THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

STORMING OF BADAJOZ. The greatest impatience was manifested throughout might have been obliged to give up the attack.— Lieutenants Harvest, Fagguit, Unthewit, and Argent, Captain Brooke, the following Letter was sent to the Loud-Mayon, doubtful. Having, however, got possession of that OBrien volunteer Lieut-Col. M Donnel. and at eleven the Park and Tower guns were fired, important place, and Gen. WALKER having succeeded

larly distinguished themselves.

this most important fortress has not been obtained you will observe, has been very great indeed, and Engine Vavasourand Fitzgibbon, slightly; Engin Lane, severe- NET was in Toro, upon the fortifications of which the without a very heavy loss.

213 officers, 153 serjeants, 1983 rank and file for and unexampled rapidity, Sound would have come Capt. Campbell, Capt. Murray, Lieut. Blackwood, and Lieut. Gibraltar to the 9th ult.

and more than 500 wounded.

of the army in this important operation.

verely wounded; Lieutenant-General Picros and being told he was either killed or wounded. I hope Sinclair, severely; Ensign O'Reilly, slightly; Capt. Lightfoot, Major-Ceneral KEMPT, slightly wounded. " I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, " LIVERPOOL," or To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor."

Soon after the Letter was dispatched to the LORD-Mayon, the following Bulletin was Issued from the War Department :---

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, April 23, 1812. the place. Three breaches had been effected; the sieges as in general actions. attack upon these was made by the 4th Division, led by Major General Colville, and the Light Division under Colonel BARNARD; but such were the obstacles which the Enemy had prepared, and such the obstinacy of his defence, that in spite of the most extraordinary efforts on the part of these two Divisions. Lord Wellington found it necessary to withdraw from the assault. In the mean time, the 3d Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Picton, made an attack on the Castle of Badajoz, which our the ravelin of St. Roque, while on the other side of the City, Major. General LEITH's division, which had army. been ordered to make a false attack, or to convert it outwork of Pardillaras, and descending into the ditch, escaladed the bastion of San Vicenti in the most ours is in the highest state of perfection. brilliant manner, and established themselves in Ba"Marmont has crossed the Agueda, and has make an immediate attempt to join Marmont. It uished himself in the atchievement; the success of Gen. Picron's and Gen. LEITH's divisions, while the

to a termination, the enemy laying down their arms. " The garrison consisted originally of about 5000 men, of whom about 4000, and Generals Philippon and VAILLANT, are prisoners.

assault upon the breaches, brought this severe conflict

" Major-Gens. Colville, Walker, and Bowes, have been severely wounded: Lieutenant-General Picron, and Major-General Kempt, slightly.

"The loss of the British and Portuguese has been very severe. In the storm, S21 men of the two nations have been killed, and 2869 wounded.

" Mr. STUART, in a dispatch of the 11th of April from Lisbon, states, that the Telegraph from Elvas had announced that BALLASTEROS had entered Seville; and this account was believed to be authentic."

Among the regiments that suffered most 1 Offi. cers was the gallant 52d; it had eighteen killed or wounded.

To the above Bulletin we have to add the following moss interesting Letter, which we have been favoured of our Army.

" Camp before Badzjoz, April 9. When I wrote to you on the 5th, it had been remy letter had scarcely gone when I heard that Lord Seville, and raising the siege of Cadiz." WELLINGTON had postponed the execution of his plan, and you will now learn from his dispatches that 46 Marshal Sourt, apprehensive of the danger to

I mentioned that we had two practicable breaches, | necessity which compelled the enemy to abandon the I they have either ability or inclination to attack us .-In addition to this, another was made on the siege of Cadiz." 6th. Though they all appeared practicable to us,

themselves behind the breaches, that when our gallant when this Paper was put to Press:fellows had gained the ramparts, they found it absolutely impossible to enter the town, and they were, Capt. Johnson and Lemmin; Licut. Slaveley, Majors Hudge and Singer Capt. Billingham, Licut. Slaveley, Majors Hudge and Singer therefore, recalled to their former position. Had it Capt. C. Trench, Lieuts. Ray, Fowler, Pike, Capt. Mum, Lieut The greatest impatience was manifested throughout Picron, and who most heroically carried it, we Evans, Ayling, and Grunshield, Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, in an attack on the other flank, the attempt upon | Lieut.-Gen. Picton, slightly; Major-Generals Colville, Bowce, place last night. a Downing-street, April 23, 1812.—10 p. m. the town was no longer doubtfol; and Col. BARNARD Pakenham, slightly; Brigade-Major M Pherson, severely; Capts. "My Lond - I have the satisfaction of informing fortunately got into one of the breaches with the Potter and Campbell, alightly, James, Meuhill, Spottiswoode, you, that Captain CANNING, Aide-de-Camp to Lord light troops. Thus being established at the flank and the and Bennett, severely; Lieuts. Jonstone and Harris, slightly, Wellingron, is just arrived with the intelligence of center of the place, we soon got possession of the and Goeben, severely; Capts. Nicholas and Williamson, slightly the capture of Badajoz by storm, in the night of the remainder, and as soon as day appeared the garrison Lieuts. Emmett, Rac, and O'Neil, and Major Faume, sugarry the capture of Badajoz by storm, in the night of the 6th inst. after a most severe contest, in which the surrendered prisoners of war. The Governor Par- slightly; Adj. Broctz, severely; Lieut. Col. Hon. P. French, do.; troops of his Majesty, and those of his ally, partien- LIPPON, and the greatest part of the officers, had Capt Thompson, do.; Lieuts Grant, severely; Pattison, alighttaken refuge in Fort St. Christoval, but on being "I regret to be under the necessity of adding, that summoned they immediately surrendered. Our loss, do.; Lieuts Bowles, O'Neil, and Bloomfield, severely; Lt. Barrys to France. On the 14th of March, General Boxparticularly amongst the Officers; but you must take "The loss in this storm consists of about 51 officers, this circumstance into consideration. Had not Lord 4 serjeants, and 580 rank and file, British, killed; Wellington pushed on the siege with such unlooked- nant Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, and Major Thorn, ing with Sicilian Papers to the 11th of February, and to its relief, and we should have, in addition to the greater, in a general action. And, therefore, you Lieuts. M'Noyr, Kenlock, York, Davis, Roys, and Barlow's "The Farl of Wellington speaks in the highest must not in England run away with the idea, that lives Ensign Gawler, and Adjutant Winterbottom, alightly, terms of the gallantry and good conduct of every part | have been unnecessarily thrown away. A number of most valuable officers have been killed or badly slightly; Ensign Johnstone, and Major Willis, severely; Capt " No General Officer was killed, but Major-Ge. wounded; and I have to lament many who were my herals Colville, Walker, and Bowes, were se. most intimate friends. I scarcely ask for one without

of yours. " Capt, James, a relation of Lord Campen's, is very badly wounded, and I fear cannot recover; but Major Erskine, Capt. Wand, severely; Lieuts. Gordon, slightly Colonel HARDING, who is also a relation, will no A. Thompson, Ratcliff, severely; Moon, Hanly, Pollock, Wen doubt write on this occasion. Colonel BLAKENEY, Ensigns Phillips, Warrington, Adl. Davidson, severely; Capt. Witchin, Lieuts Batler, Noville, Ensign Pratt, slightly; Capt. who was wounded at Albuera, has again mot with the Barnard, severely; Lleut. M'Gill, Lawrence, slightly; Ensign of the civil and military powers, order was restored same fate, but he is not severely wounded, and I un- Reed, Lt. Cot. Harcourt, Major Gillies, Capt. Phillips, severely; derstand is doing well. Major PAKENHAM, who was Captains Williamson, Wilson, Burke, and Hanwell, severely; Dispatches have been received by Lord LIVERPOOL from the badly wounded, is likely to do well. Col. TRENCH, Esti of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajoz, 7th of April. | brother to Lord Clancarty, has been also wounded, Rawitna and Arnold, severely; Capt. Doyle, severely; Lieux the law. " His Lordship reports, that the fire was opened but is doing very well. These are only a few name Barrington, severely; Ensign Hopkins, severely; Lieut. Colonel from his second parallel on the 31st of March, among the many gallaut Officers who have suffered in and was continued with great effect till the night of this occasion. As usual, I have, thank Goo! escaped Baldwin, and Enowles, slightly; Captains Leekey and State the 6th inst, when a general attack was made upon unburt, but Staff Officers are not so much exposed in forth, severely; Hawtzer, slightly; Lieut. Johnson, severely;

" Of all the awful sights I have ever beheld, the attack on Badajoz was the most so. It began at ten Lieut. Boyne, Capt. Crompton, and Captain Balaarid, severely, at night, when the enemy threw up a rocket and Capt Gray and Capt M Dunod, slightly; Lieut Johnson and afterwards several fire balls. As soon as our troops Lieut. Gordon, severely; Lieut. Fitzmaurice, slightly; Bests. approached the breaches, tremendous explosions took to yourself some idea how great and awful was their effect. To describe it is beyond my power. No man ever deserved better of his country than General PICTON. Had it not been for his skill in the attack troops carried by escalade in the most gallant man- which he made upon the Castle, we might still have uer, and firmly established themselves there, and in been on the outside of the Town. He is a most extraordinary Officer, and highly esteemed by the whole

in a real one if possible, found means to turn the now that we have got Badajoz. His army is not so "Soult, of course, will not think of advancing good as when we were opposed to him last year, and

surrounded Ciudad Rodrigo, but he will not be able must be by a circuitous route. Ballasteros having, The Helena just arrived from Jamaica, brings an troops to the North.

fourth and light divisions were preparing to renew the what we have done. We who are lamenting the fate of our comrades know how to estimate the loss. But of our comrades know how to estimate the loss. But tions before Badajoz, and hence, in contemplating our there is not a man in the Army who does not feel that loss, we must consider that it has not only put that forwith a view to ultimate success against the enemy the tress, the key of Portugal on that side, into our post from Lisbon, and brings the account of Badajoz being taking of Badajoz was indispensible; and nothing but session, but that it has cleared the South of Spain taken by storm on the 6th instant. the skill and celerity of Lord W. could have given us -und that, in fact, all which the enemy have been Pontsmouth, April 23.—The Lisbon convoy is this most important fortress without having to fight a doing for years in that important part of the King. expected to sail to morrow. A detachment of the battle, which must, however glorious had been the vic- dom must be at once destroyed. These are great 3d Dragoon Guards goes out in the convoy. tory, have caused a much greater toss than the one we and solid advantages, to which of course are to be packet, Capt. King, with Auholt Mail. The pashave experienced. It is in this way that what has have experienced. It is in this way that what has added the advantage which must accrue to any cause, sengers still speak positively as to the favourable dis-been atchieved ought to be considered: In former cam-to this cause more particularly, from the acquisition of the Swedes towards this country. Five paigns we had given proofs that we were at least equal to the enemy in the field-in this campaign we have

> EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER. " Badajoz, April 9.

"Lord Wellington was induced to storm the place earlier perhaps than he intended, by the accounts received of Manmont having invested Ciudad Rowith from a distinguished Officer belonging to the Staff drigo, which rendered it necessary to dispose of Badajoz as soon as possible, in order to send troops against MARMONT. But I hope, and indeed believe, solved to attempt Badajoz by assault that night. But that this will not prevent him from marching towards capture of Badajoz-but their contents, which we

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

a god nie znacho 🖟 i skal piła to doga jegowich krostoka jeżni 🔾 po nieg y 🗷

he attacked and took Badajoz on the night of the 6th. which Badajoz was exposed, abandoned the whole of it. In that expectation he has been disappointed, and Although the Gazette will give you particulars, I cau- his lines, and withdrew his troops, baggage, stores, not helicraying, that of all the desperate atchievements and ammunition. His object evidently was to effect that ever was undertaken, this was the most glorious, a junction with Marmonr, and attempt the relief of Badajoz having fallen. and I am consinced, that no other troops in the Badajoz. This object is of course defeated, and the world would have succeeded. In my former letter imposance of the fall of Budajoz is enhanced by the in general appear upon the move, but we do not think !

The following are the names of the Officers killed the road to Albuera, to give the Frenchmen a meetthe enemy had been so indefatigable in entrenching and wounded, as accurately as could be ascertained ing, should they dare to come on, but this they will

KILLED.-APRIL 7. not been for the attack made upon the Castle by Gen. Collings, Capt. Jones, Lieurs. Levingi, Simcoe, Whyto, Edw. Earl of Wellington. They arrived between nine It was a considerable time before we knew for Lieut Chilcots, Ensign Barker, Capts. Jones, Madden, and Poole, and ten at night, and were brought by Captain Can- a certainty that the Castle was in our possession : Lieuts Booth, Royal, Steone, Capts Fry and Lindsay, Lieuts. NING, one of his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp. At ten until it was known, our succeeding was of course Mansfield and Macalpine, Ensign Long, Major O. Hare, Cant Digge, Lieuts. Stokes, Hovenden, Carey, Allix, Crowdar, Mr.

ly; King, severely; Irenside, slightly; Lieut. Col. Duncan, do. Casts, Colbourn, Whitak er, and Stewart, Ensign Grattan, Lieutenant-Col. Erskine, Englen Jones, Caps. French, Lieute-Deacon, severely; Major Wilson, Capts. Bell and Turnpenny, En-Captain Brown, slightly; Lieuts: Street, Grey, Moore, Turton Butler, Miller, Anthony, and Toole, severely; Lieut. Gormany Ferguson and Stoud, elightly; Lieuts, Pollock, Redoubt, Capel, W. Freer, Considerre, Beulle, Lieut.-Col. Carleton, Capts. Berwick, Burgh, and Jervolse, severely, Lieuts. Meade, slightly you will not see in the list that you have any friends slightly; O'Flaherty, severely : Lieutenants Reynolds, Metcalf and M'Pherson, severely; Lieuts. Dale and Munroe, slightly Lieuts Barrison, Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Erounson, Walker, Fielding, Whaly, Holmes, 2d Lieuts. Wingstes, L. Llewellen Blakency, severely; Capt. Marr, severely; Lieutenants St. Pot, Moses, Dewry, Barrington, Lester, and George, severely; Henry, Lieut. R. Cannicho, do. Lieut. A. Greaves, do Ensign J. Leche. B.-Gen. Harrey, soverely, Capt. Peacok, do. Maj. Tuliock, do.

serted in our Paper of to-day. A correct account, stances, accomplished.

This is an achievement most glorious to our arms. -Whatever intentions Sould might have had of " It is reported here, and generally credited, that a treaty possession, we shall have an opportunity of spread- said, that his absence will probably be of some duraing to the Eastward and Southward of Badsjoz. tion; but in what direction he find proceeded, is not It is probable that Sourt, finding Badajoz fallen, will mentioned. shewn that in their hitherto unrivalled art of besieging in themselves; and seeing that the hest French troops, fresh arrivals of Wheat to day, but tolerable remainconfidence in us, if it be possible; fresh confidence

LISBON MAIL Lishon Papers have arrived to the 7th inst. They supports the last quotation. do not, of course, bring down events so late as the When

subjoin, ere interesting, as they relate to the more- Ei ments of MARMONT and Soury. MARMONT approached Ciudad Rodrigo, thinking B we should weaken our army before Badjoz to relieve

we have no doubt he will retire as soon as he hears of " LISBON, APRIL 6. " Sourt has advanced from Seville, and the enemy

General GRAHAM and a part of our troops are now on

" On the 29th, they made a sortie from fort Christoval against a British and a Portuguese regiment, and lost their Commander and many men; we did not lose a single man. Our works go on femously; on the 3d the wall was well down, but not fit to assault. Every twelve hours we fire 7000 balls from 36 guns, placed at less than 100 yards distance; it is like the roaring of thunder, amidst which the gallant WELLINGTON is always seen as cool and easy as if directing a review. PHILIPPON has succeeded in overflowing the ditch; but this impediment will be removed when other matters are ready .- The assault is supposed to have taken

"Five o'Clock, p. m .- Monday the 6th, intelligence dated from before Badajoz on Saturday night that two breaches were then practicable, and the assault was expected to take place that night or Sunday morning.

" BANKS OF THE TORMES, MARCH 13. "The project of MARMONT against Cluded Rod. rigo, although it appears serious, is doubtful as to the time it may be carried into execution.

" According to persons who have arrived from Na-Lieut Clark, severely; Lieut Pennefather, slightly; Adj. Jones, varre, some troops have left that kingdom to proceed ly ; Capt. Murphy, ditto ; Capts. Peschal and Danen, very sight- garrison were working."- Lisbon Guzette, April 2.

Two Malta and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morn-

After the trial of the principal conspirators at Messign Stewart, Lieuts, Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong, | sina back been concluded, the Quarter Master General "The Portuguese loss consists of about 170 killed, loss of Badajoz, had another to sustain, probably much | Wilson, and Pountney, Ensigns, Johnston, Rourke, Thompson, said, he had a list of a great number of persons, accased and pointed out by Ceptain Sconia for the information of the Freuch General. This list he begged leave to burn, that no more proceedings might be had, and all henceforth be buried in oblivion. This was immediately done.

> The Apollo has captured off Cape Corse, a large frigate-built store-ship, after a short action. She is called the Merinos.

We have received and subjoin some further accounts this morning from different parts of the country :

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL, 23. On Tuesday morning a slight distubance occurred n our market-place, respecting the advanced price of potatoes, but owing to the immediate interference without any mischief being committed.

The Magistrates of Shrewsbury have come to a Lieutenants Seciving slightly, Dean, Brown, Shepherd, severely, determination to prosecute all forestallers and re-Conory and Boyd, slightly, Caster and Aley, severely; Ensigns graters in their markets, with the utmost rigour of

> This town has been perfectly quiet, but the disturbances in the neighbourhood are continued. Parties of the disaffected and disorderly have called at different Gentlemen's houses in the vicinity of the town and demanded money and provisions, with which they have been partially supplied.

The affile at Middleton is not so bad as was apprehended : the number killed on Monday, from the best information, appears to be five. The insurgents re-Manners, M. Pherson, Forster, and M. Donald, severely, Licut penied their attack yesterday, when, from information Stewart, slightly; Lieuts, Worsley and Farmer, serwely; Lieut. I give credit to, three were killed and a number place, and as the night was very dark, you may form M. Widinham, slightly; Liters. O'Comed, Percy, Illins, and wounded. I am concerned to state, that the rioters in their progress to Middleton, called at several far. An Extraordinary Gazette will be published in the mer's houses, and demanded provisions, money, and purse of the evening; but not time enough to be in- arms, which they very unfortunately, in several in-

> towever, of the principal facts contained in it we have | Another Apholt Mail wrived last night. The most important article of intelligence by it, is the following, which we shall be happy to find confirmed :-

making some attempt to relieve Badajoz, he will now fensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Russian and Sweden. not venture to attack us, and the place being in our | King Jenome left Cassel on the 6th inst. and it is

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

to do any thing before we can send some of our according to the accounts at Lisbon, entered Seville, account of a contagious distemper having made its the enemy has, we suppose, retired from before Ca. appearance in the crew of the Reindeer, on that sta-" I trust that in England you will be satisfied with diz, and abandoned the South of Spain. This must be tion; but that its further progress had been stopped,

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, APRIL 22 .- Arrived at five

HARWICH, APRIL 23 .- Arrived the King George brilliant successes. The Spaniards will have fresh ships of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels were laying at Wingoe Sound.

nvariably unsuccessful against us, will feel that emulation which must in the end enable them to effect the to day supported; Barley and Malt fully keep their deliverance of their country, and thus justify those price; Beans of the two kinds at the late advance; who, with ourselves, have "never despaired of Spain." the supplies of Oats are short, and from the continuance of the demand, this trade is again named some. what dearer; Rape Seed much higher; and Flour

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ie	Tick ditto (new) 60s to 66a'
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	LD MARKET THIS DAY.
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	Calves 120
	Veal 78 64 to 81 64
utton 5e 4d to 6s 6d	Lamb 74 5d to 85 6d

LONDON: Printed by D. STUART, No. 548, Strand; and published by T. G. STREET, same place.

Nº. 5,242.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, April 20, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDWANCE, April 17, 1819

ot their Office, in Patl-Mall, on or before Monday the United Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1812

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

assisted "Proposals for Lamp Lighting," but no Proposal can be admitted after the said 4th day of May, at Twelve o Clock at Noon of the same day, neither will any Tender be noticed unless the Parignaking A, or an Agent in his behalf, shall attend. Be Order of the Board, B. IL CREW, Secretary, R. IL CREW, Secretary, 127 1617

HF. Principal Officers of His stagesty's Ord.

numer do hereby give Notice, that Proposals will be received at their Office, in Pall Mall, on or before Friday, the two of May, from such Premus as may be willing to undertake the supply of TWO HENDRED LOADS or FOUR-INCH ASH.

1. Scokers, respectfully inform the Public, that Tickets and now hefore them, and they were to determine whether liquid a property of the subject, before the tending, what madness would it be to throw away No. 25, Royal Erchange, Louison. The Scheme, by a very a body of men forming two thirds, or he might say, would be leave to central them who was the notion.

ARROLL and Co. Stock-Brokers, 26, Oxford-

Haif - 21 8 6 Church of Eagland, but I rishmen also conceived that pected,—these disabilities were to be continued. He an exclusion of this nature would not be more unjust never could forget,—nor could the Catholics of or senseless than that for which some persons so year-N t. 8,745, the but Prize of 50,000t drawn in an April Lot-tery, in 13 Shares; and No. 12,103, the last Prize of 10,000t. in States States that, were Sold by CARRIOLL and Co.

T SIVEWRIGHT, carnestly recommends the Public be political, and not religious. They might impose whom the Regency was conferred, but the strongest for the interests and rights of the people; and they had

£1000, £3000, £1000, £1000, &c. &c. Capitale, in value and Shares are sure to be scarce before the descing, solicit appearly purchase, and an annivalled of the country, and dying every day in the service of the empire? We read in every Gazette the re-

Starts are on Sale at their Offices, the corner of Bank Buildings, the name of the people of Ireland.

Its own folly, and required no other answer but the first Lottery (Draws the Sale Populary, 1812) No. 5,486, a Prize of account to the people of Ireland.

There was a wide distinction between the nomination of the should now come to the period of the Union. He should now come to the period of the Union. He should now come to the period of the Union. He should now come to the people of Ireland.

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SURA PRINT	MARIANTE	£120,000	

ther Catholics were bound by oaths given to Pro- | racter he now appealed on the part of Ireland. Should testants; they answered that, with all the indignation | they refuse to execute those engagements, binding in HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, April 23.

be Defaulters were called over, and those who failed in their redance to-day were ordered to attend on Monday.

of one ODELL presented the Catholic Petition for the county of Galway.

Ir. SHERIDAN presented the Petition of the Catholics of county of Wexford. He felt is an honour done to him to mit the Petition to his hands, and he believed that if it was not an unfortunate accident which took place at the last election a death of Mr. Colclough) he should have had the honour of a very considerable portion of them? If the Catholics and in affections to be incorporated together, but the presentative of that county. are found not guilty, then is the Parliament that exchange by the other, and that it was disqualified by the other, and that it was suffering injustice from the claims, and praying generally against the removal of all labels were given to men who were still kept under carbonal diversions on account of religious opinion, abould give due notice of the day on which he would move at his petition should be taken into consideration. This Petition was also received, and ordered to lie upon the their petition, there were many petitions from Pro-Sir J. NEWPORT postponed the motion of which he had fastants in support of their claims; and what petitions from Ireland and excluded the majority of Frishmen were there on the other side? Where were all the from the English Parliament. They stated the excounter-petitions which were threatened, and which, pectations which had been held out to them in 1800 Mr. GRATIAN began by stating, that in conse- it was said, would have borne down the table of that and in 1806; and called upon the justice of Parliaquence of some observations which had fallen from House? Where was the petition of London, the me. ment to realise those expectations, and grant them different members in the course of the present Ses tropolis of the Empire; or where was the petition the same privileges as the rest of their countrymen Contract, any be seems again application at the Secretary's Office in Pall Mail approach, any description of the Course of the present Ses in Pall Mail approach, any description of the Secretary's Office in Papeals and due to the form of his most of Clock, where the Proposals and the Secretary's Office of the Course of the Empire; or where was the petition the same privileges as the rest of their countries. His motion would now be merely for considerable the University of Dubin? Where were nit these petitions that were to have marked the present them in their petitions; and it might make sion, he had somewhat changed the form of his mo- even of the University of Dublin? Where were nit enjoy. The Protestants of Ireland came along with ation; and what he had to propose way, that the calamides of the country, by calling upon Parliament stated, that the majority of the Irish nation was to devise measures for the defence of England against the line of policy which Ministers pursual should of treland. In so shaping his motion, he the Pope, and his seven sacraments? (a laugh) .-- with respect to that country. The opposers of those conceived that every person who thought that the Where were the petitions from the Clergy? Where claims were always saying, that they wished to have subject was worthy of any consideration at all, -tweey were the dulpits hong with emblems and hanners of securities given them. The Protestants of Ireland, named to hereig one Notes, that Proposite with the received at their Office to that Mail on architect Monday, the whist May, conceded to the Catholics,—every person, in whore, those strong remonstrances which had been threatened for security, and that they conceived no measure supply of who did not mean to shut the doors of this House they had heard the words of truth and wisdom from more likely to give security to their property SLATES, denominated frogenis, Detchesses, Courteses, Ladies', Queen's, Rags, and Westmorland Sittes, for Service of this altogether against these, must vote for the motion -- 10,000 Englishmen in favour of the claims. The Li- and establishment than to grant these cla lags, and Westmorland Sites, for Service of this appeals of the distribution of the considered that it was from considered that it was from considered that it was from considered the distribution of the considered that it was from considered the constant that it was from considered the constant that it was from considered the constant that it was from constant the constant that it was from constant the constant that it was from constant the constant that it was from constan the regommendation of the Throne alone, that any so large a portion of our fellow-subjects from the Protestants and Crtholics, as the measure most full of Further Periodical, suggest with the Terror and Constitutions of the Contract, suggest bearing upon application of the Secretary's Of-

tion of the Irish Catholics. These who heped for differences in religious opinions. The petitions of servants of the Crown, or the majority of that House, sealed up this favourable recommendation would also vote for the Protestants of Ireland which had travelled from were determined on continuing this exclusion, he and endorsed "Proposals for States," but we Proposals for States, but we Proposals for the Front of the House taking those laws into their consideration, the north to the south, and from the east to dreaded much the fatal consequences which might followed. from a reconsideration of the Catholic question, it the west, had been so respectably signed, and by low from the alienation of the mind of one great para it is consideration and of such great properties, that it might tion of our fellow-subjects from the rest. If the the present state of the kingdom. In other places, fairly be said to be the petition of the Protestant Ministers were determined to ru's Ireland on priociin Spain and Portugal, and other countries where the interest in Ireland. At the head of the signatures ples which the whole nation disapproved of, how were Sujerty great interests of Europe are decided by the fate of was Mr. Latouche, who had hitherto voted against they to do it but by absolute coercion? How could arms, fortune in a great degree influences the events the Catholics, but whose opinion, in common with the this litigation have an end but by granting what was topository of Arts, 101, Strand, where a Prospectus of success or failure of our projects de-appinions of a vast number of Protestant Gentlemen, claimed as the rights of Treland, or by resorting to may be had, and which is also found in No. 40, Re-pends; but there are two places in the world where was lately changed on this point. He was a man govern it by absolute operation? In such a sort of comfrom which the success or failure of our projects des opinions of a vast number of Protestant Gentlemen, claimed as the rights of Ireland, or by resolving to tory of Arts for this Month—Front on India Paper 7 guiness, success or failure depends almost entirely on the wis- who always preserved a perfect independence, both as test, men who were at first neutral became insensibly Prints against a success of lander depends and of the people of Ireland was one of those to Government and to party, and was equally ready to heated; and the mind of the people of Ireland might condemn the errors of suber. Being now convinced gradually be alienated from this country. Whether I BISH, after returning his most grateful thanks to the Public for their unbounded favours in the late Lotteries, respectfully adjusted them the folly might rule the empire, or prushing in great variety for the New Lottry of only 12,000 Tickets, and America the other. Here were the condemn the errors of stiner. Being now convinced gradually be alienated from this country. Whether seems in great variety for the New Lottry of only 12,000 Tickets, and America the other. Bere were the condemn the errors of stiner. Being now convinced gradually be alienated from this country. Whether the consequences might save it. If they erred in their determination of his name and the house to the petition. There were the consequences might be equally fatal to the empire. nation on those points, they might destroy their an- bosides the numes of the Dutte of Leinster, the Earl of Were the Ministry again to resort to military force chor in the old world, and their power in the new; Ormand, and all the great Protestant proprietors in and the confiscation of properties? Common sense The question did not now turn (as it did formerly) Ireiand, as well as of the leading merchanis. When protested against such conduct-Nature protested The Scheme on inspection will be found nevel, and may be had grant at 4, Compill, or 9, Charage Cruis, where Capital Prizes to this was saided, the names of a great proportion of against it. Atthough in such a contest Ireland might form and determined here been add, shared, and Catholics. That temporary bar had been now results to any, that this was the pemoved; and however we might lament the cause, we miles of the property as well as of the population of ta'n must fall soon after it. (hear.) If our whole pothe Agents, are desired to write (post paid) to exher must declare the fact. The question, therefore, now that country, and might therefore not be so well confairly came before them on its merits, and on its true sidered the petition of the Catholics as the petition of with the powerful enemy against whom we were con-TAZARD, BURNE, and WARNERS, Stock- principles. The claims of the people of Ireland were tretaind. In that view of the subject, before the tending, what madness would it be to throw away a body of men forming two thirds, or he might say, would beg learn to remind them who was the peti- nation, and a free nation, fighting for its extitude, so, Royal Erenange, Lemmon. The Schooling, by a very close of the population of its population, and one-fourth of the liner: the kingdom of Ireland, with her imperial throw away one-fourth of its strength, upon such one variety than in any former Lettery of equal Number of whole population of the empire were to be disfrant. Crown, Food at their bar—(Hear.) They had taken and chimerical apprehensions as had been urged chised and deprived of their liberties for ever, ile her Parliament from her, and now she comes in per. against these claims? What reasons could be opposers All 6 6 Planth. 22 18 6 would say for ever; for when Ministers, on every non,—(Loud evice of hour, hear.) She has paid you assign? They had actually no other assignable realiscussion said, not now, not now, it was evident that in commerce, in taxes, in revenue, and in the incomes sons but the Eucharist; the adoration of the Virgin they meant accor. They adopted this mode of phrase- remitted to her absentees, 20 millions sunually. After Mary; and the power of the Pope. Let those coadogy, to avoid avowing a sentiment which was about | having immersed her taxes and her national debt, and sons be fairly weighed against all that had been urged nable, unutterable, and shoost inconceivable. World taken her Parliament away from her, would the House in support of the petitions. The doom of freland they venture to arow plainly, that it was they wish now send her from the bar without a hearing, when now remained for them to determine. The scales of to disfrauchive for ever three fourths of we pu- she complains of three-fourths of her population being the destiny of the empire were in their hands; but he. pulation of fre and, and for no other reason, but disqualified and disfranchised by their acts? He was would tell them that if they should determine to sure that justice and the feelings of this country would throw I reland out of the scale, Great Britain herself religion of their fathers? They had a right so ferbid such treatment. In the cause of justice and his would be weighed in the balance, and found wanting. to do, and no human power could without the grossest country, he remembered to have twice before triumped | England would not long survive the fall of freland; injustice, molest them for so doing. Their religion over Court measures and Court majorities; and he and on her tomb might be inscribed as an epitaph, was their right and their property; the Gospel is the did not despair of triumphing again, notwithstand. - " Here lies England, because she taxed Ame common inheritance of all cankind, and the Christian ing the utmost efforts of the Levisthan of Court rife without her consent, and because she dis-Revelation was the immediate gift of God to all who favour. If the House were determined to continue qualified Ireland." No Parliament had a right to sought salvation through their Redewner; which gift the disabilities now existing, they would give him make arbitrary and unjust laws. What would be Si res for the present STATE LOTTERY are on Sale at their to suggest to them, with which their understand that should be suggest to them, with which their understand that should be suggest to them, with which their understand that should be suggest to them, with which their understand that should be suggested to suggest to them, with which their understand that should be suggested to suggest to them, with which their understand the suggest to them. which their judgment or their conscience afforded .- ments, with what loss of national honour, and of of a black complexion should be a Member of Parlia-God, without asking any license from the King for for so doing. He would allow that there were cases Regency in Ireland was settled in 1789, not only laws as were reasonable and just; and such as from the in which Parliament might be justified in laying the most sincere and enthusiastic affection was were for the good of society; but the power of The accompanied with Remittance, attended to by return restrictions; but the circumstances of such cases most felt in that country to the Illustrious Person on enacting laws was only given to them as trustees I SIVEWRIGHT, carnestly recommends the Public disabilities for disloyalty, or they might punish for hopes were also felt and encouraged, that his coming disloyalty, but they had no right to punish on account his would be a sovereign balm to heal the wounds of natural rights, unless such restrictions were evidently of religion. Who now could impeach the people that unfortunate and oppressed country. Where was for the advantage of the whole society. He believed of Ireland for disloyalty? Was it not notorious that now the expectation in which the people of Ireland that the preponderance of argument on this question they were pouring out their blood professely in the bat-Formulate Officer of Sir JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. 57, Corne 30. Cor NEXT TRURSDAY THE WHOLE OF THE LOTTERY sider some of these objections which had been Was all that vision of princely favour to vanish from obstinately in those restrictions, went, in the judg-P ICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and CO. the opposed to their just claims. Same men went so far as them for ever? He would not believe it. He would ment of all those who had a right to be the best Tiches and Hanover. This objection, however, died away in pointment to the people of Ireland.

R Contractors, respectfully submit the following Scheme of to say, that on account of fransactions of an ancient the present Lottery, to the impection of the Public. They do not conceive that any combined upon its advantages is necessary.

In would not believe it. He would not believe it. He would not necessary in the impection of the Public. They do date, it was impossible that a Catholic could be cle. to make him believe it. The present aspect of the empire; and besides an act of the grossest injustice. produced as any common upon its advantages is necessary, notoriously attacked to any Prince of the House of since had certainly produced a deep and severe disap.

This objection, however, died away in produced a deep and severe disap. had been for a long time distinguished for their loyal. promised; but he would say that there was a general the nominator; but the eligibility was the common ty. Another objection was, that by the tenets of the expectation among the Catholics, that this measure right of every subject who had not forfeited that right Remain Catholic Church, the Pope could dissolve the allegiance of the subjects, and that it was imposallegiance of the subjects, and that it was imposemancipation. It was this expectation which had sible for Protestants and Catholies ever to smalgs. hen held out, that enabled Government to pass the these were evidently questions purely religious, which mate in one society. If this objection had any thing Union; and they would not have got it without that had nothing to do with politics. The next point was, in it, no Catholic State in Europe could have been expectation. He would not say that such was the the temporal power which the Pope might exercise in kept together: they must have all fallen to pieces, letter of the engagement, but it was the spirit of it. those countries. Now it appeared to him, that this and perished in a sort of moral dissolution. Inde- He did not come now to ask the letter of the bond, point had been completely disposed of when Parlinpendent of the evidence which experience give of the but he came to ask of an honourable nation that they ment proposed an oath to the Catholics (which they conduct of the Catholics, the opinious of six of the should fulfil the meaning and the spirit of their en- had readily taken) abjuring most solemnly any right most distinguished Catholic Universities in Europe gagements. (Hear, hear!) Character was an in- of the Pope to exercise any temporal power. An obwere taken, upon those points of doctrine imposed to estimable value to nations, as well as individuals,- jection had very lately licen started about marriage the Catholics by their enemies. The solemn answer character was capital in commerce, and in politics it being considered a sacrament in the Catholic Church. of all those learned bodies was, that the Pope had was strength. (Loud cries of hear, hear?!) In no. This was also merely a religious consideration, and no sort of temporal power or jurisdiction in his Ma. thing had the English nation a greater right to pride not at all a positical one; as the anccession of pro-# Only 12,000 Tickets, all different Numbers. The Whole to be jesty's dominions, nor any right to absolve his sub-desermined in One Doy, the 20th of This Month, April. jects from their allegiance. As to the question, whe-racter she had ever unheld. To this honourable cha-perly, and all the consequences of marriage, are deter-perly, and all the consequences of marriage, are deterjects from their allegiance. As to the question, whe- racter she had ever upheld. To this honourable cha- mined by the laws of the land. As to excommunica-

tion, it was a power claimed by the Clergy, but was guments. They might perhaps be told, that the pec- founded his motion, were the numbers, wealth, and swould agree to the motion for going into a Comonly valid as far as it was submitted to by the Pa- ple of Ireland were too barbarous safely to exercise power, of the Catholic body. He was glad to see mittee, every document was at hand for that purtries; but if the Pope really has this power in Catholic ples of the Constitution were for ever defined, and the then entered into a sariety of calculations to disprove countries; Sovereign Princes countries, why did he not command the allegiance of Catholics for ever excluded from enjoying those rights these statements. From enumerations, which he was the proceedings were of an unus. the present war? If he had such mighty power in Ca. Act of Settlement that specified any such thing? the number of hearths as ascertained from the hearth- the rest of discipline, but they were no. tholic countries, how comes it that he is now thrown into a prison? (Hear, hear!) But the University that great charter? It would be found, that in the was led to conclude, that there were not above nically received, consequently they were not of Cambridge still maintained that the Pope had great framing of the Act of Union between Great Britain 3,500,000 souls in all Ireland. (Hear, hear, and ex- to much weight. What was the situation of er power than ever, (a laugh). They might also and treland, the disqualification of the Catholics was pressions of dissent.) About the year 1752, a Ca- as to that Council, and the Council of Trent? securities. Those who supported them called for se- (Hear, hear.) He concluded with moving, "that Gentlemen of England need not be alarmed with pro- "The Morning Post," under the signature of "A curity against a policy, which would tend to render the House go into a Committee to consider the state phocies of Irish insecurity. To shew how confident Real Whig," &c. The observations and arguments equivocal, against a policy which went to disinherit the Catholic subjects." people of Ireland of their rights, and to palsy their Dr. DUIGENAN rose amidst loud cries of (Hear, 1798, was the Buckinghamshire militia, commanded by dispensing doctrine and the deposing doctrine; they rational argument, instead of conjuring up on host of the reign of Elizabeth to the period of the Rein the present age believed in. He believed the only mity, and also the Test and Corporation Acts passed merit of the entering the army in numbers, when at the head of the English, trich, and Scotch Colthing they could adduce that would sound like an ar- in the reign of Charles 11, and, in short, every but the soldier lived better than the Irish labourer, and the leges; the oath of allegiance to be taken by the sepethey impute to him; 2dly, that France has not an in- ceval.) Nothing else would content the Catholics but they were not dragged into it in chains, like the popu- then at the head of the Government, namely, in the fluence over him sufficient to make him exert this spi- the total subversion of the constitution, both in Church lation of France; and when put together with Pro- reign of terror as it was called, to bear him out when is now no connection between the Catholics of Ire- before their claims were granted, two Unions must diers as any, and were rewarded accordingly. But their the opinions of the four metropolitan Archbishops, land and the Pope. It would be, therefore, the height be dissolved—that of England with Scotland, and also military services gave them no right to seek and the Bishops were correct. They stated their reaof absurdity and folly to risk the peace and existence that of Great Britain with Ireland; in both of which the sulversion of the Constitution both in Church and diness to accept the allowance proposed, and would of the empire upon a mere perspective danger, existing only in their own imaginations. If this country had wished for the security of the veto which had been petually hinding. All these Acts in their preamble of Protestants? Was the whole Constitution to be date should be presented to the Government for its so much talked of, they could have had the zeto in were declared to extend to England, Ireland, and to changed for the purpose of pleasing two millions approval. Upon the rejection of the claims in 1808, 1800, they could have had it in 1805 or in 1808.— the Town of Berwick-upon Tweed. A laugh.) The and an half of the lowest orders of society? The a synod was held upon the subject of the Vete, as (Hear.) Where is the voto now? It was where it House was called upon by the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to assert, that Doctors proposed by Dr. Milner; the result of their deliberahad been placed by the Act of that House. Did the to repeal Acts of Parliament which were the great Troy, Milnor, and others of the Catholic Clergy, had tion was not only that it was inexpedient under exist-Covernment hope to convert the Catholics by prose-bulwarks of the Constitution, both in Church and State, proscribed all schools which were not Popish, even ing circumstances; but in a conference which passed lytism; or could they find no remedy against the particularly against Papists. Modern philosophers though religion was not taught at all in them. They between Dr. O'Reily, Lord Sutherland, and Sir Edfuture dangers which they apprehended, but in a na- and modern orators made light of these constitutional had even prohibited domestics to attend prayers in a ward Bellew, that opinion was confirmed—they retional disqualification? The security which the oppo- guards, though their ancestors valued them; and, what Protestant family. He then read the oaths which were probated also certain publications, as tending to neuts of this measure wanted was, what would amount was more, both King and Queen swore, at their coro. administered to their Bishops and inferior Clergy, alienate the affections of Ireland. The Hon. Baronet to a virtual separation of the two kingdoms. He had nation, that they would inviolably maintain them. The in which they promised obedience and allegiance to then read an extract from a letter in the Morning great respect for the Universities as tearned bodies, Catholics at present had every advantage but that which the Pope, and adherence to the Councils. He re- Post of this day, which contained charges of a deand particularly for the University of Dublin, where would confer political power. Their persons and cited the decrees of one of these Councils; the 4th scription which he conceived it his duty to notice in he had received his education; but he must be permitted to say, that it appeared to him that those Unithey might sit in Parliament if they chose to take the versities had, with the very best intentions in the same tests and oaths. (Hear.) What was remarkable Now the Pope was not only the stave of Buonaparte, and the House, when he read it, would appreworld, petitioned for measures which would go to the they enjoyed more security for their liberty and proseparation of the two countries, and the dissolution perty than the subjects of any other, the most favourof the empire. He thought that the Citizens of Lon- ed, nation on earth; neither the French nor the Ger. Sees, but also, through his prefects, appointed every the Protestants, says, "On the other hand, not a sylladon had seen the interests of the empire in their true mass, in their own country, enjoyed any thing com- parish priest in his empire. Why should not an au- ble is uttered of the intolerant behaviour of the Catholic light, when they adopted the principles of teleration. paralife to it. But not satisfied with this, they claimed thority, in some degree similar, be enjoyed by the So- Committee, and its satellites, or the least allusion made He conceived that this was the true way of uniting a fall equality in all civil and military offices; and vereign in this country? After a variety of other ob- to their recent publication and extensive circulation the two people in the bonds of affection. If Irishmen that, for the benefit of a set of people who were hos- servations, the Learned Gentleman concluded with of Ward's Errata, the most infamous work ever. were to be told that England was hostile to their just tile to Church and State. But who were they who declaring, that he was not an enemy to the Catholics, printed." With respect to this passage, he most excrights and privileges, and Englishmen were also to be claimed this religious liberty?—the most intolerant but only to their possession of political power. told that Irishmen were hostile to their prosperity, it set on the face of the earth; men more tolerant than Sir JOHN COX HIPP: SLEY said, he should not countenance to the publication. If the book was a would be the most likely means of making each nation the Mahometans. (A laugh.) They allow to others no detain the House long, nor should be trouble them bad one, the publisher was in fault; for he thought hate the other. It would be like going to a man and liberty of conscience whatever; and even in the last with referring to any documents in support of his that to republish the work, would be beneficial to his wife separately, and telling each, that they were acts of the Cortes of Spain, it was declared, that the opinions. He admitted that the Catholics were a mi. him; the names of most of the Members of Maynouth hated in that quarter from which they had naturally Roman Catholic religion should be the sole religion of nority, but they were a great minority, and should be College were not inserted with their approbation : to look for love and affection. Such conduct would the country, and no other tolerated. It was true, attended to by that House, If the House would go and Dr. Troy would have used his interest against the naturally go to a separation and divorce; and not to attempt the union which should subsist; and yet they could not exercise their tolerance in this country. In the trouse would go the book, conceiving it an extremely into a Committee, that would be a preliminary step. In 1791, at the instance of the Empress of Russia, judicious work. As to the other charge, which stationally and the instance of the Empress of Russia, judicious work. such had been the conduct that the opposers of this mit when they are the weaker party, -hereticos non the oath was modified, and assented to by the Bishops ed, "the present situation of the two Universities is measure appeared constantly to pursue between the English and the Irish people. The Right Honourable impotence alone was the cause of their humanity.—

The conduct of the individuals at the head of the Catholic Church in spiritual patronage. Gentleman then proceeded to observe, that it was probable the Call of the Rique, so lat ly enforced, liberty: no one was permitted to disturb them in their swear allegance to the King of Great Britain as the land of the Rique, whose principles are no loose, whose principles are no loose, whose principles are no loose, that offices, whose principles are no loose, that hight have brought up some Members who had not worship. He was glad of it, for he was a friend to reattended any former debates on this question, and ligious liberty, but not to their enjoying political expressed his readiness to give any Grutleman at power. The reasons on which the Right Ifon. Gent fault full information months subject, if the House Constitution, and a total disregard to the feelings of

rishoners. In any case where any serious injury had the privileges which were now claimed on their behalf. that a Bill was now in progress through the House for pose. With respect to what the Right Honour-been received by excommunication, the party had his What was this but saving in other words, that the labing the capulation of th been received by excommunication, the party had his but saving in other words, that the taking the population of Ireland, and he would supaction of damages against the priest, and this remedy Laglish Government in Ireland had for ages been ophad sometimes been appealed to. It had been said, pressive and mis directed; and that religion itself was posite. But it was said that the Catholics amounted one of the most ambit, on that the Pope, through his spiritual power, could com- a cause of that asserted barbarism? They would to four millions, and that the Protestants did not form the Papal Chair; to that the Christian mond the allegiance of the subjects of Catholic countries; but if the Pope really has this power in Catholic ples of the Constitution were for ever defined, and the the people of France, of Germany, and of Italy, in which they claimed. But where was the clause in the led to make in two extensive parishes, compared with Canons were passed; the two first w. . . to have opecontend that the power of the King of Spain was only provisional, and never declared as a fundamental tholic Bishop published a Book, in which he calculated proceedings of these Councils were not received by much increased by the circumstance of his imprison- measure. Their exclusion from power and office was that the number of Catholics in the whole kingdom France, because they were hostile to the Civil G ment. This argument in itself appeared too be not fundamental, it was only provisional; and the did not exceed two millions, and lamented, that the vernment. The testimonies of Matthew Paris, a Bedicrous to mention; but when it was considered framers of that Act had grossly deceived the people of Protestant population was greatly increasing. To neglictine Monk, and of Platina; the former had said that by arguments of this sort, which could not be Ireland. But why do they talk of the Act of Settle- suppose, then, that they had doubled their popula- "That there was a great concourse of persons assemstated without scorn, four millions of our fellow ment, when Ministers do not hesitate to employ fo- tlou since 1762, with such drains and emigrations ope- bled at the Council; many things were treated of, but subjects were to be condemned to hopeless disabili- reigners in high situations in the British service, con- rating constantly since, was quite absurd, when it nothing decreed." The object of the Pope was to get ty and exclusion, they became somewhat more seri- trary both to the spirit and the letter of that Act? appeared that the population of England had increased money, and money he got. Pope Gregory did not ous : and yet, notwinistanding such arguments, we Did they abandon their sentiments when foreigners little more than three millions since the Revolution, recognise these Canons as legitimate ones. In later expended twenty millions a year in supporting a Ca- were in question, while they refused to admit their when it was estimated at seven. But fill the census times, of the same opinions were many eminent ditholic state and church in the Spanish Peninsula. If Irish fellow-subjects to equal privileges? If expe- was actually taken, there was only assertion against rines, particularly Bishop Hay; the balance of authoreally the Pope has as much power as is pretended, in diency justified the former, did it not strongly demand assertion; and he hoped, that one assertion was as rity was in disfavour of these Councils. The speech Catholic countries, it would follow that the only ob- the latter? He might be told that this was exclusive- good as another. The wealth and power of the Ca- of the Right Hon, and Learned Gentleman was more ject for which we were expending so much money, ly a Protestant Parliament. That hedenied. By the tholics were prodigiously exaggerated. As to real moderate than any he had delivered on former occaand so much British blood, was to give a reversionary Act of 1793, the Catholics obtained the elective fran- property, he was confident they did not possess sions, and subsequently given to the public. Upon those interest in Spain to Buonaparte through the means of chise, and formed a part of the Commons of the Em- one out of 49 parts of the whole; and as to commer- he must be allowed to make some observations. In his prisoner the Pope. This is a fear, then, which pire, The Union confirmed this; and therefore the clai property, they did not posses; one-tenth of it. - one of these speeches, the Right Hou, and Learned bigotry can tread upon when it pleases, and which it Catholics virtually and essentially made a part of this All the rest was in the hands of Protestants. As to Gentleman, in speaking of the claims of his country. never raises up except to oppose it to the liberties of House-a part of the State. A combination at one the Protestant petitions in favour of the Catholic men, had said, "that the whole of the Romanists of our own countrymen. There was, evidently, no sha- time existed in Europe, which made former Parlia- claims, he would assert that in some counties of Iredow of reason for that alarm, which was conjured up meats exclude the Catholics from power; but did it land they had been universally scouted. In some in- Government of Ireland." In another part of the of the power of the Pope. The Ministers would, exist now, or at least was it a combination of a simi- stances they were carried about by private emissaries publication, he said, "Every Catholic is by conhowever, contend, that the exclusion of those privi- lar nature? Was it to be met by exclusion, rather among the farmers, who were told, that if they did science a traitor." There was a repetition of these leges, common to the rest of their fellow subjects, was than by upion and complete participation of privilege? not sign a petition, their houses and goods would be opinions in all his speeches, and he had reasoned on no punishment to the Catholics. Was it in a British If the Catholics were dangerous and merited exclusion set fire to. (Hear, hear, and a laugh from General those opinions. The Hon. Baronet would not im-Assembly that such a doctrine was to be maintained? from political power, why admit such a monstrous Mathew.) He was glad to hear so much mirth from pute to the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman any Was it no hardship to be obliged to hear arbitrary proportion of them into the army and navy? Ask the facetious orator opposite; a good bondire was a other motive than a regard for his country; but he taxation, without being at liberty to give a voice your Generals and Admirals how the lrish Catholics handsome thing, but not so pleasant to the sufferers. was most unfortunately at issue with the laws, for against it? Was it no hardship to have inferior secu- soldiers and seamen behave in the day of battle : ask Many of the Protestant shopkeepers were also threat- did the laws authorise the acceptation of the oath? rity for their lives and properties than the rest of his the votes of the House, which have so often thanked ened with the loss of their customers, if they did not He had also said, "that the Catholics could not amal-Mojesty's subjects? In any case between Catholics them for their services; ask the public papers now sign; and that was a serious thing to them. He would gamate with the Protestants of the Country." He and Protest ints, they must now expect to be tried by many the daily in your service, of those who are ex. assert, that there was very little authenticity about had also stated, "that the Priests represented the Proa jury of partizans, selected by a partizan sheriff. Sel- cluded from the rights of citizens : ask how many of these petitions. Some Presbyterian Ministers did sign testants as the living agents of Satan-as estrays from dom is the name of a Catholic put upon the pannel; them lie wounded in your naval and military hospitals; them; and the consequence was, they were turned Helt." (Dr. Dugenan here spoke to order, and and if set there, is almost sure to be struck off. The ask your country, instead of Ministers, for the character out of their meeting-houses, the doors blocked up, denied the assertion.) The Honourable Barenet Catholic, in such cases, had not even the common of these men; finally, ask the Ormonds, the Latouches, and themselves excluded for ever. The best calcula- resumed, observing, that if he had not used the protection of an Alien,—the right of being tried by a and other ancient and eminent names that have added to make was, that the Protestants expression, he was sorry for having imputed it to jury, de mediatate lingua, consisting partly of fo. dressed you in their favour; and do not in contempt of were as 3 to 5 of the whole population. They were him. But within the last 48 hours he had purchased reigners. Was the Minister to call it ambition in their petitions decide against one fourth of your in possession of almost the whole of the property in the book of the Right Hon, and Learned Gentleman's them to wish for equal rights in these respects? If fellow subjects, and thus place at hazard the liber. Ireland; and as to the petitions, he believed that not writing, at Stockdale's, the Publisher, who informed this were called ambition, it might as well be called ties and independence of the whole. (Hear.) He one sensible man had signed any of them. (A laugh.) him that he was authorised to declare, that it was Dr. ambition in a man not fo wish to be robbed or mur- would appeal to the votes of the House which bad Let the House, then, take the property and re- Duigenan's. He had introduced it not to throw oblodered. It would be ambition for a man to wish that so often borne festimony to the gallantry and helelity spectability of the country, and put them against quy, but for a better purpose—to shew that the dochis friends should not be murdered, or that their mur- of the Catholic soldier-to the fields of Spain and the lower orders, and they would see whether the trins of exclusive salvation, was not construed by derers might be hanged. This sort of ambition, how. Portugal, which they had often stained with their latter were to be called the nation. The Protestever, was not to be separated from the feelings of blood. He would appeal to the great principles of ants were now able to put down of themselves, any Author. In so doing he should not descend to the human nature in every situation of life. If this, in policy and justice, which so loudly demanded the rebellion that might arise in the country, as they minor schoolmen, but would quote the authority of the Minister's opinion, constituted ambition, he averting of religious strife, that the whole strength had before done in 1799. In that year they were taken Bally, Professor Laroche, and of the highest of those would wish to know what was his idea of glory .- and energies of the country might be united in main. by surprise, and many hundreds of them shaughtered authorities, St. Austin himself, who recognised no (A laugh). The Catholics were by the Act of 1793, talaing in libertics and independence. Pronounce one in cold blood; but they put down the rebellion in two other means of salvation than " in the name of permitted to vote for Members of Parliament; and it sentence only, and the object would be attained. Let months, so that Lord Cornwallis, when he went over Christaione," and does not exclude from the pale of now remained to be answered, why they were to be England say to Ireland, " we are both rollied unless had little or nothing to do. God forbid that any such the Catholic Church those persons who have not reeternally excluded from sitting in Parliament? The we unite," and Ireland will answer, " we will have disturbance should happen again; but if it did, the ceived the light of the gospel by sedulous application. Gentlemen who opposed the Catholic claims called for our liberties, and our lives are at your service."- Protestants were able to put it down alone; so that the The Hon. Baronet then referred to various letters in the British name odious, and to make British faith of the laws imposing civil disabilities on our Roman the Irish Government was of this, it was only neces. in these letters were repelled by the known declarasary to mention, that the first regiment sent over in tions of the see of Rome, namely, with respect to the exertions in the common cause. If the Gentlemen on hear,) from the other side of the House. The Learned the Marquis of Backingham and his Lady in person (a utterly denied the assertion—that faith was not to be the other side called for securities, he called upon them Gentleman began by observing, that the meaning of laugh). But it was said, there were so many Irish re- kept with hereics. These doctrines had been guarded to point out the danger. Was it in the Eucharist, the Catholic emancipation, as now demanded, was the giments in the service, and all of them Catholics : he against, and comprehended in the arrangements of Virgin Mary, or the Presender. (A laugh.) He repeal of all the statutes that had been made would assert, on the contrary, that one half of the 1799 and 1805. He then alleded to the corresponwished that they would produce, if they could, some for the protection of the Protestant Church, since men, and the whole body of the Officers, were Prowitches, hobgoblins, and fanciful horrors, that no man volution. It went to annul the Act of Unifor- and where was the great duced the extinction of the order of Jesuits, once gument, was the power of the Pope. To this he wark erected since the Reformation in defence of the latter might naturally prefer a military life to hedging riors, each nation having its Cardinal protector. With should answer, 1st, that the Pope has not the power Established Religion. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Perce. and ditching? They were not forced into the service respect to the voto, he would for to the Noble Viscount ritual power in such a manner; and 3-lly, that there and State. (Hear, hear, and much laughter.) But testant Officers and soldiers, they made as good sollies stated, that the copies which he had procured of

tack; but with respect to the other illustrious President, the Catholics? This was, in fact, doing little else than the extreme delicacy of the question, and the habits of adding calumny to injustice. Would it be right, he knew, that his Royal Highness had taken no public part in it. He also knew the two Universities were entitled to exercise their own judgment, and if they close to profess to pr ty. As to Cambridge, he had ascertained that the Bishop of Bristol knew nothing of the Petition who were they that signalised themselves at Runni. William the Conqueror, during which the power of hope for ne more—that we were to stop where we We ought to be in a more tranquil and secure state with more success the maintenance of arbitrary pewer the Papal Throne in England had not been recognised, now were. Did the people who used such language before we made such an experiment on the constiand concluded with voting for the Committee.

of the opinions attributed to him. Mr. W. BANKEs conceived the question lay in a would be satisfied with merely tasting of the cup? He oppose it. of claiming for the Catholics their natural rights as for instance, he never could be brought to imagine, in his estimate of the moral capacity of the middle and citizens, at a time when all the world are in arms intended to stop there. Who was idiot enough to lower classes of the Irish people. The Learned Docagainst this country. He wished to know whether this imagine that the ambitious lawyer would toil to the tor, who had replied to the speech of the Right Hon. was the proper time for renovating -whether, like bar without expecting its honours, -that the soldier, Mover of the question, had been very good in explain. was the proper time for renovating—whether, like fired by love of glory, would fight his way to a Colo- ing the tenets of the Roman Catholic Religion; but he State Crucible, and mix up ingredients which might nelcy, and then sit down contented,—or that the wealeventually explode, to the direct and manifest injury of the State? Allusions had often been made to the valour of the British armies, full of the brave men of his own Catholic freeholders? In fact, if the prin- interpretation? He certainly gave the Learned Doc-Would theynot, as became united citizens of oneempire, still continue to win and wear the laurel which they so eminently were entitled to? Would they not still to be traced to the effects of our Protestant Code. co-operate in the cause into which they at first embarked? If those who supported the claims of four millions of the subjects of the Empire thought they were aggrieved, they need only look to their conduct

withstanding any opposition of religious creed. With known to be hostile to him. But this had been called, and was, indeed, a " new zera;" and it was to grant them this dispassionate hearing; or, on the and it should therefore have his support. to accuse the Protestants of the seventeenth central that the great body of Irish Catholics were interested at all. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had extracted at all extracted at a

the individuals they represent." Now, the Noble ing the exploited doctrine of passive obedience? - , Their habits, manners, and rank in life, formed so | chasm in Administration; which these circumstances The disorderly state of Ireland was in a great degree tillery.

withstanding any opposition of rengious creed. With quence, however, of the Concessions, he anticipated from the disabilities of which they had so long comregard to the present motion, he conceived, that the regard to the present motion, he conceived, that the power of availing ourselves immediately of the plained. He would abstain, because he knew he very fact of its being admitted that a division of opiwas a sufficient case for him for the necessity of inquiwas a spincient case for him for the necessity of inquiexisted in a certain place against the admission of the existed in a certain place against the admission of the Catholics to the full privileges of the State, he thought lished Church, than all the tests and exclusions put from those opinions, not perhaps that his Royal High. It his duty to be respectfully silent on the subject; but together (hear.) He loved the Catholics as countrynow, that reason no longer swayed his feelings, and men, he honoured them as freemen, and he looked which his Royal Father had used agrinst them, but he should speak of the question according to its merits.

The then had only a choice of two evils,—either of postpoining the consideration of this question to a more point the trusted, that as they valued their tion, which it never could have while the Right Hon. was ever ruled by tolerance. poning the consideration of this question to a more own interests and honour, they also would be conci. Gentleman opposite was at the head of the Adminis- Lord MILTON defended the lower and middle should have his earnest prayer for their success. expect a dispassionate hearing, but were we prepared to inquire into the propriety of removing restrictions; duct of his two Noble Friends in the other House, in high situations in the State. This was a country in

purpose of describing the opinions of modern Ca. power between the Catholics and the Protestants, end. opinion on the Catholic, or any other subject, or that tholics. He would ask was this fair? Was it fair ing in the ruin of both parties. He did not believe they would care whether or not he had any opinion the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHE-

Baron who presides at the University alluded to, could And if this was not fair, why were the natiquated many insurmountable obstacles to their obtaining high had occasioned. His applications had been hand been hand occasioned.

that they were not at the ebb of their popularity; that the administration of the laws. One great conse- forward with a sanguine expectation of being relieved liating and loyal; and if they continued so, they tration. He was as little interested as any man in orders of the Irish Catholics from the calumny of an hould have his earnest prayer for their success.

Colonel LEMON said, that the motion went simply ably no one could approve more than he did the conrefusing the offer which, at the suggestion of the Right | which the meanest individual, by the exercise of tacontrary, what were the principles on which we Mr. OWEN was convinced that if ever there was a Hon. Gentleman, had been made to them, and lents and virtue, might aspire to the most exalted were about to meet their claims? He confessed that question entitled to calm discussion, uninfluenced by with the apparent impression that it must be rejected. dignities. He could see no danger whatever in the this question now had attained to a tremendous im- party feeling, it was the present. Every individual To accept high situations in the State was no sin; but concessions to the Catholics; but on the contrary, he pertance. But how was it mot? Was it met by con. ought to be allowed the free exercise of his religion to accept them under the existing circumstances of the was persuaded that they would be attended with the ciliation, or cather, did not the feelings of Ministers be- without being rendered responsible to any human Government, would have been on the part of his most important advantages. The Habeas Corpus, and tray themselves? Dil they not impugn every act of tribunal. But while we abstained from meddling Noble Friends, to sin against all consistency and hograce or concession at any time bestowed on the Ca-thelies? Instead of going to the Catholics to strengthen to maintain our own. He allowed that the exclusion an humble individual as himself, of their conduct, the Test Laws. The system now pursued with rethe state, did not the Minister, by his late accession of the Catholics from a full participation of civil was little important either to them or to the public. spect to Ireland was similar to that by which America of talents, shew to the Catholics that he was deter- rights could be justified only on the ground of But if he had been a person of illustrious birth, was lost to this country. He acknowledged the sinmined to do without them? The Noble Lord then necessity; but maintained, that that necessity ac- and placed in an exalted situation in the State- cerity and consistency on this subject, of the Right argued, the the principle of the revolution was not toully existed. Much had been said of strengthening if the destinies of the country had hung on his Hon. Gentleman opposite, but he knew not how to any fixed and determined opposition to pepery. The the Empire. To do this, however, care must be conduct—if in 1809 he had expressed his approbate ascribe to any but unworthy motives, the conduct of enactments of that period, he contended, were tem. taken, that while the Catholics were conciliated, the tion of the refusal of those Noble Lords to accept of other Members of Administration, who had accepted porary, formed to meet the necessity of the case, and Protestants should not be alarmed. The immediate fice-if at the present period, on a similar refusal pro- office under a Covernment which they knew was ininot to exist any longer than that necessity called for effect of concession might be to tranquillize Ireland; ceeding from those Noble Lords, founded on similar mical to the Catholic Claims, although they had for The legislators of that day only de. but that calm would be followed by a tempest reasons he had withdrawe from them his approbation, merly pledged themselves to support those Claims. vised laws for existing circumstances, and they left to of the most dreadful violence. The more was given, however certain interested individuals might exultin the Mr. C. ADAMS strenuously urged the utimost right posterity to modify or abrogate them at pleasure. It the more would be required. The Catholics circumstance (although they could not hope long to enwas said that the nature of popery was unchangeable, would aspire still higher, and Ireland would pre. joy the fruits of it), he should not expect that the and theological records had been cansacked for the sent a miserable scene of unrestrained struggle for Country at large would be very solicitous about his

men who are the objects of this motion. But would ciple of not conceding farther were admitted, tor great credit for the bravery with which he stood

not feel more indignation than he did at this unjust at. follies of their ancestors to be thrown in the teeth of situations, that the expectation of doing so could never The Right Liou. Gentleman might say with the Post intimacy with which he (Sir John) had lived with asked, at this time of day, to access the Protestant ceive them to talk to them of their occupying shua. man on the recruits which he had obtained. The conhim, did not lead him to form an opinion as to the Church of the obstinate bigotry of Land, or of the tions which they were morally incapable of filling. cession of their rights to the Catholics and been morally incapable of filling. bearing o' his mind upon the Question. But this he tyranny of the High Commission? Besides, as to He thought that it was a peculiarly unfit time for chose, to petition the House on the earliest opportuni. Were the Catholic Swiss Cantons slaves, or were not consent by any rush act to endanger that anon Sunday, it was voted on Monday, and on Tues. mede, at Cressy, and at Agincourt? Were they not was a most critical period. At home we were suffer. favour. Whether it might be termed prejudice thay was sent up express to the Chancellor .- Catholics; and yet was catholicity the religion to be ing under the most heavy burdens. Abroad we were or opinion, he knew not; but certainly ne he Honourable Baronet then took a retrospective exclusively branded as belonging to slavery? He had assailed by a powerful enemy. Such was not the mo. thought that no church establishment could better I'w of the conduct of the Catholics, from the reign of heard it said, that the ambition of the Catholics was to ment for taking a step of at least a doubtful tendency.

ever throw away a thought on the constitution of tution as that now proposed. To accede to the mo- nions on the other. It was therefore that he consti Dr. DUIGENAN, in explanation, denied some human nature? Did they imagine, that after giving tion, would be only to hold out to the Catholic hopes dered himself entitled to credit, when he asserted that political power in the elective franchise, the Catholics which must be disappointed, and he should therefore nothing would induce him to support a measure by was quite confident that the very persons who advised proposition, while it was innoxious to the Churck, that concession did not mean to stop there. Mr. Pitt, the man who had just spoken was very much mistaken proposition, while it was innoxious to the Churck, the man who had just spoken was very much mistaken proposition, while it was innoxious to the Churck, the man who had just spoken was very much mistaken proposition, while it was innoxious to the Churck, the man who had just spoken was very much mistaken proposition.

solidating its strength, which the argency of the time imperiously demanded, it should have his warm and decided support. In fact, the proposition was the most cautious and prudent that could be submitted to Parliament. For, unless it were contended that the consideration of the Catholic claims should at no time take place, the motion could not be opposed, since there could be no time so proper for that consideration as the present. The monopoly of power might be they not bleed for us in spite of their disqualifications? then the past was a satire on the present: what justified our past totally condemned our present conduct. certainly bore admirably the recoil of his own arquestion respecting the East India Company's Charter, the discussion of which would involve the next That subject he would not enter into, for it would lead It had been recently contended that the service of the two months, even if it involved the loss of our Asiatic him too far; but there could be little doubt as to their State suffered but immaterially from the remaining empire, was unin portant, when set in comparison with tendency, after what we had seen of their effects. They exclusions of the Catholics. But the fact was, that this important Irish question. Let the House look at interfered with all the affairs of life, with the most im- they were excluded from above 500 legal and civil the state of Ireland - thriving in arts, in agriculture, and were aggrieved, they need only look to their conduct portant domestic concerns: they set father against son, offices; from above 2000 municipal situations, and (in spite of the Learned Doctor) in population—a population willing to conquer for England, but that they were not at the end of their popularity; that though they were a party without power—they would, ton, was to the Catholics oppression. They were p.e. House had recently been saluted with sounds, which, demanding the just rewards of conquerors. Where though they were a party without power—theywould, if their claims were conceded, be a party with power. Vented from their just gains, and restricted in the use of their claims were conceded, be a party with power. In saying this, he did not mean thereby to contend that In saying this, he did not mean thereby to contend that the proved—nay, more, unless it were proved that the In saying this, ne did not mean thereby to content the most frivolous pretences. Their conscientious and the capture of Badajoz). Let the danger of concession would be greater than the danger having power they would abuse it; but concessions would be greater than the danger of concession would be greater than the danger of might be fatally given. It was not from the mass that might be fatally given. It was not from the mass that danger was to be apprehended; if was from the sodanger was to be apprenended; it was from the so-lemn invocation of Saints; it was not from the prac-actually much improved the state of the people of Ire-tish flag. Who could deny to such a brave man, a be freely admitted into all the Offices of the State, lemn invocation of Saints; it was not from the place land; and that improvement was an encouragement superior commission? And yet if he should prove than they would be justified in declaring, that the army tice of the Romish religion that danger was to be for us to go farther. Many sensible men, who reject to be a Catholic, he could receive no such reshould enlist men who were more than six feet high; is "a good servant, but a bad master"—having once ed absurd topics, still thought there was danger in proposition to which, he presumed, even the Learner is "a good servant, but a bad master"—having once the ascendancy, must be guarded against—having no controul, it was not to be feared. He was not disposed to retaliate upon the Catholics the sins of their own Church. He had a better opinion of their own Church, which he believed to be founded upon the Catholics the sins of their own church, which he believed to be founded upon the Catholics the sins of their own church, which he believed to be founded upon the Catholics the sins of their own church, which he believed to be founded upon the Catholics the sins of their own church, which he believed to be founded upon the Catholics the sins of their own church, and reasons and if they could not secure it. posed to retaliate upon the Catholics the sins of their sorted by the Learned Doctor f Did they really main-fore-fathers, but he was for restricting them. Certain Scripture and reason: and if they could not secure it zeal and gallantry had deserved. Lord Wellington tain that no faith was to be observed with heretics, fore-fathers, but he was for restricting them. Certain doctrines which they maintained might in their evil and restraints never would. The Establishments here tendency have been exaggerated; he might apply the lines of the Post. people, and by their endowments. The danger was held the most distinguished rank in the military annals perstition, but with madness, to say that admission to not from concessions to the Catholics: but from what- of Great Britain, he was second to him, not so much the Constitution would not endear it to them; or that At one period the Catholics were willing to allow the ever quarter it might be to be feared, the character in glory as in time. If Lord Wellington had been a exclusion from it, would not render them comparaveto. Now they were not. What I was there a sort of the times shewed, that by totally refusing the Catholic, he would probably have remained in tively indifferent to its support. Innovation! If was of compound interest to be exacted on the delay of petitioners we might weaken the Church and Ireland in the command of a company. He would the Catholics who had to complain of innovation. In granting them their claims? (Hear, hear!) He strenthen her enemies. Repeal those tests and reattributed no improper motives to the Gentleman op. straints, and the Church might stand forward as the storm instead of Badajoz. If he had attained a Parliament. In the reign of Ann, they were excluded posite. They no doubt considered the cause which enlightened patroness of teleration. Go into the conthey had exposed to be the right one; but surely it sideration, and then, he had no doubt, sufficient safe. he would have been subject to a fine of five hundred the Test Acts to Ireland. Adverting to the Petition would be unwise in the House, by acceding to the motion, to raise hopes which must ultimately be disappointed. There was far from a distinct understand, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had against against the Catholic claims, which had been the boom said, that without the reto there would be no presented from the University of Oxford, he of served that he was a Member of that University; that he was might be supported to be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be no pounds, and to the forfeiture of his commission. It had been said, that without the reto there would be not presented from the University of Oxford, he of served the matter were tauch longer delayed the concession of the Petition and the would have been subject to a line of the reto the re appointed. I nere was lat from a distance of that Contensity; that he was a stemper of that Contensity is the control of the contensity is the contensity of the contensity of the contensity is the contensity of the contens he knew not what under the name of Popery, the Irish pledged them to nothing expressly; but in a Commithe knew not what under the name of ropery, the trish peasant claimed he knew not what under the name of tee they might get a list of the disabilities, and after. at present than if their claims were granted to them. him much satisfaction to say, that he was one of an impeasant claimed he knew not what under the name of tee they might get a list of the disabilities, and after. Emancipation. Feeling as he did the dangers atten. considering them, lay them at the foot of the Throne, The history of the Catholic claims was most interest. ties to the petition. The University consisted of above dant on the proposed concessions, he must vote against when the Government might be ordered to found a ling. Of his Majesty he was unwilling to speak, but 1000 members—the persons who signed the petition the motion, unless he were convinced that mankind measure on that representation. The Right Honour- with all the delicacy and respect due to his misfor- did not exceed 100 in number. Among the residents, were so changed as to render all retrospect useless, which are the motion—the venerable assertor of the Catholic claims, if he might nate that the opinion of an individual, who for the last the heads of Colleges dissented from the petition. He Lord BINNING ridiculed the last speaker for hav. so call him, (hear)—had acted as became him. Ire. 25 years had been subject to the occasional visitations regretted extremely, that from a place dedicated to Lord BINNING ridiculed the last speaker for nav-ing promised to confine himself to the question of po-litical expediency, and then launching into a theologi-to marvellous and instantaneous effects. The progress litical expediency, and then launching into a theologistic and instantaneous effects. The progress had the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University, head the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University head to the university had the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University head to the university head to the university had the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University had the university head to the university had the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University had the weight which it was known to have had on the ed that the resident Members of the University had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to have had the weight which it was known to hav cal disquisition. He should not follow the Han. Gentleman through his etymologies; but the word toleration he anderstood to be, generally speaking, a full participation of the benefits of the constitution, not. " Inter sylvas academi quærere verum."

He, by no means, however, wished this line to be translated as Pope had rendered it :-

" And hunt for truth in Maudiin's sacred Grore," because really there was no place in which he should

Mr. MARRYATT supported the motion, main. to the day when they should be with ourselves really that at least his Royal Highness would have given taining that a heavy responsibility would rest upon

Mr. BERNARD also opposed the motion:

The cry for adjournment becoming very general, on