan act as unconstitutional as that by which King James II, lost his Throne. That it was unnecessary, too, appeared from this, that though the Catholic Meeting was on the 3d July, the Proclamation was kept under Dr. Duigenan's cushion till the 30th .--Of this Right Honournble and Learned Doctor, having mentioned his name, he could not forbear stating, that though, when he became a Privy Councillor. he pledged himself never again to interfere where the Catholics were concerned, yet so much did his fingers itch to have a share in a measure which was directed against the whole body, that he could not keep his hand from signing the Proclamation in question. A perseverance in the present system might have gone down during the reign of terror under the auspices of Mr. Pitt; but it could not come to good now that things were under the management of his puny successor. - (Hear!) The Hon. Member concluded by expressing his opinion, that if the House refused to go into the Committee moved for by the Henourable Baronet, the country might fairly think Parliament wished to blind both themselves and the People, and that, sensible of the difficulties that surrounded them, they were afraid to look them in

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON said, such an inquiry as the House was new called upon to enter into. embraced not only questions which had been the subject of past, but many that were to form the subject of future discussions. Among these was the state of Ireland, and the considerations connected with that country, which he did not see the possibility of taking out of the reach and view of a Committee so appointed. He was far from having any wish to disguise the difficulties of the country, and far from any disposition to shut his eyes to its dangers. It was his desire to look them in the face, not indeed by a confession of weakness, but by an exertion of strength, (hear, hear!) It was, he believed be might assume, pretty generally admitted, that the war in which we were engaged was one into which we had been forced thear, hear! from the Opposition Benches). He imagined he understood the menning of that cry .- But he was justified, he conceired, in at least saying, that the Country at large was at least satisfied of the necessity of the War, at the period of its commencement, as well as at the subsequent period for the Negociation for Peace. The only thing that remained was how best to carry on the War. Was it by adopting an offensive or defensive system of warfare, that the country enfoved the surest prospect of succeeding in its objects? It appeared to him that the former was the most adablest writers on our military relations and resources, as a war of hope against a war of fear. [Here the Hon. Member entered, with great ability and eloquence, into the war on the Peninsula, describing warmly it's prosperity, through the aid of the British arms, and the hopes which might be indulged of ics final success. He concluded in the following words: The Hon. Bart. would recommend, that under these circumstances we should withdraw during He did not mean to assert that the Honourable Baronet had said so (a laugh); but if his argument was good for any thing, this must be the inference. (Hear! from Mr. Perteval.) If we abandoned Spain, in his opinion she must fall, and from an ardent friend, become a vindictive enemy. Bonaparte had often accused us of a disposition to embroil other states, and to desert them in the hour of trial and calamity. This would be to substantiate the and our weakness to the world. If by so unwise a policy, we should forfeit that proud consideration, and that high character which we had hitherto maintained among the nations, the consequence would say, that England was indeed once great and noble. closed her career by deserting her friends in the hour of danger, because she trembled for her own

4. Lt propter vitam vivendi perdere causas." He might be told that these were magnanimous sentiments, but ill suited to times and circumstances; to which observation he should only reply, " screw your courage to the sticking place," and they will not prove unavniling. (Hear! hear!)

Mr. LAMB was of opinion, that such a motion had never been submitted to the House, for which Indmired, should continue to negociate, while France He entertained no wish to hold a desponding tone, six, how would be look on his return? Would struck with those who were favourable to the Catho- of the Regent. Upon the subject of the Roman or to think meanly of the public resources, but he the affairs of the country by benefited by bringing in- lies, by those who believed that to admit the Catho- Catholics, his sentiments had not changed in the

besitation in saying that, whoever did advise that could be implied by acceding to the present motion. measure, gave his Royal Highness most visidious (Hear! hear!) He did see, however, powerful arand treacherous advice. Was his Royal Highness ' guments for going into the proposed Committee .to be made the go-between to the parties -- the me- Among these were the extensive distresses of our diator between the factions? (Hear, hear!)—I commerce, the decay of our minufactures, a perilous The choice of his Ministers the King ought always foreign war, and unappeased discontent in Ireland. If any combination of circumstances could be imaeined to create a necessity on the part of the House for entering into a grave consideration of the condition of the country, such a necessity did now exist. To every other motive was to be added, the cons deration, that the country was now reversed by divided, distracted, and inclinion Administration, (Hear! hear! hear! trom both sides) That Mi nistry had recently lost the talents of Marquis Wel set their face, by refusing the ways and means for lesley, and he was sure that whatever difference of oinion might subsist upon some of his measures, no man would deny to him the reputation of an enlarged capacity .- (Hear, hear!) He thought, therefore, that the Ministry had lest much of their strength by the secession of the Noble Marquis, and was besides rather weakened by the accession of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) .- (Loud cries of hear, hear!) He had lately heard reports, of the truth of which

he knew nothing, as to the intentions of Government in respect to a particular question. He had heard, that the supporters of Ministers were to be let loose and suffered to give an unbiassed vote on a question of vital importance. He should be gladto find this the fact, and he was confident, that if every man in that House should express his real sentiments, it would be then his lot to vote in one of the largest majorities that ever appeared in that House,-(Hear, hear, from Mr. Perceval, and returned by the Opposition.) But while alluding a tely before him, said, he had never witnessed a to these rumours, he felt it to be his duty to admonish Ministers, not for the sake of maintaining themselves in power, to attempt to put a paltry juggle on the country; nor for the sole object of preserving their places to throw a lasting officen upon the Legislature -- (Hear, hear, hear!) -- Rather let them perserere in their old obstinate and ruinous policy. Lord DESART, in a speech of considerable length, condemned the motion, as leading to an inpairs of unlimited and uscless extent.

Mr. HERBERT (of Korry) could see no good ourpose which could be answered by voting in fayour of the present motion.

Mr. MATTHEW MONTAGUE said, the inhabitants of this country were now carrying on a war against an enemy more difficult to resist than any who had hitherte appeared in modern times .--Was this not a time, he would ask, when every he nest man would wish to give strength and efficacy to the empire? -(Hear! from the Opposition.) Was this not a time for every well-wisher to his country to rally round the Councils of his Sovereign, and to support that august Personage, who, till lately, had been so much the theme of the panegviicks of the Honourable Gentlemen opposite? Why did these Gentlemen not come forward and give him their assistance when they were asked? (Hear! from Opposition.) The Honourable Gentlemen might cry hear, hear, hear-but he would ask them, had not that august and exalted Person opened his arms to been refused a dereliction of public duty? On what grounds did they refuse to join the present Administration? (Hear.) It must be either on acount of foreign politics, with respect, for instance, to the degree of vigour with which this country ought to assist Spain and Portugal; or it must be on account of our home policy, particularly with respect to the removal of the disabilities affecting the Catholics of Ireland. But if the Right Honourable Gentleman, now at the helm of affairs, were to weak, or a less divided Administration? - (Hear! and laugh.) Nothing could, in his opinion, he more strong, or less divided, than the present Government. Now the Honourable Gentleman opposite would understand what he meant. But what was the Opposition? The Opposition was, on the contrary, divided among themselves, and far from strong. Who was to be their leader? Who was fitter for that purpose than the present Minister? sistance from our allies (hear, hear! and no, no!). Let him who thought himself able and fit to supply his place, stand up. (Largh.) Surely no one who agreed with the Honograble Gentleman who spoke lately (Mr Lamb, we believe), would concur in thinking the Honourable Baronet, who brought forward the pre-ent motion a fit person. The person who was always saying, I listen to that admirable man on the other side of the water.' Why, he would take five lots of them at random, and there would be four of the couples that would disagree. truth of the accusation, and to proclaim our perfidy ( Laugh.) The Catholic question would hardly produce unanimity; it would, on the contrary, carry dissension and disagreement even into the cottage of the poor. The Honourable Gentlemen opposite complained of the cry against them on this subject. be to precipitate our own fall, and that fall would | He did not wonder that they should wince when this be then unpitied. The future historian would then some place was touched. (Loud 'augh.) The Hon. Gentlemen by their cries might make it difficult the protectress of the liberties of Europe, but she for him to express himself and and like his topics, because they were tone! The form. (Laugh.) However, it would be better, he knea, that he should speak shorter. Suppose the Honourable Member for Bedford, at the Bar, at the head of an Administration. (Laugh) He could not see the propriety of laughing at this. He hoped he did not say any thing ridiculous, and least, he did not meru to say any thing ridiculous. (Laugh.) Supposing he was to proceed to the Continent, but on peace and, like Lord Landerdale, whose talents be greatly

who was responsible for that act; and he had no | could not perceive how any such feelings or opinions I to Government a set of Gentlemen who wished to I lies to power, would be to believe their country. make a bonfire of our paper currency? He would | and a measure which was professed to be of the man mass on to those Gentlemen above the Honourable | rital importance was to be sacrificed to the mere pos-Gentleman at the Bar, who declared that they had session of office. The Cathelic question was now neither confidence in those below them, nor in those | it seems, to be treated exactly in the same manner as on this side of the House-these Honograble Gen- the Slave Trade question had been treated. Let the tlemen who went to public meetings, deluding the Catholics consider for a moment, what may be the probable under false colours, and some of them draw- | probable effects of such a system, from the effects ne out of other men's minds those resources by which were already witnessed in the Slave Trade which they kept up their popularity. Those friends | Let their consider that the most powerful Ministraof radical Reform, as they called it, wished to tear | which this country ever possessed, exerted all that ip all that was good and respectable in the country. inder their management, every thing that was now too would become fettered. One would with tespect to the Honourable Member for Bedford. His difference and his powers were, he believed, greater | made a measure of an Administration, who had than those of almost every other man; but yet he differed with him in almost every thing. He observaed however, that that Honourable Member, and | had ever been seen in that House on a question of those who roted with him, seemed generally to select those times for their attacks upon the Right | tleman called them to join the Administration of Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Perceral), at a time when it was not allowable, by the practice of the House, for him to answer them. With all the talents which | for, if a disigreement in the vation was bad, a Gentlemen opposite believed they possessed, a successful Government had, however, for a long time, been carried on without their assistance. They might | into a State of the Nation, and that it was uncalled well exclaim, when speaking of the Right Honour- for at present. The State of the Nation, however able Gentleman - S Great let me call him, for he was really most alarming; and the House had atconquered me single-handed." He had beat all the ways, when difficulties were such as they were at The Gallery was cleared for a division; but this

not having then taken place, on our re-entering, we found the debate had been resumed by Mr. WHITBRUAD, who, alluding to the speech

of the Honograble Gentleman who spoke immedia

nore universal laugh than it had occasioned throughout the whole House That Hanguarble Contleman had thought proper to enter into a comparison of the abilities possessed by the different sides of the House; and he had made assumptions which he certainly was not warranted to make. He had assumed, that some persons were candidates for now. er, who had never offered themselves for any publie situation. He had thought proper to institute a comparison between the conduct of certain perons towards the Sorereign, and of the Sovereign towards them - a proceeding at all times highly indecorous in any Member of that House. The Honourable Gentleman had praised the talents of the Right Hon, Member opposite (Mr. Perceral). He might be perfectly satisfied, that no man was more persuaded of those talents than he was -and no man had been more ready than himself to acknowledge the powers of that Right Honourable Centleman. He had said, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had fought his opponents singlehanded-If he meant by this, that he had fought them without the assistance of talents, he perfectly agreed with him-though even here the assertion must receive some qualification - for the Honourable Member opposite, who spoke first on that side of tal honour for himself, and glory to his country. the House (Mr. Robinson), had displayed talents by his brilliant achievements in the Peninsola, had and abilities in the course of his speech, which it was | quitted the Councils of the Nation, and that he impossible not to admire, on whatever side these abilities might be displayed. The Honographe Gentlethem ? - and was not the manner in which he had | man (Mr. Montague) had professed himself the champion of the present Administration, and he had arraigned the conduct of those who had refused to join that Administration. For a person like himself, to whom no offer had ever been made, it was impossible to accept any offer—though, if any offer had been made, he certainly never would have accepted it-and if character, and principle, and union constitute the strength of an Administration, no person, who thought as he did, could ever conscientiously coalesce with the present. The Honourvisable policy; and it had been well characterized, throw up the Government to them, were they, he able Gentleman had said that those who refused having an opportunity of addressing the House; but these offices deserted their duty .- Why? Because they would not join with an Administration betwixt whom and themselves there existed no one fixed I take place without first making a speech, he had reprinciple of union. There must be differences at times between men of principles and honour; and if these differences were such as to make it impossible for men of honour to unite in council together, toreproach those who refused that union, was to reproach them because they would not do the basest of all things; because they would not faulter in their counsels; because they would not barter their principles for a place in Administration. (Hear, hear!) -- The Honourable Gentleman had designated him as Member for Bedford. Of this he was pronder than of all the titles which it was in the power of the Crown to bestow: it was not in the power of the Crown to make him higher; for nothing could be higher than the title of an independent Member of Parliament. (Hear!) He had not been courted to accept of a place; but had he been courted, as my Lord Grenville and my Lord Grey were No, so help me God!" said the Honourable Gentleman, " I would rather sink ten thousand fathoms deep, than make a part of any Administration, of whose principles I could not approve."-(Hear, hear!) He would not even have accepted such a situation, if he had been solicited by his Sovereign himself. But when the present Ministry come forward and say, their opponents have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, for refusing to accept places under an Administration to whom they are diametrically opposed in every principle, and particularly in that vital principle of Catholic Emancipation, they are pronouncing the strongest conmustion of themselves which it is possible to utter. Here he could not help adverting to some rumours which had gone abroad, that this principle of Catholic Emancipation was no longer to be considered a Cabinet measure, and that the strength of Admidistration was no longer to be directed against the there existed more justifiable or stronger grounds. - Isas dispatching armies against Russia and Prus- Catholic Claims; so that a bargain was now to be

transcendent elequence, and all those great powers which belonged to him, without the smallest effect. and let them reflect, that that trade never was abolished, and never would have been so, till it was pledged themselves on the subject, and then it was abolished with one of the smallest minorities which any importance. Before, however, the Hon, Genhis friends, it would be well for him to inquire if these friends were issued among themselves disunion in the Councils of the Crown was worse. They had been told of the inconvenience of going present, thought it advisable to go into a Committee. Why, said an Honourable Gentleman, in the early part of the debate, why will you have the Minister?-It was his duty not to harase the Minister, but to give such a vote as he considered for the good of his Country; but barassed he must be. and greatly barassed at present.—He must be barassed by the falling off of friends who have deserted him in his utmost need, and obliged him to take up with any person who could make up any thing like an Administration. He must be harassed both in that House and out of the House; for they who imegined all his difficulties were in that House know but little of his real situation, which certainly was not to be enried. He would not now go into the conduct of the war in the Peninsula, and when be considered the manifold distresses of this Country at the present moment, it was not necessary to co-Into it. But there were those out of this House who might think the offnirs of Spain and Portugal would not be much improved by the management

of him who had already displayed his skill in 11 1. land. The Noble Lord might shelter Limset ... der the rate of the House -but did the House and the Noble Lord himself really believe, that to country would wish to see the War and Coloni 4 Department filled by the man who conducted the Waltheren Expedition? Did be really lay that flatering unction to his soul? Did he think it would make no impression on the people of Spain and Perlugal, to know that my Lord Wellesley, the brother of that gallant General who had gained such immorwas to be replaced (for the Noble Lord was not to succeed to the Foreign Secretaryship he presumed) by that person under whose auspices was conducted that disgraceful expedition on which so much of the blood and treasure of the country was fruitlessly sacrificed? The golden dream in which the Catholies had so long indulged must now ranish; the bright prospect which hope had illumined was darkened by the approach of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), who was surrounded only by the dark clouds of defeat and despair, his usual attendants.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that he should have lamented if a division had taken place without being confident that the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down would not suffer a division to strained himself till it was concluded. He was the more ready to do so, since there was no Gentleman in the House that he was more desirous of following, from the manly and direct manner in which all his attacks were made, so that the real object of tiem could never be equivocal. The question had been put on its true foundation, viz. to what set of menthe Government of Great Britain should be committed; to whom the safety of the Empire should be entrusted; and not the general topics urged by the Hon. Bart, which had little to do with the main subject of discussion. On that question his Lordship was perfectly ready to enter the lists, and he should barter his principles, and abandon the firm couvictions of his judgment, if he were to abandon the present system of Administration, for that which had wiformly met with the concurrence of the opposite ide of the House. The Noble Lords Grey and Greaville had shut out hope, and putting an end to nn intercourse with the Administration which might have led to a coalition beneficial both to themselves and their country, had consequently debarred themselves equally from any co-operation with the present pporters of Government-(Cries of No. No!) The Noble Lord admitted that he had overstated the fact, for they declared that they had no personal dislike, and that their objections were not to men, but to measures. All Gentlemen, therefore, who chose to desert their principles, might, if they pleasd. unite themselves with Administration - (Hear, icar, from Opposition). He thanked the other

side of the House for the cheer they gave him, for

he understood it to insinuate, that he, in joining the

resent Government, had deserted his principles. (A

oud and continued cry of hear, hear !) Ho was ex-

tremely anxious to detail to the House the grounds on

which he had proceeded, and to state for what rea-

ons he found no difficulty in acting with the advisers

slightest degree. When he before had the honour l rning a part of Administration, he had differed with his Right Hononrable Friend (Mr. Perceval). the Regular Army in the year 1811: o the principle of the question. He (Lord Cas-From the British Militia..... 8,350 flerengh) was friendly, while his Right Hon. Friend estimetly opposed to their claims; he was against Total Sensitation of the subject at that time, and be still named of the same opinion. (Hear! hear. day able to take a walk in Burlington Gardens. 1) It might be right for the House to be informof the principles which actuated Honourable entlemen on the other side of the House; and it ddiaterford Chronicle. sofortunate that they had to-night been stated in a mner which rendered equivocation impossible. THURSDAY, MARCH 5. Does, or does not, (said Lord Castlereagh) Lord entitle stand to his professions in the letter head-

sed to the Earl of Fingal?" (Repeated criex at if any judgment can be formed from the sentiage of system must be general and fundamental, d the real question now to be decided is, whether abolics. I am a friend to the Catholic Cause. ler certain regulations, still. (hear! hear! and es had been grossly exaggerated; but if Cathobaneful consequences of rashly granting a mea-CEVAL, as he himself arous, has addressed to the Royal car, and which, it is on every ground to be presumed, has met with the Royal concurrence. and we have only to set down, with as much preci sion as a careful scruting of every Report of Mr PERCEVAL's speech enables us, the terms in which he disclosed his line of policy to the public. These are very differently given, and it is said, that his papers have stated. In taking our statement from the Courier, the active advocate of his cause, and spot, but the party had, unfortunately, withdrawn the subservient tool of his will, we are not likely to made the Minister thus declare his sentiments tholics their Claims, and he did not see in the foture any contingency of political events that even

circ to the conoral molface ! e are here obliged to break off, and to postpon number of the Speeches. They shall appear at igth on Saturday. On a division, the numbers hus :- Aves, 136-Noes, 209-Majority, 73.1

Hear! hear! from Opposition.) It may be so

outs expressed during the debates, I should say

at he dismissed from his mind the whole system o

gulation laid down so distinctly in that letter .-

conclusions drawn by the Right Hon, Gentle-

a (Mr. Whitbread), make it clear that the

ect shall be done which shall compel the Princ

gent, contrary to the determinations of his mind

a to change his Government, for the purpose of

bling that Government to advise his Royal High-

to repeal all the laws of restriction upon the

laugh from Opposition.) In Ireland, he thought

ttfor political purposes, the accounts of disturb.

Emancipation were acceded to, they would not

mufined to Ireland, and we might rue in England

e, contrary to the well-grounded prejudices of

great mass of the community. I wish (proceed-

his Lordship) to state the governing principle

ich has actuated my mind in uniting myself to

existing Gorcinment. I find that two systems

in being, supported by directly opposite in

ests; and during the former Administrations

th whom I acted, whether of the present Chan

for of the Exchequer, or of LA. Sidmouth, a great

icty of epinions premiled on the principle of

thelic Emancipation; but what all of us concur-

io was this, that it was not the fit mement for

ng the question—we differed as to principle.

ing to this side of the House rather than to the

curred as to time. My reason then for in-

is, that my sentiments more nearly accord-

those of my friends round me, because the wish

entlemen opposite is immediate and unregulat-

mancipation, to which it is impossible I should

le, unless, indeed, I should falter most essen-

in those principles which it has been, and will

ave to be, my pride to maintain unaltered. If,

d, a Government of united integrity and abili-

hould have been formed, I should have been one

e last to discounteurnee it, and one of the first

ffer it my weak support, and assistance. Thus,

. I think I have stated enough to satisfy the

counble Gentlemen opposite-(hear, and

hing) .- If not, I lamont that their mind; are

on to conviction; but this I can assure them,

have satisfied myself-(hear, hear, hear!)

rust, however, that I have stated enough to

ce the House of the purity of my motives in

that alternative which I conceived to be most

## LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29. received, this morning, some New York Pawhich complete our set to the 5th instant.lity of Carthagena has declared its Indepen-

a resect which has arrived at Dartmouth, afhort passage of five days, we have letters from to Saturday last. The rains had again set ud, after mutual demonstrations of hostility, ermies had again returned to their quarters, movement is at present expected. Marshall ord had quitted his head-quarters, and had al with one of his Ald-de-Camps to Lisbon. lemency of the weather had impeded the adof the forces and artillery destined to the siege ijos, but the project is to be considered only ed, not abandoned,

he Princers Elizabeth partiet, we have adm Dio Janeiro to the 2d December. The remarkable fact mentioned is, that notwithag the amicable settlement between Buenos Sand Mente Video, the Portugue e troops had aithdrawn in conformity to the terms of it, from arthern bank of the River Plate. On this ac-, it is supposed, by our Correspondent, that is a secret understanding between Elio and 'uguese; and that, therefore, the peace conwill not be permanent.

eday, about two o'clack, Viscount Castlehad an audience of the Prince Regent at Carlpuse, when his Royal Highness was pleased wint his Lordship Secretary of State for Fo-Affairs, and delivered to him the Seals of Of-

a Militia Colonel, distributed yesterday

An Account laid before the House of Commons ! states the total number of Volunteers that entered

From the Irish Militia ...... 3.336 Mr. Ponsonby, we are happy to say, was yester-

The debate in the Commons, on the State of the Nation, has interfered with the continuation of the Report of the Catholic proceedings in Dunits. A rast variety of topics, neither new nor interesting, were introduced into the discussion, both by the Member who moved for the Committee, and by those who speke after him. These our limits oblige us to exclude, but their absence is not a matter of any moment. It is needless for us to call the public attention to the debate itself. It will be resorted to with eager anxiety. It will be deeply felt and long emembered. To ascertain on what principles the future Government of the REGINT would be couducted, has for more than twelve mouths been the subject of almost every political conversation, and the theme of the Nation's hope, or the Nation's fear. His Ministers have now withdrawn the veil, and all mystery is at an end. The view of the course they are to pursue, as stated in our last publication, is fully and unambiguously confirmed. Some of the Regent's Serrants think, that the time may come, at least so they express themselves, when the Emancipation of the Catholics may be granted .-Others think, that such a period can never arrive They are all agreed, that the present is not that eriod. Those who look to hereafter with an evefavourable to concession, are to be allowed to indulge in the high privilege of freedem of opicion but they must not move a finger at present in behal of that concession, and, if it should be claimed, they are bound down to resist the Claim, as a meaire to which Government cannot yield its assent They may think, but against action an impassable barrier is fixed. Such is the advice which Mr. Pra-Here, then, this part of the political drama is closed. language was much stronger than any of the Newsfall into any material error. That Journal has He did not think it expedient to grant the Ca could make it expedient," So far, then, as Mr. Perceivan's power can extend, he has for ever closed the door against the admission of the Catholics into an equal participation of the privileges of their Country. Lord Castlerrach, however, is the friend of the Catholics, and inexpressibly great is their cause of gratitude to his Lordship for past benefits, for present obligation, and for hope in what s to come; but why has he been silent as to the period when that hope shall be converted into reality? The answer is at hand. Whilst he and Mr. Perceval live, and sway the Councils of Britain, that period will still be dimly seen in the dark and distant future! With the exception of the debate, to which the

oregoing observations allude, the Lonnon Journals of Friday were wholly barren of intelligence of any coment. The Courier says, that the next news of onsequence from Portugal will most probably h rom General Hill, to whom an expedition of importance is understood to have been entrusted .--At present," adds the same paper, " we cannot peak more fully upon it." It is asserted with some onfidence, that the Imperial Guards, and a consierable portion of the other FRENCH troops in the ENINGUEA, have been ordered to march for FRANCE, and that a great part of those that remain have been directed to take up a position on the Enro, with the view of obtaining subsistence. The Commander of the BRITISH fleet in the BALTIC has notified to the Covernment of Sweden, that the ressels of that uaion, passing from Swedish ports to the ports of COMERANIA, should not be molested by BRITISH fruisers, provided their cargoes consisted of a moiety of Colonial produce, or of articles of British manufacture.

The Courier states that, on Friday, the Earl of LIVERPOOL resigned the seals of the Foreign Department, which he held pro tempore, and that the PRINCE REGEST immediately delivered them to Lord ASTLEREAGH. In the House of Commons, on the evening of the same day, and on the motion of Mr. WHARTOS, a new Writ was ordered for the who had vacated his seat.

For the news, brought by the Loynos papers of Saturday, we need do little more than refer to our an ardent hope, that the boy, so young and yet so columns. They are chiefly occupied with the details | confactors, will become an object of attention with in his new character, as Secretary for of a debate in the Lords, on a motion by the Marquis Affairs, at the houses of the Dikes of of Lassnowse, for the appointment of a Select his heroism, and in advancing the future prospects of Character, and Cumberland, Larl Canden, | Committee, to investigate the present state of the | his life. They will probably agree with us in think-Trade of Great Britain, and the effect upon it of ling, that he is well and truly cutitled to their regard, Honey Howard, and all the nearest friends the Orders in Council, and the Licensing system. and that, to distinguish him, will be a stimulus to Dike of Smilelk, voted in the Minority on | The motion was negatived by a majority of 64; 71 others, and produce great and extensive benefits even being for it, and 135 against it .- No mail duo. | to the County at large.

The Gentleman, who has favoured us with the ! following article of local news, has our best and Bank Stock warmest thanks. It is of importance to the com- | 3 per ct. Red. 68 612 mon peace and safety, that such nefarious transactions should be publicly known, for, by being so, sper et. Navy 924; others receive a salutary warning to be upon their | Bank Long Aun. 164 guard, and to defend themselves with that determined firmness which, when duly exerted, hardly ever fails of success. It is, a'so of moment, that their details should be accorntely ascertained, and not left to the uncertainty of vague and floating rumour, which often encreases the evil by exaggeration, and awakens terror for which there is no foundation,---For these, and other reasons, we have again to express our obligations for the communication. It is our most ardent wish, that no such occurrence should ever be recorded in our columns; but, when they do take place, our duty, however painful, must be performed, and we shall at all times feel grateful.

to be enabled, as in the present case, to rest the

accounts it may be incumbent on us to send forth, on authority too high to practise deception, and too Bure even to be suspected. On the evening of the first instant, between the jours of eight and nine o'clock, four armed menintered the house of Laurence M-Grath, a Barony Constable, who lives about three quarters of a mile from the house of William Barron, of Carrickbarron, in the County of Waterford, Esq. Immediately on their entrance, they demanded, that M'Grath should surrender his arms; on his making a declaration, that he had none in his possession, they threatened to take his life, and proceeded to assoult him. In the struggle that ensued, he succeeded in wresting a pistol from one of his assailants. but was ultimately overpowered, and knocked down. At this moment, his son, a boy of only about fourteen years of age, came to his Father's assistance, and, having got possession of his Father's arms, he would, in all probability, have shot one of the Robbers, but for the interference of his Mother, who, alarmed for the life of her husband, restrained the bold and manly courage of her Son. To that courage, however although held back from exertion by the strong and natural solicitude of conjugal affection, i is not unreasonable to believe, that the husband was indebted for the preservation of his property and life. Cowardice is the general and prevailing characteristic of guilt. These nocturnal depredators to sooner saw arms in the hands of the boy, than they abandoned their criminal purpose, and precipitately left the house, taking the precaution, however, to hasp the door on the outside, in order to project themselves from that pursuit which they licaded and expected, and which they would most likely have had to encounter. At this part of the transaction, Mr. Carron received information of what was doing, and immediately repaired to the pefore his arrival. Having learned, that they had fied in the direction of Fahagh, he called upon James Barren, Esq. who joined him with the utmost promptitude and zeal, and both together went in pursuit of these disturbers of the public peace, and continued their exertions until fire o'clock on the ensuing morning. They traced the party to several houses, where they had florged different Kerrymen. in a manner the most unmerciful and barbarous, and had, also, bound several Farmers by oath to their system of Legislation. At one place, the hopes of coming up with them were strong, but unluckily not successful in the end. The two Gentlemen learned, that they had left it only a quarter of an hour before their arrival, and, having understood that their retreat was in the direction of Comaragh they immediately took that course, examining closev every Public-house, and suspected place in the neighbourhood, but without meeting with the objects of their search. There is reason to believe, that they made their escape through a large bog, through which it was impossible for their pursuers to follow them. Both M'Grath and his son received severe wounds, and there was, unhappily, but too good cause to fear, that one of the Kerrymen could not survive the cruelties inflicted upon

not to be lightly passed over, but we are limited in space, and can only advert to it in a few brief observations. It is the first instance of an outrage of this description in the quarter where it took place .--When violations of the law were frequent and mlarming in the County, Mr. Barron and his friends adopted effectual measures of precaution, and they were faithfully seconded in their exertions by the Pensantry themselves. In endeavouring to arrest and bring to well deserved punishment the perpetrators of the abandoned and sarage deeds we have mentioned, Mr. Barron and his respectable Relative have honourably and meritoriously discharged their duty as members of society; but they neither need our praise, nor do they look for it, and we leave them to that approbation which their own feelings and the public will bestow. But we cannot avoid bringing forward, in the most conspicuous manper, the conduct of the Father and the Son, in so bravely repelling the attack made upon the domestic safety of their persons and property. That conduct merits every tribute of applicase which we Borough of PLYMTON, in the room of his Lordship, can bestow, and we would impressively hold it forth to public view, as an example worthy of universal imitation. We will, also, go so far as to express the Gentlemen of the County, in doing justice to

An occurrence of this very seriods nature ought

Price of English Stocks, February 29. 3 per ct. Cons. 8141 sid. Ditte ---

Sd. Exch. Bills 1s. 3s. pt. Cons. for April -Omnium -Price of Irish Stocks, March 2.

Government Stock 5 per cent Grand Canal Loan 0 per ceut ..... Treasury Bills 5 per cent.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MARCH 4. ARRIVED.

Feb. 29th-Gower Packet.

March 1st-Auckland and Camden Packets; Elizabeth, Stride, Cork, ballast; Elizabeth, Elmes, I verpool, bricks, &c. Newfoundland: Hope, Fulford, St. Ubes, salt and fruit; Bristol Packet, Gilmore Bristol, luggage; Delight, Richardson, Preston, coals: Agenoria, Read, Swansea, culm: Thomas, Drewer, Whitehaven, coals.

2d-Elizabeth and Grace, Gillard, Cardiff, coals; Mary, Fisher, Whitchaven, ditto : Bonus, Reav, Liverpool, rock-salt; William, Boadie, Whitehe. ven, coals; Martha, Wilarig, Workington, coals, iron, &c.: Hope, Morris, Swansen, culm: Jane and Anne. Hoskins, ditto, ditto: Speedwell, Hannington, Swansen, coals: Hopewell, Kvans, Liverpool, m. goods, Cork: Diana, Jones, Liverpool, m. goods; Grace. Douglas, ditto, ditto: Trafficker, Gibbons, Cartliff, conte: Amity, Edwards, Beaumaris, slates 8d-Lord Nelson Packet: New Blessing, Tedball, Swanson, culm; Cardiff Castle, Croker, Swenson, coals; Charlotte and Esther, Cransh, Swansea, gulm; Betsey, Stephings, Bristol, m. goods,

4th-Prince of Wales, Cooter, Weymouth-Live-. White, Plymouth-and Ann, Collins, Cork, bal-

SAILED,

Feb. 29th Dick, Hughes, Milford, bullart & Good ntent, Burnard. Dartmouth, wheat and buttet; Barl Spencer. King's Cutter, Lieuteaunt Bothwell, Cork, nen: Swift, Comming, Cork, salt: Hamilton, Jack, Cork, carpetting, &c. ; Rising Sun, Stool, Portsnouth, butter, bacon, &c. r Dispatch, Beech, Shoreham, butter, &c.: North Star, Read, Cork, coals ; Hope, Butterfield, London, provisions; Ivans, Cork, barley: Louisa, Brooker, Chichester, oats; Muria, Henderson, Southampton, provisions; Industry, Patrick, Oporto, oats, lard, &c.; Bliza, Randell, Cadiz, provisione: Lydia, Allen-Bundee. Anderson - sally, Hammett-Hedding, Chord-Experiment, Tregarthen-and James and Ann, Cooper, Lisbon, provisions; Earl Leicester Packet; Mary nd Betsey, Blaber-and Nimble, Mouncey, be

March 1st-Argo, Field, Lisbon, barley and oats; Czarina, Dwyer, Lisbon, oats i Edward, Phillips, Plymouth wheat and flour: Happy Return, Morgan, ondon, provisions; Dove, Allen, Cork, tallow, barin, &c.: Gower Packet: Brothers, Jonkins, Swansea, ballast.—Put back.—Fair Reaper, Cowman.

3d-Auckland and Camden Packets: Lady Pitrgerald, Dore, Bristol, Rour and hacon; Isca. Rdgatand Vigilant, Portcut, Whitehaven, ballast , Providence, Roberts, Liverpool, beef, pork, &c. : Fair Reaper, Cowinau, before mentioned Wind-S. S. W. at 8 a. m.

## SHEW DAY.

THE REPOSITORY OF THE FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS WILL BE OFEY THIS DAY. FROM TWELFE TO FOUR O'CLOCK, AT MRS. SHERLOCK'S, LADY-LANE.

> Waterford, March 5, 1812. TO BE LET,

> > March 5, 1812.

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1812, During the Minority of Jony Langen, a Minor, ■ THAT Part of the LANDS of LISMATIGUE, now in the possession of Bandon and Bullairas Proposals to be made to EDWARD ELLIOTT, Esq.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, At the Stores of Richard Fogarty, on the Quay,

ON MONDAY, MARCH THE 16TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NAME HULL of the copper-hottomed Ship JASON, of Trigumouth, as she now lies, on the Little

Island, in this River.
Also, in separate Lois, for the convenience of Masters of Vessels and others, who may wish to purchase, ill her SAILS, ANCHORS, CABLES, HAWSERS TOP-MASTS, YARDS, RIGGING, BOATS, GUNS,

and CARRIAGES ; with many other Articles belongng to said Ship. -Terms at Sale. PIELDING, Auctionecr Waterford, March 5, 1812.

FOR NEW YORK. THE fast-spiling American Ship NABBY, Triones H. Buckerry, Commander, burthen 350 Tons now in the River, and will sail the 1st of April next. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to THOMAS JACOB.



Waterford, 5th of 3d Mo. 1812.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the Bristol Packet, Grongs ILMORE, Master, will sail for Bristol on the 5th Inst. or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty & PACKET-OFFICE, near the Exchange.
N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 10th,

and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d, 11th. 19th, and 77th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th acd 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government established with excellent eccommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Horses, and Carriages, only.
Waterford, March 5, 1812.