Major Dickson conducted the details of the ar- I let Batt. 92d Foot, I lieutenant wounded. tillery service during this siege, as well as upon former occasions, under the general superintendance of Lieut-Colonel Framingham, who, since the absence of Major-General Borthwick, has commandrd the artillery with this army. I cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during this siege, particularly Lieut.-Colonel Robe, who opened the breaching batteries, Majors May and Holcombe, Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Bouchier, of the Royal Artillery ; Captain de Rettberg, of the King's German Artillery; and Major Tulloh, of the Portu-

Adverting to the extent of the details of the Ordnance department during this siege, to the difficulty of weather, &c. with which Major Dickson had to contend, I must mention him most particularly to your Lordship.

The Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's departmenta rendered me erery assistance on this occasion, as well as those of my personal Staff; and I have to add, that I have received reports from the General Officers commanding divisions, of the assistance they received from the Officers of those departments attached to them, the greatest number of whom and of their personal Staff are wounded.

In a former dispatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport; these difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do General Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to report, that he, and the troops under his command, have made every exertion, and have done every thing in their power to contribute to our suc-

Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st instant, with all the troops which he could collect in Audalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under Gen. Drouet, on the 3d, and he arrived at Llerena on the 4th. had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; and I requested Lieut .- General Sir Thomas Graham to retire gradually, while Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill should do the same from Don Benito, and the upper parts of the Guadiana.

I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patroled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre.

None of the Army of Portugal have moved to

According to the last reports which I have received to the 4th instant, on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops between the Agueda and the Con, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 3d. Brigadier-General Trant's division of militin had arrived on the Coa, and Brigadier-General Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieut.-General the Conde D'Amarante was on his march, with a part of the corps under his command, towards the

I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded from the 31st of March, and in the assault of Badajos, and a return of the ordnance, small arms, and ammunition found in the place; I will send returns of the provisions in the place by

the next dispatch. This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Canning; whom is beg leave to recommend to your protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison and the colours of the Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be Inidet the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had (Signed)

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wallington, dates Camp at Badajos, April 8, 1812.

My Loan-It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well.

I have had great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid to them by Mr. M'Gregor, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the Medical Gentlemen under his direction; and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion, will not eventually be great. I have the honour to be, &c. WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Eilled, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. at the Siege of Ba dojos. from the 31 st of March to the 2d of April, 1812,

Head-Quarters, Badajos, April 3, 1812. Royal Artillery, 3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 licutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded. 2d Batt. 5th Foot, 3 rank and file wounded.

1st Fatt. 7th Foot, 4 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded. 1st Batt. 23d Foot, I rank and file wounded 3d Batt. 27th Poot, 2 rank and file wounded. 2d Batt. 34th Foot, 1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file 1st. Batt. 48d Foot. S rank and file wounded. 1st. Batt. 45th Foot. 1 licutenant killed, 1 scricant,

2 rank and file, wounded. 1st Batt. 48th Foot, 1 rank and file killed.

1st. Batt. 52d Foot, A sericant wounded. 5th Batt. 60th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

14th Foot, I serjeant wounded. 77th Foot, 1 rank and file killed: 3 rank and file 2d Bath 83d Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. 1st Batt. 88th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 3 rank

94th Foot, I lientenant, I rank and file, wounded. 1st Batt. 95th Foot, 1 rank and file wounded. 3d Batt. 95th Foot, 2 rank and file killed; 4 rank

Duke of Brunswick Ools, 1 rank and file wounded. and file wounded. Total British loss, 1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file, killed: 1 captain, 4 hentenants, 4 serjeants, 44

rank and file, wounded. Total Portuguese less, I captain, 12 rank and file killed: 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 51 rank and file.

Total British and Portuguese loss, 1 captain, lieutenant, 28 rank and file, killed; I captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 95 rank and CHARLES STUART, M. G. and A. G.

Teturn of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, at the Siege of Badajos, from the 6th to the 7th April, 1812, inclusive. Head-Quarters, Camp before Badajos,

April 8, 1812. Royal Artillery, 1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; I captain, 12 rank and file, wounded. General Staff, 1 captain killed ; 5 general staff, 3 majors, 6 captains, 2 lieutenants, wounded. Royal Engineers, 2 lieutenants killed; 2 captains,

I lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded. 3d Batt. Royal Scots, 2 lieutenants wounded. 1st Batt. 4th Foot, 1 captain, 1 lieutemant, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 8

licutenants, 3 conigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer. 164 rank and file, wounded. 2d Batt. 5th Foot, 1 major, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign. serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded

1st Batt. 7th Foot, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenants colouel, 1 captain, 10 lieutenants, 11 serjeants. 108 rank and file, wounded. st Batt. 83d Foot, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed : 3 captains, 10

licutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 84 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, missing.
3d Batt. 27th Foot, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants,

123 rank and file, wounded. ld Batt. 30th Foot, 2 serjeants, 36 rank and file, killed : 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 82 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 38th Foot, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 46 rank and file, killed; I lieutenant-colonel, I major, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 serjeants, and 162 rank and file, wounded.

at Batt. 48d Foot, I lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants. S serjeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 12 lieutenants, 16 serjeants, 1 drummer 238 rank and file, wounded. d Batt. 44th Foot, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 35 rank

and file, killed: I licutenant-colonel, S captains, ? lieutenants. 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 80 1st Batt. 45th Foot, 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed : 3 captains, 6 lieutenants,

2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 55 rank and 1st Batt. 48th Foot, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 1 lieute nant-colonel, I major, S captains, 7 lieutenants,

4 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 116 rank and file, wounded at Batt. 50th Foot, 1 lieutenant wounded. st Batt. 52d Foot, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 scrjeants, 50 rank and file, killed: 1 heutenant-colovel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 en-

sign, 1 staff, 18 serjeants, 234 rank and file, wound-5th Batt. 60th Foot, 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed: 1 licutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 licute-

nant, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wound-74th Foot, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed: 1 lieutenant-colonel, & captains, 4 lieuten

jeants, 30 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file 7th Foot, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 2 sericants, 8 rank and file, wounded,

2d Batt. 83d Foot, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed: 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded. ist Batt. 88th Foot, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 25 rank and file, killed : 2 captains, 4 lieu-

tenants, 1 ensign. 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 96 rank and file, wounded. 94th Foot, 1 ensign, 12 rank and file, killed: 1 licutenant, 6 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt, 95th Foot, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, killed + captains, 6 licutenants, 15 serjeants, 3 drummers, 136 rank and file, wounded. 3d Batt. 95th Foot, 4 licutenants, 9 rank and file, killed; 4 licutenants, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file

wounded. Brunswick Oels, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 licutemant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded. JOHN WATERS, Licut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Recapitulation.

British loss from 3d to 5th April, 1812, 3 rank and file killed: 1 officer, 26 rank and file, wounded. British loss from 6th to 7th April 1812, 31 officers, 40 serjeants, 557 rank and file, killed; 212 officers, 153 serjeants, 12 drummers, 1945 rank and file wounded: I serjeant, 21 rank and file, missing. Total British loss, 51 officers, 40 serjeants, 500 rank and file, killed; 213 officers, 153 serjeants, 12 drummers, 1971 rank and file, wounded; I serjeant, 21 rank and file, miss-

Portuguese loss from 3d to 5th April, 1812, 1 officer 9 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss from 6th to 7th April, 1812, 8 officers, 0 serjeants, 1 drummer, 110 rank and file, killed; 45 officers, 32 serjeants, 2 drummers, 466 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file miss-

Total Portuguese loss, 9 officers, 6 serjeants, drummer, 149 rank and file, killed; 48 officers, 82 serjeants, 3 drummers, 478 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

British loss during the siege, 60 officers, 45 serjeants, 715 rank and file, killed; 251 officers, 178 serjeants, 14 drummers, 2504 rank and file, wounded; I serjeant, 32 rank and file, Portuguese loss during the siege, 12 officers. serjeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file

killed; 55 officers, 38 serjoints, 3 drummers

684 rank and file, wounded; 39 rank and file

Grand total from 18th March to 7th April, 1912, inclusive, 72 officers, 51 serjeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file, killed; 306 officers, 216 serjeants, 17 drummers, 3248 rank and file, wounded; I serjeant, 62 rank and file,

missing.
Names of the Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 31st of March to the 2d of

15th Foot, Licutenant White. Portuguese Artillery, Captain Antonio Vellez Bar-

Royal Artillery, Captain Dundas, lost an arm. King's German Artillery, Lieutenant Thiele, slightly, 84th Foot, Lieutenant Masternian, Acting Engineer severely, not dangerously. 92d Foot, Licutenant Cattenaugh, Acting Engineer,

94th Foot, Lieutenant Munroe, slightly. 21st Portuguese, Ensign Francesco de Castro, slight-Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 7th April. 1812, inclusive.

KILLED. 28th Foot, Captain Johnstone, aide-de-camp to Major-General Bowes. Royal Artillery, Captain Lathum.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenants Lacelles and De Sala-1st Bat., 4th Foot, Captain Bellingham, lieutenant

2d Batt. 5th Foot, Major Ridge. st Batt. 7th Foot, Major Singer, captain Cholwick, lieutenants Ray, Fowler, Pike. 1st Batt. 23d Foot, Captain Maw, lieutenant Collins. 3d Batt. 27th Foot, Captain Jones, heutenants Le-

vinge, Simcoe, Whyte. 2d Batt 38th Foot, Ensign Evans. 1st Batt. 40th Foot, Lieutenants Ayling and Green-

ist Batt. 43d Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, lieutenants Harvest and Taggart. 2d Batt. 44th Foot, Licutenants Unthank and Ar-1st Batt. 45th Foot, Captain Herrick, ensigns McDo-

nam. Comus. 1st Batt. 48th Foot. Captain Brooke, lieutenant Chilnald, Collins. cott, Ensign Barker. Tet Batt, 52d Foot, Captain Jones, captain Madden. captain Poole, lieutenant Booth, lieutenant Royal, 5th Batt. 60th Foot, Lieutenant Sterne.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, Captain Fry. 1st Batt. 88th Foot, Captain Lindsay, lieutenant Mansfield, heutenant M'Alpin. 94th Foot, Ensign Long.

1st Batt. 95th Foot, Major O'Hare, captain Diggle, licutenant Stokes. 3d Batt. 95th Foot, Lieutenant Hovenden, lieutenant Carey, lieutenant Allix, lieutenant Croudace. 1st Batt. 40th Foot, Mr. O'Brien, a volunteer.

WOUNDED. 77th Foot. Lieutenant-General Picton, slightly : Ma jor-General the Honourable C. Colville, severely, not dangerously. 81st Foot, Major-General Kempt, slightly.

1st Batt. 50th Foot, Major-General Walker, R

terery.
6th Foot, Major-General Bowes, severely, not dangerousty. 7th West India Regiment Foot, Major the Honoura-

ble H. Pakenhain, Assistant Adjutant-Genaral, severely, not dangerously.

Major Brooke, Permanent Adjutant Quarter-Master-

General, severely, not dangerously. 81st Foot, Captain James, Deputy Adjutant General, severely, not dangerously. severely, not usuge to my. 92d Foot, Brevet Major, M. Pherson, Brigade-Major, severely, not dangerously.

8th Foot, Captain Potter, Brigade Major, severely. 45th Foot, Capt. Campbell, brigade-major, slightly. 30th Foot, Captain Machell, brigade-major, severely Tist Foot, Captain Spottiswoode, aide-de-camp to major-general Colville, severely.

5th Foot, Captain Bennett, aide-de-camp to major-ge-50th Foot, Lieutenant Johnstone, aide-de-camp to major-general Walker, slightly. 18th Hussars, Lieutenant Harris, aide-de-camp to major-general the Honourable C. Stewart, very slight-

King a German Artillery, Lieutenaut Goeben, se Royal Engineers, Captains Nicholas and Williams,

and Licutenant Emmett, severely. 1st, Royal Scots, Licutenants Rac and O'Neil, acting

st Batt. 4th Foot, Major Faunce, slightly; captain Williamson, Wilson, Burke, and Hanwell, severe ly : lieutenant Salvin, slightly ; lieutenants Dean Brown, and Shepperd, severely; Convoy, slightly Craster, severely; Boyd, slightly; and Aley, se verely : Ensigns Rawlins and Arnold, severely. 2d Batt, 5th Foot, Captain Doyle, lieutenant J. Pen

nington, Eusign Hopkins, severely. at Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Blakency. captain Mair, licutenants St. Pol, Moses, Devey, Barrington, Lester, Russell, and George, severelicutenants Henry, Baldwin, and Knowles,

st Batt. 23d Foot, Captains Leckey and Stainforth. severely; captain Hawtyn, slightly; lieutenants Johnstone, Harrison, Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Brownson, Walker, Fielding, Whaley, Holmes, second licutemants Winyales, and Llewelyn, se

d Batt. 21th Coot, Major Erskine, (licutenant-colo nel.) captain Ward, (lieutenant-colonel.) severely; lieutenant Gordon, slightly; lieutenants A. Thompson and Radcliffe, severely; lieutenants Moore Hantey, Pollock, and Weir, slightly; Ensign Phillips, severely; Ensign Warrington, severely (since dead): Adjutant Davidson, severely. 2d Batt. 30th Foot, Major Grey (lieutenant colonel)

severely (since dead); captain Hitchin, slightly; ciptain Chambers, severely; lieutenants Bailie and Neville, and ensign Pratt, slightly. d Batt. 38th Foot, Captain Barnard, severely ; lieutenants Magill and Lawrence, slightly; ensign

Ried, severely. st Batt. 40th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, major Gillies, captain Phillips, severely; captain Bowen, slightly; lieutenants Street, Grey, Moore Turton, Butler, Miller, Authory, and Toole, so verely : Lieutenant Gorman, slightly : Ensign John-

son, severely. tst Batt, 43d Foot, Major Wells, severely : captains Ferguson and Strond, slightly : lieutenants Pollock, Ridcout, and Capell, severely; lieutenant W Freer, right arm amoutated; lientenant Oglander. left arm amputated ; lieutenant Madden, severely . Lieutenants Hodgson, O'Connell, and Cook, stightly : lieutenants E. Freer, Considing, and Bailin, so-

2d Batt. 4 tth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Calla. ton, Captains Berwick, Brugh, Jervoice, severely; Lieutenant Mead, slightly; Lieutenant Sinclair,

s werely; Ensign O'Reilly, slightly. 1st Batt. 45th Foot, Captain's Lightfoot and O'Flaherty, slightly: Lichtenants Powell, Revnett, and Metcalf, severely : Lieutenants M. Pherson, Dale, and Munroe, and Ensign Stewart, slightly; and En augu Jones, severely.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, se-

verely : Major Wilson, Captain Bell, slightly : Captain Prench, severely : Captain Turnpenny, slightly : Lieutenant Brook, severely : Lieutenants Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong, Wilson, Pountucy, slightly : Ensigns Thatcher, Johns son, Boarke, Thomson, slightly. 1st Batt, 50th Foot, Licutemant M Carthy, Acting En-

gineer, severely. 1st Batt. 52d. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, Major Mein, and Captain Campbell, severely; Captain Merry, severely (since dead); Lieutenants M. Nair. Kinlock, and York, slightly; Lieutenant Blackwood, severely; Lieutenants Davis and Royds. slightly; Lieutenants Barlow and C. Dawson, severely; Ensign Gowler and Adjutant Winterbot-5th Batt, 60th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonels Williams tom, slightly.

and Fitzgerald, and Licutenant Gilsa, slightly; Adjutant Broetz, severely. 4th Foot, Licutemant-Colonel the Honourable Power Trench and Captain Langlands, setterdy; Captain Thomson, slightly; Lieutenant Grant, severely ; Lieutenant Pattison, slightly ; Lieutenant

King, severely : Lieutenant Ironside, slightly. 7th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, slightly Lieutenant Clark, severely; Lieutenant Pennefa. ther and Adjutant Jones, slightly. 2d Batt. 83d Foot, Lieutenants Bowles, O'Neil, and Bloomfield, severely; Lieutenant Barry, Ensigns

Vavasour, Fitzgibbons, slightly; Ensign Lanc, se-1st Batt. 89th Foot, Captain Murphy, severely; Captain Peschall, very slightly : Captain Danern, slightly: Captains Colborn, Whitelaw, W. Stewart, and Ensign Gratton, severely.

94th Foot, Lieutenant Bogue, severely. 1st Batt. 95th Foot, Captains Crampton and Balvaird, severely: Captains Gray and M. Dermed slightly; Lieutenants Johnston and Gardner, severely , Limtenant l'ifzmorrice, slightly : Lieutenants Manners, M. Pherson, and Forster, severely. 3d Batt. 95th Foot, Lieutenant Macdonald, severely; Lieutenant Stewart, slightly : Lieutenant Worsley,

severely : Lieutenant Farmer. Brunswick Oels, Captain Girswald, severely; Lientenant Kunowsky, slightly. 40th Foot, Volunteer Widenham, slightly. 43d Foot, Volunteer O'Connell, severely.

45th Foot, Volunteer Percy, slightly. 83d Foot, Volunteer Illers, slightly. 95th Foot, Volunteer Lawson, slightly. 3d Regiment Line, Portuguese, Lieutenant A. de

11th ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Donnell, 91st Bri-

23d ditto, Ensign D. de Cavallo. 1st Caçadores, Lieutenant J. M. St. Valez. 3d ditto, Captain Morphew, R. W. I. R. Brit. 8th ditto, Captain de Beuning, Y. Lt. L. 8th ditto, Lieutenant Pinto de Lousao.

Wounded. 19th British Regiment, Brigadier-General Harvey, 44th ditte, Captain Peacocke, Brigade-Major, se-

Lieutenant Alvaro de Costa, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Harvey, severely. Royal British Artillery, Major Tulloch.

42d Batt. 11th Line. Major Anderson, slightly: Captain J. de Mattos, severely: Captains F. de Almeida, J. Maria, and Lieutenant J. V. de la Serda, slightly : Lieutenant's Clements, El Pinto, M. dos Santos Cebral, and Ensigns J. de Gouvoa, M. Taxary, Oliva, and J. D'Averida, severely: Eusign Gos 15th Line, Captain Thomas O'Neil (32d British), sc-Bernido, slightly.

15th Line, Ensign F. de Poulal, severely. Elst Line, Lieutenant Peruva, severely.

23d Line, Captain R. Felix, Lieutenant I. Rebocho, and Eusign J. Mendorca, sightly; Lieutenant A. Madierus, and Ensigns Pedro Re Bocho and F. Serviera, severely. cervicia, service; 1st Cagadores, Major Algeo (late 33th British): Cap

tain M. Donald (71st British), severely; and Ensign 3d ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder (late 95th British),

Major P. de Selviera, Captain I. Ignacio, Captain Dobbin (%71h British), Lieutenants M. Paxato and J. C. D'Aindarldo : Ensign J. Fexcira. 1th ditto, Captain O'Hara (17th British), Lieutenant R Carmacho, severely : Lieutenant A. Graves, En-

sign J. Joze de Almeida, slightly. 8th ditto, Captain J. F. de Magelaens, severels Lieutenant J.W. Candoso, Ensign J. Lecha, slightly Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Small Arms

found in the City of Badajoz, when taken by dust by the Allied Army under the Command of falls cellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B. on the Exeing of the 6th April, 1912. Camp before Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

Spanish Brass Guns. 9 twenty four pounders, 19 sixteen-pounders, 11 twelve-pounders, 3 nine-pounders, 12 eight-pound ders, 4 six pounders, 39 four pounders. Spanish Brass Mortars.

twelve-inch, 5 ten inch, 7 six-inch. Spanish Brass Howitzers.

Ammunition and Small Arms. 481 muskets, with bayonets, 163,000 musket-car tridges, 10 tons of loose musket-balls, 12,000 lbs. gunpowder, 23,650 twenty-four-pounder round shot, 3200 eighteen-pounder ditto, 12,847 siglenpounder ditto, 3167 twelve-pounder ditto, 22,59 eight-pounder ditto, 50 six-pounder ditto, 20.200 four pounder ditto, 311 twenty-four-pounder grapt shot, 10 eighteen-pounder ditto, 60 sixteen po der ditto, 50 sixteen-pounder case shot, 185 four pounder ditto, 150 sixtoen-inch shells filled, 16 sixteen-inch empty shells, 60 twelve-inch ditto, 165 ten-inch ditto, 100 eight-inch ditto, 75 six-inch

With a quantity of materials for making gun-off (Signed) HAVLETT FRANKMERAM.
Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery. Tis Excellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B. Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaf

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,283.

THE SUN,

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON.

by Fire, granting Annuities, effecting Assurances on Laves and Survivorships and the Endowment of Children, has appointed Mr. Assurances on Laves and Survivorships and the Endowment of Children, has appointed Mr. Assurance Brantie.

Bookseller and Stationer, and Proprietor of the Caro-

micle. their Agent for Waterford, and the adjoining

The above Society ranks amongst the oldest Insti-

tutions of the kind in the British Empire, and has al-

ways been emineally distinguished for the integrity

with which it has conducted its extensive Concerns,

and for the prompt and liberal manner in which all

Claims upon it have uniformly been adjusted. Mr.

Binner, therefore, takes the liberty of stating, that

the Public will experience the greatest facility, and

derive peculiar Advantages, from transacting Business with the SUN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE SO-

CIETY. Tables of Rates, and every other neces-

pary Information, will be furnished by him, on ap-

Mr. Nawscar, Dame-street, is Agent for Dublin,

and Mr. ODELL, Bookseller and Stationer, for Cork.

who will also receive proposals for the Society, and

By Order of the Society.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL-TRADE.

TO OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.

IN Consequence of the encrease in the prices of La-

hour, of Forage for Horses, and every Material

used in Collieries, such as Cordage, Timber, Iron-

ac. &c. the Coal Owners of the several Ports in Cumberland, viz. of Whitehaven, Workington, Harring-

ton, and Maryport, have ixtely been under the neces-

sity of advancing the price of Costs, including ever

Charge, and put on boxed Ship, from 17s, to 18s. 6d.

per Waggon, each Waggon containing & Tons. The

Ship Masters, (who, from various regulations made

in their own favour, have, in fact, been permitted

hitherto to enjoy almost the entire monopoly of the

trade of these Ports,) have, however, refused to take

toals at this advance, though so unavoidable, and,

at the same time, so trivial, as to amount only to 9d.

per Ton. There is, in consequence, the greatest de-mand for Cumberland Coal, which has already ad-

wanced 9r. per Ton in Dublin, whilst, from the ap-

prehended stoppage of the Distilleries, other Coals,

not proper for House use, are expected to full in the

same proportion.

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that the Coal
Trade of the above mentioned Ports is now open to

all Vessels whatsoever, who will be immediately load-

ed : and they may rest assured of their being well re-

They can indeed meet with no opposition of any kinds

-Refreence to be made to Thomas Scorr, Esq. Wa-

terford: or Bichino Zovenn, Esq. Treasary Cham-

N. B. The Waggons at B'hitchaven are engaged to

be of good Measure, and heaped up as formerly; and

in the Coals, which are riddled, and of the best

TO BE LET,

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FINHE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street,

and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occu-

Apply to him, At MAX and JACKED'S Compting-

N. B. The Premises may be viewed any day be-

TO BE SOLD,

A £100, arising out of the Lands of BALLYMA-CART, in the County of Waterford. For Carticulars,

suply (by letter, post-paid) to Tromas Sewaro, At-

torney, at Youghal, in Vacation-and, in Term, at

TO BE LET,

TROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

FRABE LANDS OF CARRIGANORE, containing

and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Up

wards of thirty Acres of this Farin have been highly

manured within these three Years, and a long Lease

would be given to an improving and solvent Tenant.

Proposals will be received by PRANCIS PERROSE.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

A Terra as may be agreed upon, the MILLS

DWELLING-HOTE E, and LANDS of COMPSEY, so

tuated near Ma inchose, in the County of Tipperary

mid-way between Clonnel and Kilkenny, and 94 Miles

from Carrick-on-Surr. These Mills are very advan-

tageous's circu ustanced, and contain large storage;

the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

rny Nowice. Er kenny c or John Whiten. Mulius-whome. John Steatro will show the Fremises.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH INSTALL,

FURHER HOUSE, in Parkick-struckt, in which Mis-

at said House. Waterford, March 24, 1812.

L CHAEL DORRYN BOT reades. Enquire of him.

Land, if required,

Too Tenant may be accommodated with more

March 18, 1812.

r 350 BB LET, from the 25th March Inst. for suc

nearly 13 Acres, situated on the River Suir,

Youghal, April 17, 1812.

Waterford, March 21, 1812.

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT of

Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1812.

Quality, there will be found no Slates.

pied by Anthorr Jackson.

tween Twelve and Two o'Clock.

No. 8, Great-Ship-Street, Dublin.

House, near the Bridge.

bers, Dub'in Castle.

seived by the People of all ranks in Cumberland.

give whatever information may be required.

April 30, 1812.

plication at the Chronicle-Office, Quay, Waterford.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL NEXT,

AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

DEVERAL LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD PRE-

Quay, on which a considerable sum has been lately ex-

pended. Also, a large PEW in the CATHEDRAL-

For further Particulars, apply to Enward Country

tion on the Premises. Wednesday following, the 22d

the 13th, and can be viewed from that day.

FIELDING, Auctioneer.

The Dwelling-House and Stores will be unoccupie

MAY-PARK.

sold. May-Park is beautifully situated on the Banks

Mile below the City of Waterford (The House is

sions, and Hall : excellent Bedchambers up Stairs,

with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF

FICES, two COACH-HOUSES; and STABLING for

The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished.

DISTILLERY.

His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty

Puncheons of Prime CORK WHISKEY ; and his price

for every article in the Line will be found as mode

TO BE LET.

May, Esq. at May Park, near Waterford.

for One, Two, or Three Years.

KEY, all of most superior quality.

rate as those of any other House.

Waterford, March 31, 1812.

April 20, 1812.

AY, OF WELLIAM PENROSS WATSON.

MISEs, situate in and near said City, and now

TO BE LET

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, whole of which are at present occupied by the Rev.

Application to be made by Letters, post-paid, to Mrs. STRALING, SWADIOR, or to Mr. Branin, at the Chronicle-office.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET, for three Lives, or thirty-one Years, from the 1st May next, a small, neat HOUSE, a thorough order, situate in Pascu-Lana, and adoining the Concerns of Doctor Bankun, Said House is the property of HAMPDEN HELY, Esq. Proposals to Mr. Strenkin Whight, Foulksrath Castle, Fresh-

May to declare the Tenant and give possession.

TO BE SOLD,

AS LATELY MARRED OUT.

MAQUIRE, and Doctor Wallis, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the seve-February 93, 1819. ral Lots.

BOUNTY ON POTATOES.

Alowing Resolution :-That our Treasurer, WILLIAM WRITE, shall pay s BOUNTY of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Ton on the DES, containing one Acre and four Perthes .-- Appli-FIRST TEN CARGOES of POTATOES, and TEN cation to Michael Dorsey, Bailey's-New-street, or HILLINGS per Ton on the SECOND TEN CAR-GOES that may come Coustways, and be sold at our

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW, with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such TO BE SOLD. Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have inmediate possession. Apply to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1912.

FRIAR,

this Season, at SHANAKILL, at three Guineas to posals will be received by Joseph Powen, Esq. Fentlemen, and one and a-half to Farmers, and 2s. nd to the Groom. The Money to be paid before ervice, as the Groom is accountable. He was got by Monk, his Dain by Coalheaver, her Dain by a thorough-bred Son of Old England's, her Dain by Bajazet, her Dain by Pepper, her Dain by

LITTLE PETER.

the Kilmoylor Arabian, on a thorough-bred Mare.

April 17th, 1812.

110 cover Mares this Season, the beautiful, highhred Horso, LITTLE PETER-Bred Mares 5 Guineas, all others 2 Guineas, and a Crown to the Groom. He will stand on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at John Dunn's, Midway between Kilmacthomas and Newtown, and the remainder of the Week at Prospect, near Dungarvan. He is a dark Brown Horse, 15 Hands 3 Inches high, with remarkble fine Bone and Sinew-he was got by Sir Peter Ceazle, Dam Xenia, by Challenger, Grand-dam Kantippe, by Eclipse. Little Peter was the best Runner of his Year in England; he is remarkably fruitful; and his Yearlings and Weaulings cannot be excelled, for Strength and Beauty. Good Grass for excelled, for Stronger.

Marce, at 1s. 1d. per Night.

Prospect. April 3, 1812.

TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON,

THAT BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, YOUNG SWORDSMAN, MOT by Swordsman, Dain by Old Baggot, on T Gregory's Arabian Mare, &c. &c. He is now six years old, and in great Bloom; some of his Get

(2 Application, in Writing, to be made to Time- | age of eight Months. He was never trained, nor had a gallop, of course his Constitution must be better than those severely run and physicked. He will cover at DUNGARVAN on Fridays and Saturdays: at KILMACTHOMAS on sundays and Mondays; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at JOHNSTOWN, near DRO-

Bred Marcs, Six Guinear, all others Two i Groom a Crown. The money to be paid at the time of service, as the Groom is accountable.

T DO HEREBY engage to pay the following BOUN-TIES to any Person or Persons, who shall import POTATORS into this City, for public Sale, under the

Circumstances hereafter stated : and I do furthet pledge myself to use every lawful exertion in protecting, not only POTATOES so offered for Sale, but also all other POTATOES or PROVISIONS which producing £500 per Annum—together with a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES near the shall be brought to Market : and I caution all Persons wrainst forcibly possessing themselves of any PRO-VIBSONS; either in the Market, or coming to it, as I am determined to prosecute with the utsweet Rigon of the Law, any Person of Persons so offending :-For the first CAHGO or QUANTITY of POTA-The Purchaser of the Dwelling-House may have the entire Furniture (comprising every necessary arti-cle) at a fair valuation, or they will be sold by Aucshall be brought at one time to the Market-House of Waterford, and publicly sold there,

before the first day of July next, the sum of For the second ditto as above. - -For the first Do. not less than TWENTY TONS, (2 The above Sale is adjourned to Saturday, the na above

For the second Do. - -For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than FIFTERN TONS. For the second Do. -O BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than TRN TONS, -For the second Do. . -PARK, with any quantity of GROUND that may be For the third Do. equired; or, the INTEREST in the Whole will be For the first Do. not less than FIVE TONS.

For the second Do. -

of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one For the third Do. Notice to be given to me, on the arrival of the Pomodern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a hand-some Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimentatoes, before any shall be sold out; and, if two or more Cargoes shall arrive at the same time at the Market-House, that shall be deemed the first, which shall contain the greatest Quantity, and so in proportion. Proper Peace-Officers, together with the Miseven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plantlitary, if necessary, shall attend to protect the Proed and cropped. Application to be made to Hunguay

Waterford, 25th April, 1812.

THE COMMITTEE of MERCHANTS appointed M. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RECTIFT hy the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for procurng PROVISIONS for the POOR, have come to the ING DISTILLERY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, SPIRIT of WINE and Genuine RECTIFIED WHIS

Quay, on or before the first day of 7th Month (July OF No Credit will in future be given, where the Waterford, 27th of 4th Mo. (April) 1818. quantity perchased shall not amount to Fifty Gallons.

N. B. The Treasurer last week paid One Hundred and Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Nine Pence, Bounly, on Two Cargoes from Clonakity.

HAY.

FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF WELL-SAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Edward KREERLDY, at Faithlegg.

February 15, 1812 COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS-TLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmacthemas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUT and SALMON WIER attached to the Demesue. Pro-Bake-house-lane.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

MAO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be educed to thirty; the House is very commodious, newly built, and not a Shilling to be laid out on it, with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair i an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in. Twelve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and laid down with the best and most productive grass

seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-Proposals, post paid, will be received by Josaru Powen, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FARTIN TWNAN, the Steward, will shew the premises.

Anne Mount, March 13th, 1812.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE,

In Bottles 2s. 84d. and a double Quantity for 4s. 04d NHE well-known Virtues of this invaluable Medi-L cine can be attested by a number of respectable Pamilies in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as that have been sold this year for Thirty Guineas, at the of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found many respectable Characters, as JAMES HYDE, Esq. one of his Majosty's Messengers, Dublin Castle; Rev.

G. LEYDRUM, &c. &c. To be had of Mr. Biasie, Waterford-Mr. Gon-MAN, Clonnel-and of all Venders of Patent Medi-

cines in Ireland-and also the following: Syrup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions Gowland's Lotion, for Eruptions on the Pace-Black Drep, an inimitable Preparation of Opium, 4s. 4d .-Whitehead's Essence of Mustard-Str Hans Stoane's Eye Water and Salve, 21. Wid .- Indian Arrow Root, Walbrook : and to view the Premises, apply to and Steer's Opodeldeek.

FROM THE FIRST OF JULY NEXT.

MRS. STERLING'S HOUSE, in the CHURCH'S YARD, at the Corner of Colenkus stranger, torether with the OFFICES in the rere thereof, the

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

N. B. Mr. Warour will attend in Carrick on and

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN, in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and ten of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference to any Person. Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Colence STREET. lately occupied by Mrs. VINCENT, with a large walled-in GARDEN at the rere thereof.

Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereso ad-

joining, being now in the possession of Mr. Assort.
Also, part of the GARDEN at the cere of the above Concern. known by the name of JERKE's-GAR-

Robert Cooke, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY NEXT, AT THE HOTEL, CAURICE-ON-SUIR, THE WOOD and WOODLANDS OF INCHINDRIS-

BY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Country of Waterford, and within I'vo Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 1st, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir TMOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan.-Application to be made to Grance Hosus and Jonn WRITE, Eigrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title

Deeds may be seen. Carrick-on-Suir, March 30, 1812.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST TO BE SOLD, THE HOUSE on the MALL, lately occupied by Mrs. GLADMAN. The House is in thorough reair, and Immediate Possession of it can now be given.

*. * Application to be made to Mr. Joun lawin, Waterford, April 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, BOUT 42 Acres of the LANDS of CARRICK-A LONG, distant four Miles from Waterford, and wo from Tramore. Carricklong is a very improve ble Farm, nearly enclosed by a stone wall lately will, and there are also some useful new OrFICES erected thereon, with the foundation laid of a Commodious FARM HOUSE. Apply to John Pennosn.

or Rosert Watson, who are empowered to treat for Waterford, 4th Month 9th, 1819.

TO BE SOLD, By the Trustees of Rosunt and Francis Deares, UNDER A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,

VALUABLE PROPERTY, now held and occu-A pied by Messrs. HAMBET and ARCHDERSN, in Patrick-Street : also a FREEHOLD PROPERTY in Courcy's-Lane; with a lot of BUILDING GROUND fronting John-Street, being a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, well worth the consideration of any Gentleman wishing to make Freeholders; also the TURRET in which the said Francis DRAFES now resides, together with the GARDEN and FIELD adjoining. Proposals to he received by the Trustees, Archideacon FLEURY, Doctor HAMMOND, and Mr.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE expacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-Visions and reception of Conn, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Carposidirect from the Premises, the cby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Arkins, No.

Casks.

BARRY, Waterford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS. Mr. GRATTAN began by observing, that in consequence of what fell from some Gentlemen in the former debates, respecting the main principle of this question, he had been induced to change the form of the motion; the present motion would not be of a nature to pledge those who were friends to the principle of it, to the support of any doctrine in demere consideration—it would be a motion calling on the House to acknowledge that the Petitions in fayour of the Catholic Claims did peserve at least consideration-every person, therefore, who thought would vote for such a motion-every person who thought that such claims should be conditionally acceded to, would support the present motion-every person who thought that they could be granted at all, under whatever circumstances, or whatever qualifications, could not consistently refuse their support to the present motion-[Hear, hear,]. He would go farther-no man who thought the question of sufficient importance to deserve consideration, could now vote against the motion, which, in the first instance, asked for nothing more-[Hear,] those, therefore, who thought the present question worthy of consideration at all, must vote for the present motion, that called for that merely-all, in short, would be for the present motion, except those who met the people of Ireland at the threshold of the Constitution, and thought it wise to shut the gates against them for ever. [Hear, hear.] In considering the Catholic Question, they would have to pass judgment on more than exploded objections in the abstract, or superstitious scruples in the detail-they must look up and look abroad-they must look at the question in the spirit of truth and comprehension-they must try to see clearly, and to see far. Ireland was before them immediately-but there wore also two countries who could not be indifferent to their decision-Spain could not be indifferent to the decision that deprived Ireland of a constitution, because Ireland was Catholic-Portugal could have no confidence in the jealousy that withheld from Ireland her rights on account of her religion. The question. If the means of doing great good, or extensive evil, constituted power, they were then most powerful. Ireland and America were now before them, and exhibited vast opportunities for folly to ruin, or wisdom to save .- [hear, hear.] Though America was a name of ill omen, yet as we lost her by our errors, it might be a rude anticipation of ill to suppose that calamity could not teach us wisdom. Ha had other hopes, though the British Empire was now as it were a-drift between the two Continents. she might yet regain her anchorage in the old world, and her influence in the new-and that by acting up to the spirit of those great principles that had kept her great so long, and so long had deferred her ruin. The question now before the House was plain, simple, obvious; strong as the principles on which it rested, clear as the troths that had hitherto progressively advanced it, and permanent, and wide, and universal as the policy that called for its adoptionnothing temporary, nothing local stood in its way. There had been an obstruction, a transitory obstacle, a scruple in a high quarter-but it was gone; hown, rested upon itself-[hear, hear,] and it was to be put in this way-would they deprive twothirds of the Irish people, and one-fourth of the people of the British Empire, of their civil liberties for ever? [Hear, hear.] If they would not, they must vote for the consideration—and if they rejected the consideration, it could be upon a principle of eternal exclusion of ly-[hear, hear,] because they who said " not now," and gave no reason, said in substance "never." - [hear, hear.] This was Ahe appropriate phraseology for such sentiments, though they who felt them shrunk from the utterance of a proposition so intolerant, so extravagant, so abominable, so unimaginably preposterous. For ever ! Was it not a frantic abuse of power to legislate the eternal disabilities of a people? Was not this legislating human penalties beyond the means of human infliction? Tyranny to the creature, and blasphemy to the Creator-and what was the crime that sent them beyond the limits of time to speculate for a punishment—the proud and conscientious adherence of a people to the religion tues, passions, prejudices, and feelings-their integrity, their entirety, have never been broken down-the individuality of the national character has come out of the storms of all seasons unshaken, unimpaired, and unobserved. You should ever bear in mind the true nature and origin of your connection with that country. It arose out of privilege, contract, opportunity, covenant, expedinever conquered Ireland; no right of conquest shook the right of property, and if they had a prosacred, it was their property in the gospel. When God gave man a revelation, he gave him also a light by which to read it, the conscioutious interpretation of his own reason. The Irishman applies to his God, without thinking it necessary to have a

selves [hear, hear !]. I admit that there may possibly exist circumstances connected with matters of religious opinion, which might call for the regulation of the Legislature; but those are such only as [Hear !] I ask you, will you argue the rights of you can have no doubt of their allegiance; if you tail. It was not a motion to insnare, but to invite | will not read the history of past years, you cannot discussion. It would be, in short, a motion for | help reading their present history in the Gazette of every passing day [hear, hear]. You cannot help knowing that Irishmen are every day bleeding to ensure your safety, and dying to advance your glory. [Hear, hear.] The names of the proscribthat those claims were founded in justice and sound | ed appear in the honourable memorials of every Gapolicy, and ought to be granted in their own right, | zette, to shame the proscription that robs them of nobler distinction, and you of greater strength. [Hear, hear.] This is no new objection. I remember when it was contended, that Irishmen could not bear allegiance to an English Government-1 remember when it was contended, that no Irishman could feel attachment towards a Prince of the House of Hanover; but time has done with prejudice what reason never could do. Ireland has proved herself capable of long and patient allegiance. The objection has died in its own folly; but folly had still other objections to generate and destroy-the power of the Pope was called in, and made to teem with phantoms against the peace of Protestantism. Ireand, said these reasoners, can never amalgamate with England, because of her acknowledgment of a foreign temporal supremacy, that can at any time arbitrarily interfere with her allegiance to a Protestant King. This has been doubly fatsified-falsified by ressoning that proves it never could be sofalsified by fact that shows it never has been so; if it had been so, Europe could not have existed for a year-the great fountains of social intercourse have covered the face of the nations; all the communities of the christian world must have crumbled into the ruins of one great moral dissolution. But the objection has been answered—answered with a solemnity that nothing but the horror of its own virulence could have rendered necessary; it has been answered by six Universities, Paris, Louvain, Douay, Salamanca, Padua, Valladolid; each and allies, therefore, of England were parties to this | all denied the temporal power of the Pope, the dispensing power; each and all affirmed, that every Catholic was bound irrevocably by his oath; this was their answer, and they gave it with all horror of the low, uncharitable, and dark suspicion that could have suggested the bad doubt that required it. [Hear, hear.] There is another answer, the oath which your own Acts of Parliament have required of them. There is yet another, the acknowledgment of their steady faith and unwavering allegiance in the preambles of your own Acts. There is still another, your votes of thanks. There was strong fact against weak sophistry. You have voted thanks year after year to armies composed of Catholics, for victories won by the aid of Catholics! What were all these? Verdicts, so many verdicts, verdicts of acquittal, verdicts found by their accusers. There, then, stood the Legislature, with the penal code in oue hand, and honourable acquittal in the other : the one gratefully proclaimed, but the other superstitiously and iniquitously adhered to; but the innocence and the merits of the Catholics had now another sanction in evidence less interested and more ever they might lament the cause, they could not | decisivo; this evidence was negatively as well as pobut acknowledge the fact. That scruple could no sitively strong. They had first strong negative testilonger be industriously resorted to. The question, mony. Where, I ask, are those Protestant Petitions gainst their claims, which we were told would have by this time borne down your table? [hear, hear.] We were told, in the confident tone of prophecy, hat England would have poured in her Petitions from all counties, towns, and corporations, against the claims of Ireland; I ask, where are those Petions? [hear.] Has London, her mighty capital, has the university of Dublin mocked the calamities of your country, by petitioning in farour of those prejudices that would render us less able to redress them? [Hear, hear, hear.] Have the people of England raised a voice against their Catholic fellow-subjects? No; they have the wisdom to see the folly of robbing the Empire, at such a time, of one-fourth of its strength, on account of speculative doctrines of faith. They will not risk a kingdom on account of old men's dreams about the prevalence of the Pope. They will not sacrifice an Empire because they dislike the sacrifice of the Mass. [Hear.] The Church, too, has acted with the same wisdom that the people have, and with a decency worthy her sacred office. We have not of their ancestry-of a people integral in their vir- | seen the ecclesiastical horn raised to gather together the materials of tumult; we have not heard it sounded so as to thrill through the whole sphere of religious prejudice, and rouse it from the centre to the rcumference. We no longer see the pulpits of peace hung with the emblems and banners of diviion-or hear from them the thunders of polemical divinity. We no longer witness the procession of a set of dull divines to proclaim their zeal for the Church ency, speculation-any thing but conquest. You in their animosity to the Constitution, and their meck attachment to their own faith in their damuation of every other. [Alangh.] I say, then, England perty which they were justified in concluding to be is not against us. She has put ten thousand signatures upon your table in our favour. And what says the Protestant interest in Ireland? Look at their Petition, examine the names, the houses, the families, the victory each name stands for; Latouche at the head of the li-, a name once opposed to us; the Orliceuse from his King [hear, hear,]. If Parliament | monds, the Leinsters. Look at the list of mer-Interfere, what can be the result of such interposi- | chants, of divines. Look, in a word, at Protestant tion? they might do much in heaping disqualifica- Ireland calling to you in a warning voice; telling tion on disqualification; they might assert their po- you that if you are resolved to go on till ruin breaks ask for the integrity of the empire. On this ques- call for security against ciril

litical emnipotence within the regions of error; but with a fearful surprize upon your progress, they tion Ireland is united. If you refuse her their omnipotence could never make wrong right. will go on with you; they must partake your dan-In disqualifying a British subject on account of his ger, though they will not share your guilt. [hear, In disqualitying a British subject on account of his ger, mough they will follow. In disqualitying a British subject on account of his ger, mough they will follow. Mad resistance as religious opinions, they would attack the principle hear. I Ireland with her Imperial Crown now stands than alienation will follow. Mad resistance as that made them a Parliament, and disqualify them- | before you. You have taken from her her Parliament, and she appears to her own person at your bar .-[hear.] Will you dismiss a kingdom without a hearing? [hear.] Is this your answer to her zeal, to her faith, to the blood that has so profusely graced essentially affect the allegiance of the subject .- | your march to victory; to the freesures that have decked your strength in peace. Is her name nothing; the Catholics upon that ground? No; because her fate indifferent-her contributions insignificant -her six millions revenue-her ten millions tradeher two millions absentee her four millions loan, Is such a country worth a hearing? Will you, can you dismiss her abruptly from your bar? [hear, hear! You cannot do it—the instinct of England is against it-[hear, hear /] we may be outnumbered now and again-but in calculating the amount of the real sentiments of the people—the in disposition. You are undone by either. I do not cyphers that swell the evanescept majorities of an evanescent Minister go for nothing. I fear not Court majorities, [hear, hear!]-I have fought | be to Ireland neither more nor less than the boand. with them too long, and too frequently, to fear less revelry of French carrily over the fields, and them now. [hear, hear!] - In 1782 I fought against a Court Majority, and in 1782 I best it down .- [Hear, hear !] - In 1799, ten years after, with only forty-five I stood out against a Court majority; we were overwhelered, and sank for a moment beneath the pressure of dombers, but we rose sgain in the buoyancy of a good cause. - In 1793, the next year, I encountered that court majority. and again it was beat down .- [Hear, hear!]-In one year I bent it down .- [Hear, hear] - What other result could follow? It would have been treason against the people to have despaired in the people's cause—it would have been profane to have despaired in the cause of God. It was the cause of the people, for what is freedom without religious liberty !- it was the cause of God, for who can worship him acceptably without liberty of conscience? [hear, hear !] I did not for these reasons despair then-are there none why I should not despair now? must have been broken up, and a moral deluge Give me leave to say why I think there are. If you refuse to consider at all, you reject for ever [Hear, hear !]. Bigotry-even bigotry will pause before bids a people despair. [hear, hear !] Againf you reject for ever, are you aware of the engagements which you break, and which were believed to be for ever binding? [A general cry of hear, hear ! | Engagements binding from every principle of honour in public and private life-engagenents reaching to the highest quarter. Can Ireland forget the memorable æra of 1788? Can others forget the munificent hospitality with which she then freely gave to her chosen hope all that she had to give ?- [hear, hear !] Can Ireland forget the glowing and spontaneous cordiality with which her favours were then received ?- [hear, hear !] Never! Never! Irishmen grew justly proud in the consciousness of being subjects of a gracious prediection-[hear, hear !]-a predilection that required no apology and called for no renunciationhear,]-a predilection that did equal honour to him who felt it, and to those who were the objects of it .- [hear.]-It hid the grounds of a great and fervent hope—all a nation's wishes crowding to a point, and looking forward to one event as the GREAT COMING at which every wound was to be healed, every tear to be wiped away-[hear, hear.] -the hope of that hour beamed with a cheering warmth and a seductive brilliancy. Areland followed it with all her heart-a leading light through the wilderness, and brighter in its gloom. She has you have made the Catholics a part of the Commons followed it over a wide and barren waste-it has charmed her through the desert, and now that it has led her to the confines of light and darkness- | rank you have as yet given them in the Constitutionnow that she is on the borders of the promised land. the prospect to be suddenly obscured, and the fair rision of PRINCELY FAITH to vanish for ever ? - [A general cry of hear, hear, from all parts of the House.] I will not believe it. I require an Act of Parliament to vouch its credibility-nay more, I demand a miracle to convince me that it is possible. [hear, hear.]-So much for one disappointmentif you bid Ireland despair-there is another, the Union. I speak not of the precise form of words according to which Ireland covenanted away her independence-but I my this, that had it not been for the expectation of the removal of all religious disqualifications, Ireland would now have her resident Parliament. [hear, hear.] Ireland knows this, state prisoner. You are paying twenty millions in England cannot doubt it. I come, therefore, to an honourable nation, not to exact the letter of the bond, but the spirit of the covenant-you got their that you are fighting for the reversionary interests Parliament, because they thought you would grant them their rights in exchange—character in trade is wealth, it is strength in politics -in arms it is the glory that is invincible—the name of England has won victories in foreign cabinets—act up to the principle that made the mention of you formidable abroad, and you may long be England-if you refuse, you dissolve the union-you destroy the principle of incorporation—a form of words cannot unite where fact substantially dissevers—the two countries have been formally united, but the mere force of form in a British Parliament that it is doubted whether kept them together. No, the union has been kept together by expectancy, and must be dissolved by | hear.] Is the right of representation nothing? the despair; [hear, hear,] two nations cannot exist toether in one union of mere Parliament and power, from which the people of both countries are exclud- | privilege of a foreigner; of the mediata lingua, tried ed. We have an union of Parliament, we have an union of power, but no union of people; it is an | riff. I speak of trials affecting their religious interestsunion that makes a Parliament more handy to a Mi- | But we are told, that was ambition of power, net an nister, but it makes the people nothing; the integri- anxiety for protection. Why, it was ambition; the y, the entirety, the heart of the gigantic whole ambition of a man not to be robbed; of a woman not

[hear, hear!] The Irish Catholic asks for rights, | call this ambition? [hear, hear.] We who sup-

the Irish Protestant asks for consolidation, and both | port, and they who oppose these Petitions, alike

now vote to perpetuate the attainder that e three-fourths of her population, something won unrestrained coorcion may again frightfully chequ the face of Ireland; crils will roll accumulation on evils; obsolete laws will be dragged into en tence; the administration of the executive will fre over a channel of general litigation; the Govern ment at law with the people; well meaning men at both sides will be heated into intemperance and excess The Duke of Richmond and his Secretary were know to have been originally liberally disposed towards Catholic Body. They passed the limits, all neutra lity was dissolved, they became insensibly partitant before they were well aware that they had coased to be judges. If you refuse—I say dissolve the Union-it must end in separation-there are to kinds of separation—separation in fact—separation say Ireland would escape the wreck. I think sens. ration would be your ruin; and I think it would rights, and liberties, and name of Ireland; [kear, hear! anarchy, desolating and bloody, or the next worst cvil—a military government plundering and murdering by rule and method-licentlourner and slavery-property and confiscation. This would be France in Ireland. Let the blessings Eugland enjoys be better known in Ireland, and she ned never fear France there or elsewhere. France casnot destroy, but you are certainly competent per fectly competent to your own destruction [Hear, hear !]. If you will have it so, Ireland must descend into the grave; but depend upon it, that the gorgeous empire of Great Britain must soon follow hear]. The day on which you decide her doom, you decide your own. Xuur common Interest ! placed in the same balance—throw Ireland out of the scale-weigh England, and she will be found wanting. [hear, kear.] After your folly has thus dug your grave, your historian may easily write tour epitapli-HERE LIFS ALL THAT REMAINS OF ERG. LAND-ENGLAND TAXED AMERICA AND LOST HER -DISQUALIFIED TRELAND AND LOST HER, AND THEN DIED THE DEATH! You say you disqualify or general good -I deny it -you cannot make laws God cannot make - God cannot make arbitrary laws -you have, I admit, a right to regulate the qualification-and why? because you are a trustee for the privilege that qualifies-but you cannot arm the qualification against the privilege - you cannot make the qualification destroy the privilege; when you attempt to do so-you exceed your power. You say, you legislate for the general good -what is the modern acceptation of general good-the power of the state opposed to the liberties of the peoplefor here we have the power of a sect labouring to work the eternal deprivation of a people. There are two species of laws—the laws of municipalities -the laws of God; the former, to be good, must rest on the principles of the latter-but when you would rest your establishments (as you call them) upon the cone end of prescriptive exclusion—the law of nature must prevail, the state will reel to its due centre of gravity, and God will vindicate his own laws -by such laws you exceed your powers, you oppose the Almighty himself, and though you had a host of mitres on your side, you strike God out of the ecclesiastical constitution, and liberty out of the political hear, hear, hear! Nomination is the right of the ominator; eligibility is the right of the Commons: of the Empire by your own act, and you cannot deny them the constitutional privileges belonging to that Nothing in their mere religious creed could be grave y supposed to vitiate their claim. The State has nothing to do with their seven Sacraments. Excomnunication has been spoken of as a formidable power: the parishioner excommunicated has his action against the Priest; he actually recovered damages. recently in Ireland. But the power of the Pope divides their allegiance. Has it divided the allegiance of any other Catholic country? If it has, why has the Pope, whom the Petition from Cambridge describes as enjoying greater power than ever [a laugh] why is he now a state prisoner in France? [hear!] If the Pope be great in power, how much greater must be the King of Spain, who is also a support of the war in Spain, without any stipulation about the Pope. Why, are you not apprehensive of France in the Peninsula? Thus did you tread upon this bigotry whenever it stood in your way, and never stooped to raise it; but you would lift it against the claims of your fellow-subjects. [Hear.] You talk of difficulty. Lauswer, go into the Committee and all difficulty vanishes. The only solid obstacles to peace at home and strength abroad, are the Ministers themselves. [hear, hear.] You say, you tolerate their religion; I say, you punish it. What ! am I in an assembly of Englishmen ? Is it civil disabilities be a grievance? [Hear, hear, right of Trial by Jury nothing? The Irish Catholic has not the right of Trial by his Peers; he has not the by a jury of Protestants, packed by a partizan Shehat could put forth the hundred arms for our safe- to be ravished; the ambition of life, liberty, limbs, y, cease to beat; the pulse of life is still; let the and property. This was the ambition, and what constitution circulate, and we are again an empire. were we to think of his idea of glory who could

servitude—against discontent in Ireland, and dan- mity, and, in short, by repealing and altering every still necessary for him to have the nemination of with the crucible, or to mix in it some ingredients land odious, the British faith in Ireland equivocal: that would disinherit Ireland of her hopes and polies, the nerve that binds the two countries together. They who oppose us call for security. I call upon them to show the danger. [hear, hear.] Let them a croud of ghosts and hobgoblins, fears too shadowy to be grasped at. Is there danger in the Eucharist? in the adoration of the Virgin Mary? in the family of the Pretender? in the temporal power of the Pope? Admit there were, they are but prospective, and we should still go into the Committee. As to the Felo, you might have had it, perhaps; but if you let the time go by, at which alone it might have been obtained, you are not to blame those who exharted you then to take it : above all. think it not for your safety to teach England to distrust Ireland, or Ireland to hate England. If you persuade the wife that her husband hates her, and the husband that he has lost his wife's affections, what becomes of the marriage? I respect the Universities of England, even in their errors; I respect, I love, all connected with the City of Dublin; but when they petition for a continuance of the Catholic disabilities, however good their intentions, rely upon it they petition for separation. [hear. hear.] England has not lent her sanction to this prejudice; I cannot believe she ever will; let her give but her confidence to Ireland, and they may both defy the world. It will be so, it must be so; this stately empire, that stood erect against the shock of the mighty Gaul, and his millions in arms, will these constitutional acts, was their number and pownever wither and consume away before a phantom; | er in Ireland. For this there was assertion, and aswill never fall in pieces at the touch of Harlequin's | section alone. The only calculation made was from wand. I will as soon believe that the whole British the hearth-money returns, and it was contended from navy could be swept from the surface of the deep is rules, by the blast of a storm raised by witches Let England be but wise, Ircland will be happy, and the empire immortal. [Hear, hear.] The oath, continued Mr. Grattan, which is contended to be fundamental, is merely provisional; it was ordered to be taken until it should be altered by Parliament. At the Union between England and Scotland, it was declared by the Legislatures of both countries to be provisional. . The Irish were told that it was provisional, from the highest authorities, when the Union between Britain and Ireland was the subject of discussion. Now, how could they tell the frish that the eath was provisional when the Union was passing, and now, when it had passed, tell them that it was fundamental? This was engiging King, Lords, and Commons, in a monstrous deception. He certainly did not charge those who cirried through that measure with intentional decention; believing, as he did, that, if it had been in their power, the disabilities under which the Catholics labour would have been removed. The Genthemen to whose hands the Government of this country is at present entrusted employ. Foreign Catholies in high situations in his Majesty's armies. Why was that distinction, which was conferred on a Fo reign, refused to an Irish Catholic? Was it that the Catholic Religion produced an effect on the minds of the Irish which it did not produce on the minds of the Catholics of other countries? Could with the loss of his customers. Besides, the names power be safely entrusted in the hands of all Catholies, but the Catholics of our own country? It had been said that this is a Protestant Parliament—that the Constitution is fundamentally and exclusively Protestant. He denied the fact. The Constitution is not fundamentally and exclusively Protestant. He would prove it by the Act of 1793. By that Act | was as gross a deception as was ever uttered. The the Catholics were admitted to be part of the Com- Catholics were almost universally of the lowest class, mons of Ireland; and, by the Union, to be part of the Commons of Great Britain. Whatever reason might at one time exist for disqualifying the Catholies from offices of trust and authority, were now no longer in existence. There was a time when a Catholic combination in Europe might render it necessary to exclude Catholics from power. But he would ask if any such combination now existed? In answer to everything which had been urged against the admission of Roman Catholics to the Senate, the Bench, and the Army, he would tell the House to ask the Admirals and Generals under whom they have serred, for their character; to look into the public papers for the numbers who every day die in the service of their country : [hear, hear, hear,] to ask how many officers at present lie covered with wounds. [hear, hear, hear.] Ask their country for their character; ask the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland, the Houses of Leinster and Ormond. Ask those men who bear the brunt of the danger, and they will tell you. Don't hazard the safety-of Ireland and of England on such arguments. I appeal to the English nation; I appeal to Parliament; I appeal to the hospitals now filled with wounded Catholics; I appeal to the fields of Spain and Portugal, drenched with their blood; I appeal all the officers and one half of the men were Irish to those gallant men who so oft have carried the British thunder triumphant over the waters of the deep; I appeal to you against a policy which invites If of the nation to cut the throats of the other; appeal to you to guard and protect your country against such a disgusting degradation. [Hear, hear, hear. You come down here this day to decide an Irish question, and I will tell you that the whole of duces on their most famous characters. See what othruined unless you unite; and Ireland answers you, We will have our liberties, and our lives are except Roman Catholic schools. The Right Hoit your service. - [Hear, hear.] Dr. PATRICK DUIGENAN rose amid foud

arret, that it was some time before we were en-

eating all the laws which enjoined the taking the clesiastical affairs. Notwithstanding all the power

down to the present time. The full emancipation which the Roman Catholics contended for, would go to violate and repeal the Act of Union between Scotland and England, and the Union between Ireanswer this by fact, by argument—and not sending all these Acts were repeated, what became of the Ireland, the same church establishment was guaranteed to both countries. But our modern Philosophers, and our modern Orators, make very light of all those Acts. The Roman Catholics have at present all their libertles. They are only excepted from certain employments. They have as complete liberty as any people on earth. They had the same securities for their liberties and properties as the rest of their fellow-subjects; and they might have a scat always calling out for full liberty of conscience; but they themselves allowed no liberty of conscience quarrel with the people of another religion, when they happened to be stronger than themselves. Their mootence alone was the cause of their humanity. They say they have a right to religious liberty; and the fact was, that notwithstanding their own intolerance, they were in the full enjoyment of religious liberty. [hear.] He was himself a complete friend to religious liberty. [Laugh.] Religious liberty werer was denied them, at least in his memory, in Ireland. Another reason urged for the repeal of all these that the number of inhabitants of Ireland amounted in the whole to 4,150,000; but this calculation admitted a great deal too many inhabitants to one house. However, a Bill brought in by a Rt. Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Newport) would soon settle that matter. Now with respect to the wealth and power of those formidable Roman Catholics, their wealth was stated at a prodigious rate indeed. But what was the fact? Their real property was well known, and it did not constitute one part out of 49 of the whole kingdom. And with respect to the commerce of the country, he would my, that the Catholics did not enjoy 1-10th part of it. And yet it is said that this is a contest between England and Ireland, and that all Ireland calls aloud for Emancipation, -The House had seen a Petition, said to be from the Protestants of Ireland, in farour of the Roman Catholies. He could say there were many counties where the Petition was universally scouted. When open means would not do, they had recourse to sureptitions methods. In counties where the proportion of Roman Catholic inhabitants was greatest, in the south of Ireland, for instance, where the people do not live in great towns, as in England, private information was sent about to the farmers, that if they did not sign the Petition they would have their houses and goods set fire to. [crics of hear, hear, hear, from the Opposition.]. This was notorious. In Dublin, every little retail dealer was threatened of the persons to the Petition are not the writing of the persons, but copied by others. These were strange liberties. He would say that not one in a hundred of the Protestants of Ireland signed this Petition; and to impose it upon the people of England as the sentiments of the Protestants of Ireland, ind they did not constitute three parts out of five of the whole population. They were by no means a respectable body, there was not one sensible man among them. [langh.] The Protestants of Ireland were as able now of themselves, without any assistance from England, to put down any insurrection, as they were in 1798. In 1798, no doubt from a too great security of the Protestants, and not being sufficiently aware of the progress of the rebelilon, many thousands were taken hy surprise and mardered in cold blood. But the rebels were nothing but a mob. Though there were 30,000 of them at Vinegar-bill, they were easily put down; and the Marquis Cornwallis had not more to do, than any other General Officer residing in this country. The People of England, therefore, need not be terrified at the forces sent out by the Ministry to quell the rebellion; the only troops who were present in time were the Bucklinghamshire Militia, commanded by the Marquis of Buckingham and his Lady. [Laugh.] Much had been said about the services of the Catholics in the army and navy. It had been stated, there are so many Irish regiments, and the inference attempted to be drawn was, that these regiments were Catholics. Why nearly Protestants. There were more Protestants in the army than Catholics. But what was the great merit of going into the army? A soldier is better paid, and lives better than a common frish labourer. He would ask again, were 2,500,000 people to prescribe religion to thirteen millions? With respect to the Catholic religion, see what influence it prothe case may be comprised in one sentence; you are the religion is, as exemplified in Dr. Troy, Hussey and others. They have proscribed all sorts of schools, nourable and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to comment on the oaths taken by Catholic Bishops ties of Hear! from the Ministerial side: but the and Parish Priests, which he contended were such isise occasioned by Members leaving the House was as to render it dangerous to entrust the Catholics with political power. He then proceeded to exa-I to collect any thing of what he said. Catho- mine the nature of Councils. He desired them to Enancipation could only be carried into effect by look to the conduct of France with regard to Ec-

ger to the empire. We call for security against the thing of our Constitution, from the time that the Priests in his power. Surely this ought to be a warn- which might explode and destroy them all. It was ing to the people of these kingdoms.

Constitution? By the Union between England and the Pope, in his pastoral letter of 1799. He contended that the Pontifical Outh, so much objected to, had been modified by the Pope, on the demand of the Empress Catherine of Russin, when the obnoxious words, " Hereticus persequar et oppugnabo," were omitted, and the clause commencing " Salvo men ordine," had been introduced. An addition to it had afterwards been made applicable expressly to the Sovereignty of Great Britain, by which the Juror deposed, " all this I swear as not in Parliament, if they would only take those oaths | being contrary to the allegiance I owe to the King which every other person took. The Catholics were of Great Britain." At the Council of Lateran, 70 canons, two of doctrine, and the remainder of discipline, were proposed, but they were never forwhatever. It was a maxim of the Catholics not to mally decreed, as was necessary to their validity; as the only object of the then Pope, (one of the most arbitrary, that ever occupied the Papal chair) was merely to obtain a supply for his revenue. The discipline enjoined by the Council of Trent had never been received. The speech which the Right Hon Gentleman (Dr. Duigennn) had this night delivered, was much more moderate than any of his preceding attacks upon the Catholics, and much more temperate than several of his paraphlets, in some of which he had not scrapled to assert, that " The whole of the Romanists at one time entered into a conspiracy with the French, to overthrow the Government of the country." At another time, he had maintained, * That every Catholic was in his conscience a traitor," and that " every Catholic Priest was an agent

of Satan, and an Estray from hell " Dr. DUIGENAN here expressed his dissent. Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY continued .- If the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to intimate to the House that such were not his sentiments, he was satisfied: but within the last forty-eight hours he had read those sentiments, in a book published by Stockdale, of Piccadilly, and bearing the name of the Right Hon. Gentleman, as the author; and, when the first edition appeared, he had himself inquired, as to its authenticity, of Mr. Stockdale, and was by him assured that he was authorised to publish it as the work of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He, however, did not introduce those passages for the purpose of casting obloquy on the Right Hon. Gentleman, but for a much better end. It was his wish to prove that the doctrine of exclusive salvation ought not to be construed in the manner he had done. He could quote the chas-books of Roman Carholic seminaries; the works of a learned Doctor of the Sorbonne ; the publications of Messrs. Bailey and IA Roque, French Professors, and men of great learning and ability, as well as the works of St. Austin. He would not now detain the House by an examination of those books; but he would direct their atention to Mr. Hawarden's history, which was sanctioned by the names of the highest Prelates of the Catholic Church in Iroland, in which the author expressly states, that, " in the name of Christ alone reremen to be saved"-which was the plain doctrine of the Established Church. Then came his construction of the doctrine of salvation. Here the author observed, that those were not considered as excluded from the pale of the church, who, from ignorance, or in consequence of the power of paanimosities would be renewed, and no person could rents or guardians, were brought up in a dif- foresee the result. ferent religion; such persons, no matter of what sect, he looks upon as most unquestionably " within the same pale of salvation as the Roman Catholics." Consequently every Member of that House, who, in the estimation of the Catholics, could not be supposed wantonly to have neglected or thrown aside those doctrines, but who had imbibed another religion, from particular circumstances, nust be considered in a state of salvation. The Honourable Baronet afterwards took notice, in terms of dissatisfaction, of the conduct of Dr. Milner, who, by his imprudent zeal, had again opened the wound, erroneously imagining that the British Government, on the point of the Veto, was endeavouring to over-reach the Catholics, notvithstanding they had stated in a Synod assembled or the purpose, that the denial of the right of Feto o the King was at that time inexpedient. Even lown to 1810, the resolution of 1799 had not been escinded. A paper published on the very morning of this debate (Morning Post) contained some remarks which it was necessary to notice, because they were founded in injustice and falsehood, and were a continuation of a series of similar productions. The Catholic Committee was here charged with inolerant behaviour, and with circulating reprinted opies of Ward's Errain, the most infamous work ver published. The Honourable Baronet warmly indicated the Catholic Committee from both these aspersions, proving that the book alluded to was rought out by the bookseller, who owned it, merey for his own private emolument, and that Dr. froy had freely joined in the censure of an act so inproper at the present period. He appealed to the English History, commencing with William I. and terminating with James II. to prove that no such dangers were to be dreaded, as many persons apprehended, and terminated a speech of much re-

of acceding to the motion, to which (demanding only investigation) he did not think even the Hoourable Member for Yorkshire could object. Dr. DUIGENAN explained, denying that he was the author of several of the passages quoted

earch, by impressing upon the House the necessity

by the last speaker.

true that many of those who complained of disqua-Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY commenced his speech by lifications were now most gallantly fighting our batreplying to some of the arguments and assertions tles; but that was what griored him-namely, that made by Dr. Dulgenan, particularly with regard | they should wish for that which would be of no sonto the Pontifical Oath, which he had read to the sible advantage to them even if they obtained it. He land and Great Britain in a great measured lise. If House, without informing it that Dr. Troy had also believed, that their claims would become more conceded the point of the temporal Supremacy of serious and weighty, if they were conceded in the present case. Not did he think, that any thing would make the body of the Catholics mix fairly with the rest of the community. It would still flow as the Rhone through the Lake of Geneva, without mixing its waters with those of the calm lake. It was not the saying of a string of masses, nor the advration of saints and angels, nor the worshipping the Virgin Mary as a Deity, which he thought was to be most dreaded in the Catholics. It was because he conceived their religion was most favourable to a despotic Government, and therefore would be fatal to our Constitution, that he objected to it. He was not, however, for using against them any retaliatory measures; nor would be wish to visit them with the sins of their forefathers : but he was for continuing those restrictions on the Catholics. In their professions, there were some which called to his mind the words of the Poet :--

Some truths there were, tho' dash'd and mix'd with

To please the fools, and puzzle all the wise." Lord BINNING argued in favour of the motion A full participation in all the benefits of the Constitution ought not to be refused to any class of the people, unless it could be shown that the grant was attended with danger. The Catholic question gains ed strength year after year. The mist was falling from the eyes of the people of this country. The test laws were not the laws of the land. Then were an innovation on the Constitution, called for by the necessity of former times, and left to posterity to be modified or annulled as circumstances might demand. Experience manifested, that Catholics were not averse to liberty; for to whom did we own the greater part of our existing rights and privileges, but to our Catholic ancestors? Were Mr. Pitt living, he would support the motion. Mr. Pitt knew human nature better than to suppose that a Catholic Barrister would be content without being allowed to aspire to the Bench, a Catholic Captain without being permitted to indulge the hope of commanding an Army, or a Catholic Gentleman with returning his Protestant neighbour to Parile. ment. Were the principles of the Catholics hose tile to the Constitution? -- Why had any of their claims been granted? Were they not hostile? Why were not all granted? Either the present conduct of Parliament was a censure upon the past, or the past was a consure upon the present. Ha loved the Catholics as countrymen; he honoured them as free. men; and he looked forward with confidence to the day when they would be put in complete possession of their rights.

Colonel EEMON declared his opinion to be in favour of an enquiry.

Mr. OWEN said, his opinion always was, that very individual in these realms should be allowed the free and unrestrained exercise of their religion. The claims which the Irish Roman Catholics now made, however, he was sorry to say, were inadmissible. If the present claims were conceded, their demands must naturally increase, and in time they might conceive the Protestant Establishment to be unjust and impolitic-[hear, hear]. Religious

Mr. VERNON professed that he had beard no thing alleged against the Catholics; and nothing indeed short of some original sin in that body could induce him to agree with the opinions of the last speaker. The Learned Doctor had talked to them a great deal about the dangers of the Catholic persuasion; little or nothing on the injustice of excluding from 500 offices of one kind, and 2000 of another. a fourth part of the Empire. The Honourable Gentleman concluded an able speech, by quoting the colebrated auticipation of Milton, in which he congratulates himself in the contemplation of seeing " a noble and poissant nation, like a young engle, scaling the undazzled eyes before the mountide beam. while the whole flock of timorous birds flow scared and terrified at the new appearance."

Mr. MARRYAT concurred in the propriety of

Lord MILTON deprecated the cry of the Church being in danger, raised, he believed, only to answer political purposes. But they who raised it uniformly avoided coming to close quarters -they avoided specifying where the danger lay. The tests which had been enacted, were enacted not against Catholicism as a religion, but as a protection of the State: the necessity of that protection had now ceased, and the tests should cease likewise. He trusted, indeed, that they had run their race, and that more liberal notions were now spreading over the whole empire. He was willing to allow that the opposition which the Right Honourable Gentleman so consistently maintained to the measure, was the result of a sincerity for which he honoured him; in him he firmly believed it arose from a decided conviction of its danger: but he could not say so much of his subservient colleagues, who got into office by pledging themselves to no very sincere hostiffy to the Catho lic claims.

Mr. C. ADAM rose to oppose the motion, amid loud cries of " adjourn-adjourn." He considered the Catholic Religion as essentially dangerous in its idolatrous worship, in its invocation of saints and images, its auricular confession, and its consequent absolution.

Mr. BARNARD spoke against the motion, when Gall of Supremacy, by repealing the Act of Unifor- of Bonsparte in his dominions, he said, that it was most unfit time to turn state alchymist, to tamper (For Second Day's Debate see Supplement.)