whenever Parliament did entertain the question, they would take into their consideration every point connected with it-the wholestate of Ireland. Withbut fairly discussing that question, none other could be met with effect. Let the Petition go before the lief to the Petitioners -- if they did not fully consider their claims-then, he thought, all those Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen, who possessed great lauded property in Ireland, should address the Regent, praying him to recommend to his Ministers to take into their serious consideration the state of Ireland at large. The evils under which that country view of the enemy; and he would ask, what was Inhoused separated and dismitted the people from their Government more than the inhabitants of any other nation in Europe; and he had travelled through most of them. They were evils of such | it? As he was the for to neutrality, ought not we to magnitude, that few people had an adequate idea of have fostered and cherished it wherever it was to be them. They went to affect every part of the Constitution-even that sacred part, which, if purely supported, was the enry and admiration of surrounding countries-" the Trial by Jury."-Should it be found necessary, at some future period, that the the advantage of trade? Those at the mercy of our Meeting should take into its consideration the propriety of a Petition to the Prince Regent, if the two Houses of Parliament rejected the claims of the Cathelics, then he should earnestly hope, that some other means might be devised and pointed outthat sogneity sufficient might be found in the Re- Or ought we not rather to have looked to a variou gent's Councils, to adopt some expedient, by which | divided from us by the ocean; a nation of considerathe exils that at present bore so heavily on Ireland might be effectually done away.

Mr Tighe said, his intention was not to more any Address on that day; he had merely thrown out the suggestion for the consideration of the Meeting. He another purpose, he could not regularly make such a proposition; but, as the influence of Ministers sought to attain, he thought an Address, intimating to his Royal Highness the propriety of appointing such Ministers as would support the Catholic claims, or beseeching him to impress upon the minds of Ministers the necessity of assisting them, would have a good effect. The Address, he thought, might be of the following tenour: - "Strongly impressed with the necessity of removing all civil distinctions, which serve no other purpose but to produce dissension, jenlousy and disunion; and, convinced of the liberality of your Royal Highness's sendirect your Ministers to concor in removing, withof this description he thought would be of service.

was called for the purpose only of precuring names | maining; and sorry was he to observe, from some to the Petition, they could not, in his opinion, entertnin a second subject.

Sir John Newport said, the Meeting being called for a specific object, it would be scarcely fair to call on Gentlemen to proceed to the consideration of another measure, although intimately connected with the main object. Should a Petition be transmitted from the other side of the water, Gentlemen

The Meeting then, on the motion of Sir John Newport, adjourned to Monday, the 6th day of Committee,

Dakes-Bedford and Devonshire

Marquises—Downshire and Lausdowne. Early-Derby, Donoughmore, Moira, Fitzwilliam Bessborough, Temple, Darnley, and Upper Ossory Lords-Ponsonby and Muskerry.

The Right Hon. Henry Grattan, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Tighe, Mr. S. Tighe, Mr. R. La Touche, and Mr. Prondergast.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. BROUGHAM roso for the purpose of call-

ing the attention of the House to the subject of the

Orders in Council. He was aware he had to address

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL

a number of persons entertaining a variety of opinions, yet all agreeing in this one point, that the voice of the country was raised as if in distress. To all these ratious classes he now addressed himself, and called on them to accord with him in this proposition, that the voice of the country ought to be to tell their country their distresses were not to be listened to .- [Hear!] The system of the Orders in Council professed, and had, from its origin, professed to be in its nature retaliatory. What then was the system of the enemy on which it was meant to retaliate? This ought to be their earliest inquiry. Their measure, as described by Lord Bathurst, was purely of retaliation-it was " a reflex measure," said on excellent Judge (Sir W. Scott), most concerned in cases arising out of its execution to counteract that system of the enemy, which might be traced from all the proceedings of his Government, from the time of the Revolution, to be a aystem of hostility against trade l' It was true, that after the elation of some victories, our enemy had, in the moment of pride, declared that he wanted | from our enemy. For it was the same thing, wheships, colonies, and commerce; but, when awaken- I ther the produce wanted by France was permitted

ed from his vision by some British naval victory, he to be experted direct to France, or to the north of

will have France a nation of soldiers and peasants." ford that belief to his assertions, or the assertions of his new-made Princes or Dukes, on this as he micht on other subjects. This, then, was the system and the counteracting system natural for us to adopt Should it not have been, as he was desirous of an nihilating trade, to be equally anxious to encourage found, and not have chosen to retort his own injustice on himself, rather than consult our own interests? But again, which were the neutrals whom enemy; at the mercy of France for their very existence, and, in fact, in substance as in name, an integral part of that empire. Were these the description of neutrals we ought to have favoured; those near us as enemies, and near our enemies as friends? our sphere of action, and not interfering with us; a nation, which spoke the same language, which was derived from, and which towards us must be harmwas aware, that, as the Meeting had been called for less-which could, indeed, in no manner of way be dangerous to us, unless by our own measures we drove her prematurely to array herself in that force which, must have great effect on the object which they but for these measures, she would not have assumed, perhaps for centuries? Ought we not to have looked to America and selected that power to be our faroured neutral, which, even in the lowest article of manufacture, could not be our rival in the market? Ought

we not to have preserved the best terms with herto have given ber no just ground of quarrel, and have done nothing to stain her neutral character? But it was lamentable to consider how much the everse has been pursued. We had not attempted to conciliate America-we had shewn no respect to neutrality; but, on the contrary, we had timents, and your ardent wishes for the welfare of resorted to a line of conduct most hostile to neutrathe Empire-we entreat your Royal Highness to lity, and brought matters to such a crisis as to force Neutrals to take either one side or the other, and beout delay, the disabilities under which the Roman | come Belligerents. It was not his object now to en-Catholics of Ireland at present labour." Something | ter into the subject of the negociations between the countries. He rejoiced to think they were still The Marquis of Lansdowne said, as the Meeting | pending. This was one of the few hopes now reexpressions lately dropped from a respectable source of information, that the hope of a favourable termination was not very strong. Such being the Orders in Council, he called on the House to recollect their effects for the first year and a half, till they were new modified. In 1808, our exports to the Continent fell short of the exports of 1807 by £10,000,000, and te America £5,000,000 - being, would then have an opportunity of supporting and I upon the whole, independent of the rast quantity of exports to Buenos Ayres and South America generally, which he believed he could show were not of a nature to be very advantageous, a deficiency of April, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the | £15,000,000-at the same time it was well known that great distresses prevailed throughout the coun-Amongst the signatures to the Petition we ob- try, and the Gazette was overrun with the annunciwas found necessary, on the 26th April, 1809, to new modify the Orders in Council, and by this nodification, the whole principle on which they had before been founded was changed. The Order so altered was the only one now in force. By it was substituted a limited blockade, to the universal exclusion before attempted—a blockade from the Ems, in the North, to Orbitello, in Italy. By this, then, they at once got rid of all the principle on which the Orders in Council were originally defended, and which, if the Gentlemen opposite gare up, he would assert, they had described the only ground on which they had ever been able to argue that they were advisable. The originally declared intention and design of these Orders was to cripple French commerce, and try the came of which country could the longest stand out against privation and nconvenience. They were meant to force Bonaparte, by distress, to change that anti-commercial system he had adopted; and, for this purpose, not only was colonial produce to be refused to him, but even bark for the use of his hospitals .- [Hear.]heard by its Representatives, and that they ought not | But the Orders in Council of 1809 entirely deserted this rigid system. They said, indeed you shall not take cotton to France or Holland; but to any port north of the Ems, you are at liberty to export t; they said, you shall not send to Toulon, or even Genoa, coffee and sugar, but to Orbitello, which is a few leagues beyond the latter port, you may send as much as you please, and afterwards it may be carried contraband coastways to any port in

the question was, whether the proper time for that and would not content himself with contending, that | Orders in Council was allke given up. He would, I stated, by which the difference of exportation purpose had yet arrived? They were then met on Bonaparte was actuated alone to make these sacri- he knew, be told that it was in consequence of the peared to amount to \$\int_{15,000,000}\$. Now that it was in consequence of the peared to amount to \$\int_{15,000,000}\$. Now that it was in consequence of the peared to amount to \$\int_{15,000,000}\$. Now that it was in consequence of the peared to amount to \$\int_{15,000,000}\$. the business of petitioning the Legislature; and, he fices of trade out of hostility to us; but that he pressure that this exportation was allowed, and cialvalue, as appeared from these papers, of these conceived, he was warranted in observing, that, was even influenced by an actual hostility to com- that in 18:0 we had experted an incredible ports of the corresponding three quiters of 180. merce itself. This principle was proved by a multi- quantity of goods. In this point, they on his and 1811, were-of 1810, \$27,000,000, and tude of facts, but cossidir from Boraparto's and side were answered by a kind of opigrammatic 1811, only £16,097,000; by a falling of PH 000,000 of exports of British manufactures: swers to the merchants of Bourdeaux and of Ham- assertion, and when they reproached the Orders one year. To this if he added, as he was entitled burgh, when they complained of their commercial in Council for the distress of tride, they were distress. He told the latter, that the day for trade to'd that they had secured to them all the trade to do, one-third of the other quarter, not contain two Houses of Parliament in due course, and wait had gone past, and was not to be recalled; and to that was left. But this exportation of 1809 ed in the returns, it would make a grand total a for the event. If it did not please them to grant re- the former be said, 6 I will have no trade, but I be additional was not deducible from the pressure deficiency of from 14 to 15 millions of official rates. of 1808; on the contrary, he referred those who lee, or of about 21 millions of real value. The did not seem to correspond with the cheers he had As for his power to accomplish his purpose, and ut- Persintained this doctrine to the selectes which had received from the opposite side when he alluded to terly to destroy commerce, he was not inclined to af- I taken place in 1810, by which Bonaparte had at the facts of the case. [Hear !] - But he would be one sticke made himself master of from 2 to 10 naswored that though in comparison with 1810 millions of British property, which he added to his the exports had fallen off, it was not us too with tressure. This alone was a sufficient explanation regard to other years. When compared to 1809. of his apparent relaxation or deviation from his fahowever, the deficiency was only 2 millions less vontite system; this would well account for the deputure from his Decrees for a few moments, to as in the corresponding three quarters of that yeu enable Britain, at a few small ports in the North | and of 1811, it amounted to about 9 millions. But then they were driven back to 1808, the worst and South, to pour in so rast a quantity of her proporte, which he might appropriate to himself by a year, as he had already shewn, that this counter ever san. [Hear! hear!] -Between this year single act. What would we have said if we had taken such a treasure in one moment? Why, it which, compared with 1807, was minus 15 millions, the comparison of 1811 was as 16 millions to imounted by two millions to more than we had tak-18 millions, or about 2 millions and a half of real we should have allowed to participate with ourselves | on in eighteen years of war from Spaciards, from value deficient in the latter year. As for the im-French, from Danes, from Dutch allies, and from portation, during the period he had been contract. Toulon, in trust for the Reval Family of France, and passed together under the title of Droits of the he conceived himself to be warranted in assuming. Admiralty. Again, he would ask, how it happenthat it had fillen off in a like proportion with the ed, after the Orders in Council were thus pared down, that the friends of these Orders could justify their relaxation still further, and to a greater de-In 1809, to the amount of £8,000,000 was exported gree? The Orders, in their most extended sense ble strength; the only nation on the earth, besides | and intention, having been abandoned, it was exi-Britain, free from the domination of France, out of | dent that those on a Fraited scale did not lead to a repeal, or to the pretended repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. This appeared from the conduct of | ceding year. This apparent prosperity so little acthe enemy. That very repeal, or pretended repeal, was accompanied by measures still more hostile to that prying and inquisitive men, who would not pig commercial intercourse, as the importation of cot- their faith to Mr. Irring's figures, began to suspect ton was virtually prohibited by the imposure of an that this rast superflux of exportation nent to a exerbitant duty, and the Colonial produce, sugar and coffee, was seized and burned. Thus, it ap peared, that the hestile system of Britain, to compel Bonaparte to relax, had not accomplished that bject; for, instead of relaxing, every new step he ook erioced a greater hatred to commerce than importation of the following year, which, in fact, any which preceded. All our forcing system then, had been unavailing; even that part which included the article of back had been of no effect. That article, which Gentlemen opposite, the blazoners of the criminality of Bonaparte, the accusers of that person of all inhumanity, in not only destroying his prisoners in cold blood, but in organing his own wounded soldiers in their hosnitals, that article which they had refused to furnish him with, thinking then an appeal to his tender feelings would be successful, ... [Hear.]-It was strange to observe, that when men got so entangled in theory, even facts would not change their settled pinions .- A cry of Hear, hear, from the Ministerial side. | -Did the Gentlemen opposite challenge him to enter into facts? However unwilling he was to trespass longer than he could belp on the patience of the House, he would meet them in this way also. He would meet them as shortly as he could, only previously remarking that the distresses prevailing throughout the country; that the petitions already resented, or these preparing, with the signatures of thousands and hundreds of thousands of suffering nanufacturers in Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, try: To the enemy they surrendered all that re-Forkshire, Dorbyshire, and parts of Scotland, as | mained of the principle of the Orders in Council, the Right Honourable Gentlemen opposite well and gave up just as much as answered his purpose knew; that the number of bankruptcies doubled in a few years; that the poor, as shean by the town | feel-they opened the trade to him, and shut it only of Lirerpool alone, increased to sixteen times their | to those neutrals who would not consent to tradeummuch as to have weekly relief | der our licenses. It was consistent with our tro afforded to 16 or 17,000, over and above the ordinary paupers; that all these facts would bear him out in his argument against the Gentlemen opposite, I the enemy's. But by the present system we only eren if negatived by the Custom-house Returns, on which they relied so much -- at all events, this extreme discrepancy was a good ground for going into inquiry and investigation .- Hear.] - For, after all, if the House saw, which it was impossible not to see, that a great increase of distress had ensped-that the number of failures had increased in | ed directly as our enemy desired. The effect or our two years from 1000 to upwards of 2000that hundreds of thousands of manufacturers, in all parts of the country, were embodying their complaints in the shape of Petitions; what availed it, that, by showing a bit of paper from Mr. Irving, the Gentlemen opposite could contend, that these distresses were all imaginary—that even the truc-Gazette hed, and bankrupts were mistaken in their affairs-that the Nottingham disturbances were unreal, and that there was not, at this hour, in London, a deputation from Birmingham, to endearour to obtain the repeal of the Orders in Council?-[Hear.]-Why was it, that they should be told, the people in Warwickshire, Yorkshire, Scotland, &c. were all mistaken, for they must look to what Mr. Irving said, the saviour of the country, who, under Mr. Vansittart's Act, every March, or April, or every first of April, made a return to them, clearly proving the prosperity of the country, and that, in despite of all these appearances, we were an exporting, a flourishing, and a gay na-France. Thus, at the very time the Orders in tion? - [Hear, hear.] - The distress on which he. Council began to be felt in France, and if the system and those with him, founded their opinion, was so great, as, in many parts, to amount almost to inof driving Bonaparte by distress into mercantile terms were at all to be persevered in, it ought to have prection, while the ground for the opinion upheld n the opposite side was not so tangible, being nobeen rigorously adhered to, the Order of 1809 gard ing more than Custom-house dockets, or accounts. up that principle altogether, and set the example of that relaxation we were codeavouring to extort. He would now examine what these amounted to:

and he thought be could show that, so far from inva-

lidating his argument, they went directly to bear

iim out in his statement, and lead to the conclusion

returned with a ridity to his former and farourite sys- the Ems, or to Orbitello. There was no difference he had contended tor, even had they been of an op- If the country might not be ruined by the imper-

tem. He would even go further with this argument, in the effect, and in either case the principle of the posite nature. The return of 1808, he had already tion of a little herip. He did not bring afterny "

or unjust preferences; but they had proof before] and Heley's deops. The Doctor may be consulted [them that even a clerical error might be productive at his own house, in Water-Gruel-street, any time of serious inconveniencies. But there might be between the hours of 9 and 3. Letters must be and among these he particularly, and at some length, ling, if an optoion is required. jasisted on the advantages which might be obtained by these persons with whom Mr. Bose was in the habit of consulting, from the information they might forcet out of him, while they were pretending to I Call's Head public-house, A --- n S-(P---y) afford him information. These persons be describ- | the smallest donations will be thankfully received. ed, not as respectable Merchants, but as Jews, Agents, and Brokers; such persons as might be seen prying about Public Offices; and, if they could the M -- r makes it a condition before Lis I -- p not speak with the principal, consulting with his comes into the Cabinet thatsecretary-and, if the secretary was beyond their reach, in close confabulation with the door-keepers! By this system, also, the enemy was enabled to ascertain the exact course in which we wished our trade to run-and could accordingly take measures to prevent our receiving those articles we wanted, or disposing of those we wished to export. The last of all, and still most deplorable effect was, that produced on the national morals. He implored the tention of the House to this subject, which called last time, sanctioned this trailie, so justly describal as one of " simulation and dissimulation from beginning to end;" or, as had been expressed in Atronger terms, a beginning in forgery, continuing in perjury, and, in its end, being conversant with the most enormous frauds. The Hon. Gent, then read a clause in a license to the effect, that " the ship should be suffered to proceed, notwithstanding all her other papers should represent her as going to another neutral port." On this passage he largely commented, and expatiated on the infamy attached to the traine which it was intended to cover, and which His Majesty in Council and the Secretary of State were made to countenance, by the signature of these | known offender. licenses, 18,000 times a year. He then entered into an explanation of the system pursued under this clause, by the forgery of sets of false papers for the vessel. The foreign signatures and countersignatures, even of Napoleon and the Duke of Cadose, were all forgrd, as well as the signature of merchants, the pretended owners of the ressel and curo. The necessary seals were also fabricated and affixed, and every thing falsely done, to show, perhaps, that the ship sailed from Rotterdam, when, a point of fact, she sailed from London. All these for the were confirmed by the most selemn onths of the Captain and the crew, when examined on the Continent, in order to ascertain if their course was real. These things were done to the unutterable humiliation of British merchants, who, instead of their ancient probity and honeur, were now dorned to have the vouths in their countinghouses initiated into these shameful mysteries. -And this was the sistem substituted for what English commerce had been, converting what had been a joy and triumph into a cruel disgrace! (To be continued.)

ing, no account of it was before the House, but

exports. So much for the accounts, which, however

he contended, could not be taken as authentic tests

to Pueces Arres and South America, above the ex-

postation of 1807 and the excess of the exportation

to Europe amounted to £12,000,000 above the pre-

corded with the actual distressed state of the country.

market not ready to receive the goods; and it so

turned out, that what were sent to South America.

were not sold-and what were sent to the Continent

came to no market. And what, above all the rest,

varianted this concinsion, was, the excess of the

appeared to be the return of the exportation with

which, in the former year, we had glutted Heligo-

land, Malta, Guernser, Jersey, and other ports.

From these data it followed, that the exportation

was not to a real market, nor was the jeturn of is trin-

sic worth to the country. There were many other

difficulties in these papers, which required parole

estimony to explain, and he deemed a Committee

necessary, were it only to examine Mr. Irving, who

perhaps would tell them, that the entrance of exports

which paid no duty (of wool, for instance), were

often made merely to give a man a name on the

Exchange, and swelled the list with false entries .-

He next resumed the subject of the relaxation of

the Orders in Council by licenses, which were a

still greater abandonment of the original princi-

to of forcing Bonaparte to depart from his an-

ed in number, from 1600, in the year 1807,

to upwards of 18,000, in 1810, so as to bring

the whole foreign trade of the country under their

influence. He would examine their effects and re-

sults as to the enemy, to neutrals, and to this coun-

or enabled him to satisfy any pressure that he might

policy to engross the carrying trade, and to encou-

rage our marine, while we endeavoured to depres

encouraged such neutrals as were under the dominion

of the enemy, Pappenburghers, Embdeners, Olden-

burghers, &c. who were altogether French; and it

eas absurd to think they conformed to our regula-

tions; on the contrary, it was well known, that,

furnished and protected with our licenses, they trad-

marine had been equally dangerous. Here the Ho-

ourable Gentleman intered into a statement of fi-

ures, to show that the number of seamen under

neutral flags had increased, since 1806, from twee

y-nine thousand to sixty thousand, and their ton

age in the same proportion, while there had bee

great falling off in British shipping and scame

my in seamen, a species of force which his con

cription could never form; and this too at the ca-

cuse of ourselves and a neutral State (America)

aturally friendly to us. With respect to the effect

f this relaxation by licenses or England, it was an

interference in trade by the Executive Corem

ment, systematically, and every day in the year;

it also afforded a fund for morning lucubrations for

the Doard of Trade, in assorting the various cargod

they would allow to be exported. Here the He

Gentleman entered into an ironical description (

the office of the Vice-President of the Board e

Frade (Mr. Rose), whom he represented, from hi

ribits, as very unfit for the duties of that situa

as the Hon. Gent. near him (Mr. Whatton) we

like, what he had lately turned out to be, an er

poet .- [A laugh.] - He gave a Indicrous descrip

tion of the Vice-President's labours, in asserting

the various cargoes, and settling whether he wee

permit the exportation of cotton-twist, wool, nais

and sciestis, in one ressel or would probabit?

pails or the scissars-or take into his consideral

n-nnd as unlike the character of a great trade

He reprobated this affording strength to our en

commercial system. The liceuses had increas-

FROM A LONDON PAPER.] Sig. The following Cross Readings may amuse some of the daily admirers of your Paper; they actoally took place a few days ago, at old Mrs. Doborth Dirzy's, whose chamber maid usually reads the Newspipers to her. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CROSS READINGS.

Tom Seibnight. Hackber Teb 55, 1812.

"Last week, as a fat lesty gentleman, not a hundred miles from P-II M-II, was coming out of his house in apparent good health, he was seized-By the constable, and instantly con reved to Hertford jail, where he now lies in the desest configement and double ironed; permission has been granted him to see some of his old comproions, in hopes of his being induced to give up his accomplices; however, he declares that he i unable to face them at this moment.

We understand the M. sof H. has been at last persuaded to accept the high office

" ---- Valet, or upper servant, where the wages are good, and perquisites allowed. He his a large family, who are handy men, and willing to undertake any jobs in the House, or out of the

" His R. H. the P ----- R ----- t baschewn great prudence and exemplary wisdom in not accepting the services of the " Friends of his early life," as he is now fully aware that-

The unfortunate, weak, and mis guided monarch, Charles II, owed all his misfortunes to the latat advice of mistresses and minions. How happy the people of this country now are, who live in days when such fatal events cannot beful there " Lord C ---- h has certainly accepted the of-

fice of Sec -- w of S -e, and means to prosecute the war in Spain with redoubled vigour; his L-p has engaged to send twenty thousand troops toby all the military in that country.

" Report mendious that L-d Vis -t S. his written a letter to the Rt. Hon, S-r P. in which he endeavours to feel the pulse of the Minister as to his own services being accepted in any way that may be most likely to administer comfort to his diseased country, by which its intestine commotious may be relieved, it wounds healed, and to purge it of those bad humours which now corrode and fester its body politic. As yet, we do not undustand that any positive amover has been

" ---- Dr. S.lemon, the efficacy of "Norm. He is the only vender of Brugge's pills, | pla."

" The E -1 of C --- n certainly retires-

The distresses of this poor man and his family may be ascertained by inquiring at the at It is now confidently asserted that I -d V - t C-h has not taken office, and that

" _____ A reasonable trial is to be granted, when a fair price will be given, provided he is warranted sound. For further particulars, inquire of Paddy O'Rafferty, ostler, at the sign of the Archer with two strings to his bow, Wh-t-II. -N. B. A few Irish cattle to be disposed of.

"The E-- of C****** has been most anxious in his solicitations to the P-e R-t and the M .-- r, to become L-d S-d of the H--d who lost his forefinger in stealing tousted cheese out of a rat-trap."

" One of the racant Blue Ribbons, rumour says, is destined for the E-I of L---I

He is a thin, ill-looking man, about 45 years of ago, wears his own hair loose about his head, was dressed in a blue-coat, and generally wears nankeon breeches; he has gone by various names, and frequently changed his situation; it is supposed that he is not absolutely hired to his present master, but only on a realting job. He is frequently seen at a public house, in W-t-r. No grenter reward will be offered, as he is a well-

"The aboninable tricks, outrages, and depredations which have been for such a length of time practised upon the public, to the disgrace and scandal of these who administer justice in the Metropois, hare at last awakened the energy of the Police Magistrates, and they are now employing all their Runners to apprehend and bring to punishment that ery notations character---

" The E-l of Y-h, on whom the refulgent beams of Pr-c-ly farour so brightly hine, will shortly, we trust, he clerated to the high situation which such services so justly merit.

" The E-lof W-d is not to keep his ofice; he is about to retire from the elegant and polished circles of fashion, of which he has for so many years been the ornament; in future be means to enjoy the otiam cum dignitate, which be will find in a country life, and the society of ----

" Two young ladies, who are willing to engage in a mobleman's or gentleman's family as governesses or leachers. They can instruct persons of all ages in the modern languages and the study of the graces, as well as in elocution, dancing, the fine arts, &c. &c. Inquire for P. Q. R. at Mrs. Diana Truss's, No. 22, New Road.

" We can assure the public that the Chancellor has no thoughts of resigning; on the contrary, he has within these few days given orders for himself and his attendants. that all the---Old hats may be made to look as

good as new, shoes mended, coats turned so as to appear with the gloss on, and every article in the way of dress done up in the best manner, by me, John Saveall, Chancery-lane.

" Wanted, some second-hand suits of black."

Waterford Chronicle.

TUENDAT, MARCH 10.

There is no point in the present state of the Bar rish Empire to which the term important, in its highest and most comprehensive signification, may not e applied with the most perfect truth and accuracy. out the situation of her commercial and manufacturng interests, in particular, presses itself upon pubcattention with claims of irresistible force and even formidable import. The debates, in both Houses of Parliament, on that great and momentous subject, almost wholly occupy the Loxons Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday, and that, too, to an House. Inquire for Mr. Jeremiah Sneak, at the extent far beyond our limits, and not to be compass privite door of the Feathers Hotel, M-r | ed but by postponements, for which we have to solirit the indulgence of our renders, and for which, we are confident, the magnitude of the details will be a sufficient apology. The debate in the Lords will be found in our last page, but we regret to say, that the recent irregular arrival of the mails reduced us to the necessity of giving it in a very uninteresting and imperfect form. The discussion in the Commons. owever, when its insertion shall be completed, will be a full recompense for this deficiency, as it has reached us in an ample and authentic form. Mr. BROUGHAM moved, that a Select Committee be apointed, to inquire into the state of the manufactures. and commerce, as affected by the Orders in Council and the License Trade. After a long discussion, ----Their graves: they will be followed | distinguished for great talents and extensive informaon, the House divided, when the numbers stood thus :- For the Motion -111 - Against it -216. It was, consequently, negatived by a Majority of 72. In the course of the debate, Lord MILTON and Lord G. L. Gowin complained of the difficulty of access to the PRINCE REGIST. for the constitutional purnose of presenting Petitions from the People. On this point, a London Paper makes the following obervations—" We wish to see a British Princi. in the eyes and the hearts of his subjects. A Britri it Paince must despise the desputs of the East, who live shot ep in their Scraglios, leaving the people at the mercy of their minions, and, despising These tredicines is too well-known to need any en- | them, he cannot be contaminated by their exam-

cher preserves, besides those of granting licenses: post paid. Please to enclose a 11. note, and a shill to an abridged view of such general subjects ave LEY, Right Hou, Mr John New Port, Hou, G. ARD WEILESLEY, son to the Marquit WELexper, has resigned his seat at the Treasure by his Father . but no such step was taken by the learly to ascertain what his conduct would be on pectation. the approaching discussion of the Catholic Claims. His reply to this extraordinacy demand was such as became the dignity of an independent subject of the BRITISH Constitution, and as entitles him to an high and illustrious rank amongst the virtuous friends of his Country. He expressed a wish to reserve his For, as Mr. Aircustle says in Foote's opinion, to consider the question as an open one, longly for their consideration, before they, for the Comedy, " I remember him well, he was a fellow upon which he might vote according to his own senarguments connected with it, and the new and seri- | perous circumstances daily disclosed, might make upon his mind. Mr. WELLISLEY is young in the trade of politics, but he has placed the rectitude of his intentions beyond all doubt, and laid a firm foundation for future confidence and exteem. What has been the result? Precisely such as might have been expected from the present Ministers. Mr. WELLES-LEY received an intimation, that his resignation would be acceptable, and that it was EXPECTED! We have before spoken in plain and unreserved terms of the little value to be attached to the pretended course of independence, on the part of the present Servants of the Crown, whose existence was admitted by Mr. PERCEVAL, and boasted of by Lord Cas-TLIREAGH as the glory of his life. The fate of Mr.

> Pages papers, to the 27th of last month, had been received in London, but the only intelligence of moment which they conveyed related to the capture of PENSICOLA, a strong fortress on the const, to the South-west of Torrosa, which Sucher left behind him, when he advanced against the army of General BLAKE. By this acquisition, the whole coast of Valencia, as far as Aucant, had fallen into the hands of the French. The enemy was in notion for the latter city, and expected, in a few days, to be underit's walls. The wreck of BLAKE's army was that up in it, and it had received some supplies and reinforcements from CADIZ.

Wellesley speaks volumes to the People-Let

them ponder it well!

The report of peace between BRITAIN and Swr-DEN, circulated lately with so much confidence, now appears to be destitute of foundation. BERNADOTTE. vielding in some degree to the distresses of the people, may have connived at a little secret trade, not wholly consistent with the Continental system : but in all the open acts of Government, he continues stendy and obedient to the will of BOHAPARTE.-Orders have recently been given to the Governor of GOTTENBURGH, and the Officers of Customs, to redouble their activity to prevent the importation of BRITISH merchandise, and the CARLSHAM ressels, so often spoken of, have been directed to be sold for the benefit of the Crown. Mr. PERCEVAL may close the door of the Consti-

ution against the Catholics of IRELAND, and pro-

claim their eternal exclusion from an equal participation of its blessings; but there is a spirit at work which he is unable to controul, and which is more potent and more irresistible than the voice of kings and the strength of armies. The march of TRUTH and BEASON may for a time be impeded in their progress. of where is the example in the ages, that have rur heir course, in which they have not been finally necessful and victorious? There is no such example. Those mighty agents in the affairs of human life gatherforce and vigour as they advance, and at last start forth to view in that resplendent glory, which consigns to everlasting oblivion the obstructions against which they have been obliged to contend. Such, in every former period, has been the issue of this warfare, and such will it continue to be to the end of time In the whole of it's history, too, there is one uni orm feature to which the enemies of TRUTH and REASON have always forgotten to attend, till attenion could in no shape avail them. Hostility is the soil in which TRUTH and REASON grow up, and arrive at their full and perfect harvest. These obervations, which we have not room to illustrate, pply with peculiar and conclusive force to the laims of the Catholic Body. Every hour that passes is the herald of some new accession to this great ause-of accessions which combine in their character the most splendid talents and the purest patriotism of which the British Empire can boast. We at present allude particularly to the Meeting which ook place at the Thatched House Tavern, London, and whose proceedings are reported in another part of our paper. That Meeting was not a measure of political opposition to the views of Government out the result of a conviction, deeply and sincerel elt by the illustrious men of whom it was composed hat the safety of their country is involved in the atainment or rejection of the object which induced them to assemble. They are all connected by proerty with IRELAND, and we have no besitation in wing, that it is impossible to bring together a Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen more emident. qualified, either by integrity, or by wisdom, to adge of the real interests of the Nation at large .-The number present amounted to about one hundred. mongst whom the following names have been ommunicated to the public. Earl FITZWILLIAM was in the Chair; a Committee of seven was appointed to procure signatures to a Potition, praying for | Waterford.

Pressed, as we are, by a great extent of matter; I the repeal of the disabilities that affect the Catholic we must, for the present, oreclook some articles of | Body. The seven are-Duke of Davonsman, local and minor moment, and confine ourselves | Marsinis of Downsitter, Earls Motex and Danait is necessary to notice. Amongst these last, PONSONRY, and ROBERT LATOUCHE, Esq. with the first that merits attention, and it does so in power to add four more to their number. There no common degree, is the following. Mr. Rich- were present, besides the above, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Earls Essex, DERRY, FORTESCUE, Upper Decory, Donorghmore, Lords Dillor. Board, and racated his seat in Parliament. These CLIPPEN, TENELE, HENRY FITZGERILD, and resignations were, in some measure, anticipated, in Muskriers. The Marquis of Street, amongst maonequence of the political line of conduct adopted by others, has signed the Petition, and it was believed, that the Marquis Wetterster would also Gentleman himself, nor was such a step ever in his give it the sauction of his name. Such is the procontemplation. During the course of last week, | gress of liberality, and such the prospects, on which however, an application was made to him, in order the Catholics may indulge with even sanguine ex-

The London Journals of Thursday and Friday remain due.

On Thursday last, Darby Dwyer, of Althorstille, near Dungaryan, was committed to the County Goal, under the warrant of Thomas Macquire, Pag. to take his trial at the ensuing Assigns, on't charge of being one of the party who attacked the house of timents, and according to the impression which the 1 the Barony Constable, as formerly stated in this pa-

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MARCH 9.

ARRIVED, 7th-St. Laurence, Skinner, Dartmouth, ballast Parker, Murray, Oporto, salt; Draper, Irving, Pub lin, provisions, Cork; Harriot, Hanna, Liverpool,

8th-Earl Leicester Packet.

7th-Active, Tell, Bristol, pork, fruit, &c. 8th-Clara, Field, Portsmouth, wheat; Roschill, Goodridge, Lishon, wheat and barley: Draper, Irving, Cork and Barbadoes, provisions: Harriot. Hanna, Galway, white salt i Hopewell, from Liverpool, Evans, m. goods, Cork : Hope, Bartlett-and Litona, Anderson, before mentioned. Wind-W. N. W. at 8 a. m.

NEW SEEDS.

RICHARD FENNESSY.

Nursery and Seedsman, Barronstrand street, ESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has this day arrived to him, per the Mary, Capt. T. Hour, from London, a general Supply of new KITCHEN-GARDEN and FLOW, R SEEDS-Red and White CLOVER and TRE OUbest Spring VETCHE Pacey's Perennial hYE-GRASS-new BIRD SEEDS-SPLIT PRASE, &c. &c. He has also landed this day, from the Dispotch, direct rom America, a Parcel of prime new Red CLO AR,

Orders for Trees or Seeds made up with the strictest Attention, and at the lowest Prices. Waterford, March 10, 1912.

> TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT ONE D'CLOCK THIS DAY, AT THE EXCHANGE. For the benefit of the Underwriters,

THIRTY DOZEN PAIRS OF BELLOWS. Damaged by salt Wotor in the Bettery, Captain Sto-JOHN FITZPATRICK. Auctioncer. Waterford, March 10, 1812.

TO COVER MARES THIS SEASON. AT BALLYLEGAT, NEAR WATERFORD, THE HIGH-BRED, STRONG HORSE,

YOUNG CHAMPION. The is six years old, 16 hands high, with sinew and hone in proportion—He was heed by Co-I and bone in proportion.—He was bred by Coonel Luan, got by Champion (who was bred by Lord DARLINGTON), and was a true fleet Runner. His Dam. Brown Fanny (a good King's-plate Mare), by Maximin, Grand-dam by Tattersall's Highfluer. Greitgrand dam by Matchem, on Gimerack & Dam. Champlon was got by Potatoes. Dam by Highflyer, won the Derby and St. Leger Stakes (see Calendar, 1800), and was supposed to be the best Horse in England, when he broke down running a match for One Thousand Guineas at York.—YOUNG CHAMPION is own brother to Challenger and to Marcellus—he never start ed for a Plate until last year, when, after covering 50 Mares, and having but three weeks training, I won four Plates, carrying very high weights, and running with fresh horses each day-(see Calendar for Tramore and Lismore Meetings, 1811) - Thorough-bred Marcs six Guineas-all others three ; Froom a Crown. Any Gentleman wishing to tre the blood of this promising Horse (now considered the best blood in Ireland) should send in time, as he is limited to 20 Mares. Money to be paid before serrice, and it is hoped no Person whatever will be ofended at having his Mare sent back, as the Horso all not be led out of the stable until paid for. 63 GOOD GRASS, and Care taken of Marcs, at

one Shilling per Night. March 10, 1815 AMBROSIO

WILL COVER MARES THIS SEASON, AT MOUNT-LOPTUS, COUNTY OF KILKENNY: Bred Marcs. Eight Guineas-Half-bred, Four Guineas.

HE is the best bred Son of Sir Peter Teazle, out of Tulip, by Damper. His Dam by Eclipse. Grand-dam Rarity, by Matchem, out of Snapdragon. Snap, out of a Regulus Marc, by Mr. BARLET's hilders, out of an own Sister to the two True Blues. He is a beautiful Horse, dark hav, without any white; near sixteen hands high, but stands on short legs, and is equal to any weight; is of the most doile temper and strong constitution, and is in great bloom and vigour, and a sure Foal-getter. He has won upwards of Eight Thousand Guineas at Newmarket and other Race-courses in England, and has produced some excellent Runners there

62 A FIELD, HAY, and CORN for Mares. March 10, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed on, KITHERT OGETHER OR SEPARATELY,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in LITTLE BAR-RONGIRAND-STREET, as lately occupied by Mr JAMES O'NEILL, and his under Tenants, containing a front to said street about 66 feet, and running backwards about 133 feet .- Also, the House now oc cupied by Mr. Michage Powga, Baker, together with the Bake-house and Concerns in the rere there of.-Proposals to be made to William Barron, of Carrickbarron, Esq. or to GEORGE IVIE, Attorney, Pebruary 22, 1812.