ON CATHOLIC RESTRICTIONS.

LETTER II.

If we look into the Creeds, the Catechisms and other authoritative instructions emanating from the Church of Rome, we shall find *there* inculcated all the undoubted moral maxims of the Gospels: we shall find *there* the same speculative dogmas as the Church of England warrants—the same declarations respecting the paramount importance of believing in the doctrines of original sin, redemption, &c.; in the Trinity, in the necessity of baptism, and the Lord's supper. In *discipline*, we shall find them, like ourselves, purely Episcopalian—holding the authority and sanctity of ordination, &c. as derived from the Apostles, in an uninterrupted succession, by the imposition of hands, from the foundation of Christianity (through the Church of Rome) to the present times—the right to tithes—to chastise spiritual offenders by excommunication—in short, without adverting here to the various minor points of rites and ceremony, in which the two churches agree, or disagree, it may be sufficient to observe, that we shall find the general spirit of their discipline and ordinances compatible with, and similar to, our own.

Are we averse to acknowledge this similarity? Is there a faintness, a hesitation in our perception and belief of it? That faintness, be assured, arises not from the conformity being slight but from our ideas on these subjects having faded—from an habitual inadvertency, arising from the trifling interest they excite in the present day—from the little care or concern we now take in Popery and its doctrines, except when its points of dissimilarity and strangeness stimulate us to observation—from the impossibility of practically imposing on ourselves the belief that there is any danger of our children turning Papists; any more necessity for studying and discriminating their tenets, than those of the followers of the grand Lama.

How, but from this fundamental similarity, can be explained the plans and wishes of the many learned and estimable Bishops and Fathers of our Church, who, at different times since the subsiding of the violent animosities engendered by the Reformation, have earnestly and *bona fide* sought for some re-union—some scheme of accommodation with the Church of Rome?—Could these wishes have been directed, by good and intelligent men, towards a Church whose doctrines were *per se* in opposition to their own?

Oh! that men would discern, and mark, how little necessary connection there is between the written, avowed principles of an Establishment, and the practical results that are *in fact* to be expected from it. If, by a large induction from the habitual practices of a body of men, in any case, we find them cordial in good, and pregnant with no danger to ourselves, we may safely join in fellowship with them, though their written principles might be grammatically construed into the very dissolution of society; and on the other hand, the fears arising in any case of the contrary induction—the induction of danger from a set of men are vainly argued against, and foolishly attempted to be set aside by any appeal to their papers, their parchments, their formulas of belief, merely on the ground that these formulas are construable to nothing but good.

If the Neapolitan be a sensual, sunk, degraded people, I would not trust my son to be educated among them a bit the more, because their written, professed, and accredited rule of conduct, is the tenor of the Gospel; nor would I a bit less trust him among the inhabitants of Geneva, if I found them to be faithful, frank, and really obedient to the moral rules imposed by God and man, because some Doctor of Divinity, in my neighbouring town, may have proved to me, that the principles of Calvin take away the idea of goodness from the idea of God, and all motives to goodness from men.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

1825

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL OPEN their TWENTY-FIRST EXHIBITION, on Monday, April 25, at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall, East.
COPLEY FIELDING, Sec.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSES.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in full bloom at CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM'S NURSERY, Vauxhall.—Admittance gratis.

CONTRACTS for RIGA, PETERSBURGH, and ITALIAN HEMP
NAVY-OFFICE, 30th March, 1825.

THE Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy do hereby give Notice,

That on THURSDAY, the 28th of April next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for Supplying RIGA and PETERSBURGH HEMP, and ITALIAN HEMP.

To be delivered at his Majesty's Yards according to a distribution, which, with a Form of the Tender, may be seen at this Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party or an Agent for him attends.

CONTRACT FOR MOPS.
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN AT GREENWICH,
April 2, 1825.

SUCH Persons as may be willing to Contract for Supplying this Hospital with Mops, for One Year, from the 24th instant, may deliver in their Proposals to the Directors of the said Hospital at this place, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and in the meantime be furnished with Forms of Proposals, and acquainted with further particulars at the Steward's Office here.

N.B. No Proposal will be received after the hour aforesaid, nor will any be attended to that are not agreeable to the forms above-mentioned, nor unless the parties personally appear.

It is requested that the word "Tender" be written on the address of each Tender, or they will not be attended to.

ARMY HALF-PAY, &c.—Notices having been given in the GAZETTE of the 2d April, 1825, by order of the Right Hon. the Paymaster General, that the following Services due on the 24th March, 1825, will be in course of Payment at the Army Pay Office, Whitehall, on THURSDAY, the 14th of April, between the Hours of Eleven and Two o'Clock, the same will be paid on that day accordingly, viz.—

HALF-PAY to the REDUCED OFFICERS of the LAND FORCES.
GENERAL OFFICERS' UNATTACHED PAY.
ROYAL BOUNTY ALLOWANCES.
RETIRED FULL AND HALF-PAY.
PAY OF ADJUTANTS OF LOCAL MILITIA.
ALLOWANCES TO REDUCED ADJUTANTS AND SERJEANT MAJORS OF MILITIA.
FOREIGN HALF-PAY.

SCHOOLS in the HIGHLANDS.—SOCIETY in SCOTLAND for PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE in the HIGHLANDS and ISLANDS, incorporated by Royal Charters, A.D. 1709 and 1738, having on its Establishment more than 300 Schools, and upwards of 20,000 Children under it daily care.—The FIFTY-SECOND LONDON ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on THURSDAY, the 14th of April, 1825.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, K.G. President, in the Chair, supported by the

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Macdonald, Bart.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington	Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grant
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane	Rt. Hon. George Canning, M.P.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery	Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Saltoun	Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley	Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.
Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor	Robt. Downie, of Appin, Esq. M.P.

TREASURER—Sir Peter Laurie.

STEWARDS.

Right Hon. Earl Gower	David Colvin, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Cawdor	John Crowder, Esq. Alderman
Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P.	Thomas Day, Esq.
Hon. James Abercromby, M.P.	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.
Sir Alexander Don, Bart. M.P.	Archibald Hastie, Esq.
Grant Allan, Esq.	Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M.P.
John Frederick Amy, Esq.	Wm. Alexander Mackinnon, Esq.
Alexander Annand, Esq.	Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. M.P.
Captain Andrew Barclay	Andrew Amedee Mieville, Esq.
Eneas Barkly, Esq.	John Reid, Esq.
Nicholas Brown, Esq.	George Robertson, Esq.
Archibald Campbell, Esq. M.P.	John Spottiswoode, Esq.
Edward Carlile, Esq.	Wm. Venables, Esq. Alderman.
Major James Rivett Carnac	

Dinner to be on Table at half-past Five o'clock precisely.

Tickets, 16s. each, to be had of the Stewards, the Treasurer, at the Bar of the Tavern, and of

WM. MANUEL, D.D. } Secretaries.
JAMES THOMSON. }

CORN LAWS.
To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

My Lord,

WE, the undersigned, do hereby request, that your Lordship will be pleased to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the MERCHANTS, Bankers, Shipowners, Manufacturers, and Traders of the City of London, to consider the expediency of Petitioning Parliament for a Revision of the Corn Laws.

London, March 30, 1825.

Thomson, Bonar, and Co.	Finlay Hodgson and Co.
H. and W. H. Smith and Co.	Holford, Gribble, Gonne, and Co.
Warre Brothers	Scott, Fairlie, and Co.
Stephen Thornton, Brs. and Co.	Buckles, Bagster, and Buchanan
Wilson and Blanshard	J. Hibbert, sen. and Co.
John William Lubbock	Isaac Solly and Sons
W. and H. B. Ward	Thompson, Forman, and Co.
Williams, Williams, Burgess, & Co.	S. C. Holland
D. H. and J. A. Rucker	Williams, Grenfell, and Co.
R. and W. Crawshay and Co.	Richard Carr Glyn
George Dorrien and Co.	Rougemont and Behrends
Thomas Tooke	Timothy A. Curtis
Jameson and Aders	Bell and Grant
B. A. Goldschmidt and Co.	William Venables
Barclay Brothers and Co.	Walkers, Parker, and Co.
Douglas, Anderson, and Co.	John Crowder
Wollaston and Elliot	Cox, Heisch, and Co.
G. G. De H. Larpent	Henry Warburton
[illegible]	Herman, Mertens, and Son
H. Combauld and Co.	J. L. Slordet and Co.
J. C. Blankenhagen and Co.	Loughan, Son, and O'Brien
John Horsley Palmer	John Cockerell
Trueman and Cook	Garry and Curtis
Charles Ogelby	William D. Dowson
J. Kirwan and Sons	James Cazenove and Co.
William Crawford	R. H. Marten and Sons
Thompson and Powis	J. A. Droop
James Burnie	Thomas Gould and Co.
R. and R. Thornton and West	Sandeman, Gooden, and Forster
J. B. Suwerkrop	G. A. Davies
Sillem and Grantoff	Charles Pascoe Grenfell
M. P. and B. Wood	John Henry Freeze, jun.
John Barandon	Schroder and Cordes
David Carruthers	John Horstman
May, Alewyn, and Co.	William Pratt, jun.
Nicholas Warin	J. R. Bourcard and Co.
G. and W. Soltau and Co.	John Hall and Co.

In pursuance of the above requisition, I do hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Ship Owners, Manufacturers, and Traders of the City of London, for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a Revision of the Corn Laws, to be held at the City of London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. at Twelve o'Clock for One precisely.

London, April 1, 1825. GARRATT, Mayor.

N.B. All communications touching the Meeting to be addressed to John Hall, Esq., 6, Circus, Minories.

THE CITY OF LONDON CENTRAL STREET, and NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Capital Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds. To be divided into 16,000 Shares of 50*l*. each; a Deposit of 1*l*. per Share to be paid on subscribing.

TRUSTEES.

John George Lambton, Esq. M.P.	W. Tyringham Praed, Esq.
Edward Ellice, Esq. M.P.	Rev. Gilbert Beresford, M.A.
Rowland Stephenson, Esq.	

DIRECTORS.
ROBERT WAITHMAN, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.

John Gillyatt Booth, Esq.	James Morrison, Esq.
James Beveridge, Esq.	Wm. John Reeves, Esq.
Hon. Captain T. R. Curzon, R.N.	William Smith, Esq.
Hon. W. Booth Grey	John Edward Terrey, Esq.
Alexander Galloway, Esq.	Thomas Wyatt, Esq.
Charles Hoppe, Esq.	George Weatherstone, Esq.

In the present age of improvement and speculation, when individuals are eagerly embarking their property in distant, doubtful, and complicated adventures, it is anticipated that a Proposal for the employment of Capital at home, in an undertaking where the object is highly laudable, evidently easy of attainment, and the profit certain, cannot fail to be warmly patronized, and speedily adopted:—and of such a nature is the Plan now submitted for the consideration of the public.

All persons acquainted with the City must be aware of the frequent obstructions and accidents that occur in consequence of the insufficiency of the present carriage ways at Fleet-street, and Holborn-bridge; and from the absence of any direct communication from thence to the northern part of the Metropolis; but very few indeed are acquainted with the unwholesome, disgusting, and filthy neighbourhood, that occupies the space from Holborn-bridge to Clerkenwell-green. It is principally inhabited by the lowest description of prostitutes, and desperate thieves; Irish labourers, so closely crowded, that numbers, of both sexes, live and sleep in the same room; and persons carrying on the most offensive and noisome occupations: in short, all the ingredients of vice, filthiness, putridity, and disease, that are to be found in human nature, seem to be accumulated, and concentrated here, almost in the very Centre of the First City in the World! And it is matter of astonishment that this pestilential combination has not long since extended its noxious influence, and spread contagious and infectious diseases throughout the British Metropolis. Must not every Englishman blush at the idea of Foreigners seeing and reproaching us with this disgrace to our Capital? And must not every well-wisher to his country feel an anxious desire to lend his aid in dispersing and annihilating so intolerable a nuisance, and in laying the foundation for one of the greatest improvements to the Metropolis, and to the City of London in particular, that has perhaps been effected since its formation!

The Company propose to purchase the premises on the present wretched spot, and form on the ruins a broad, noble street, from Holborn-bridge to Clerkenwell-green, whereby a direct line of communication will be opened from the Obelisk, in Saint George's-fields, to the Middlesex Sessions House, and the Great Northern Road. Cross streets will also be made, to afford accommodation and convenience for traffic; and thus the health, as well as the beauty of the Metropolis, will be improved, besides effecting a great moral object.

A survey has been made, and it is ascertained that the ground-rents for the frontages will produce an ample revenue, to pay for the purchase of the old dilapidated houses and buildings, on the spot in question: and as the City of London will shortly remove the sheds, &c. from the centre of Fleet-market, the most favourable opportunity now presents itself for carrying the projected improvement into effect.

Another important object of the Company is, to prevent, to a great degree, cattle being driven from Smithfield Market to distant parts of the town for slaughter. The inconvenience arising from the cattle being brought into the market is but slightly felt, because it is accomplished in the night; but the obstructions, the dangers, and the actual mischiefs, that occur throughout the town on market-days, by their being sent in all directions to the different places where they are to be killed, must have been seen and felt by every inhabitant of the metropolis; and must be a self-evident inconvenience, independent of the torture inflicted on the poor exhausted animals. To remedy this mischief, capacious public slaughter-houses will be erected close to Smithfield; so that the cattle will be removed in one minute from the market to a convenient place for being slaughtered in the most humane and expeditious manner. The construction and arrangement of this part of the plan is now in progress.

Persons wishing to become Shareholders, will signify their intention by letter to the Secretary, Mr. Robert Hall, at the Office of Mr. Harmer, Solicitor to the Company, No. 87, Hatton-garden, where Plans may be seen, and Prospectuses had.

Subscriptions for Shares are received at the following Banking-houses:—Sir W. Curtis, Bart. and Co. 15, Lombard-street; Messrs. Remingtons, Stephenson, and Co. 69, Lombard-street; Messrs. Williams and Co. Birchin-lane, Cornhill; Messrs. Pares and Heygate, 25, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and Messrs. Praeds and Co. 189, Fleet-st.

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Most Noble the Marquis of
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Rev. Charles Parr Burney, D.D.
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Dinner to be on Table
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ROYAL HUMANE
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The KING'S MOST
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His Grace the Duke of NO
VICE-PRE
The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor
The Most Noble the Marquis of Hertford, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington
The Rt. Hn. the Earl Spencer, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.
Right Hon. the Earl of Romney
Right Hon. Earl of Powis
Right Hon. Vis. Dudley and Ward
Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London
Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Oxford
Right Hon. Lord Rivers
The ANNIVERSARY SERMON
at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury
Instant, by the Right Rev. Lord Bi
The Fifty-first ANNIVERSARY
THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, at
which his Grace the Duke of NORTH
STEWA
Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bart.
Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Ald.
Sir Edward Banks,
Timothy A. Curtis, Esq. V.P.
Rev. Wm. Jolliffe,
Gideon Ackland, Esq.
C. H. Ashley, Esq.
Wm. Bowles, Esq.
M. J. Brunel, Esq. F.R.S.
John Capel, Esq.
Robert Curry, Esq.
J. W. Fowler, Esq.
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(Saturday, April 2.)—
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IMPORTANT FACT CONNECTED WITH THE QUESTION OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW TIMES.

Sir,—Being actually engaged in a theological examination of Mr. Butler's *Book of the Roman Catholic Church*, I have happened to compare that Gentleman's translation of the Creed of Pius IV. with the original, and to my great surprise, found an omission of so great importance, in a statement of the Catholic tenets, that I think it a duty to lay it before the public, without delay.

You must be aware, that the main difficulty in the question of Catholic Emancipation, is the general persuasion that the Church of Rome obliges her members to oppose every religious establishment, in which christianity is professed, independently of her authority. It would, indeed, have been excusable in a writer, situated as the author of the *Book of the Roman Catholic Church*, to avoid this formidable topic, and direct the attention of his readers to more irrelevant matter; but I must leave to him the task of explaining why, in the authorized rule of the Roman Catholic Faith,* he has omitted the clause which confirms, beyond all doubt, the general opinion as to the duty of Catholics to oppose all doctrines condemned by their Church, and propagate Catholicism by every means in their power. That such is the fact, you will see, by comparing Mr. Butler's translation of the last article of the Creed of Pius IV. and the Latin words of the original.

Mr. Butler's translation.—"This true Catholic faith, out of which none can be saved, which I now freely profess, and truly hold, I, N. promise, vow, and swear most constantly to hold and profess the same, whole and entire with God's assistance, to the end of my life. Amen."†

The Latin original:—Hanc veram Catholicam Fidem, extra quam nemo salvus esse potest, quam in præsenti sponte profiteor, et veraciter teneo, eandem integram, et inviolatam, usque ad extremum vitæ spiritum constantissime (Deo adjuvante) retinere et confiteri, *atque a meis subditis, vel illis quorum cura ad me, in munere meo spectabit, teneri, doceri, et prædicari, quantum in me erit, curaturum*, ego idem N. spondeo, voveo, ac juro. Sic me Deus adjuvet, et hæc Sancta Dei evangelia.‡

You will readily observe that, in the words for which Mr. Butler has given no equivalent in his translation, the Church of Rome requires her members to *promise, vow, and swear, that they will as much as it will be in their power procure that the Catholic Faith be held, taught, and preached by those subject to them, or those who in virtue of their office shall be placed under their care.* By the grammatical construction of the original, it is impossible to translate the article as it stands, in the "Book of the Roman Catholic Church," without a bold leap over five and twenty words; which happen to be most applicable to a Catholic legislator in a Protestant country.

I do not doubt that Mr. Butler will be able to clear himself of all wilful misrepresentation; but whatever may be the source of this strange mistake, I think that its being generally known, may be of consequence in the decision of the Catholic Question.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
A CONSTANT READER.

* That creed, (to use Mr. Butler's own words) which has been considered in every part of the world, as an accurate and explicit summary of the Roman Catholic faith.

† Book of the Roman Catholic Church, p. 8. 1st and 2nd editions.

‡ See the Collection of Councils by Labbeus and Gossartius, Vol. XIV. page 946. Paris, 1672.

ON CATHOLIC RESTRICTIONS.

LETTER I.

Suppose a conscientious man, sitting down to consider, whether he ought to wish for the re-infranchisement of the Catholics of Ireland, or whether he ought to wish for their remaining in that state of restraint which their own slavish policy in former times has brought them into; to what points will he naturally direct his mind? He will want, before all things, to know, whether it be true, as Lord Eldon, Mr. Peel, and many other men of talent, together with the majority of the heads of Colleges in the two Universities, and (I presume) a large portion of the Clergy in general, say it seems to them to be, that the withdrawing these restrictions at this time, would tend to endanger the Constitution of the country; or, whether, as has seemed to Burke, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, Windham, Grattan, Erskine, and as it now seems to Canning, Plunkett, Lansdowne, and Wellesley, it is a measure so required in support of that Constitution, that its delay would be dangerous, and its abandonment fatal.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves that the great body of men eminent for genius and practical knowledge is, and for some time has been, on the side of Emancipation. In what manner ought this to be weighed by a man, who has strength of mind enough to withstand and oppose a majority, even of his nearest friends, in any case where he is unconvinced of the soundness of their opinions? I leave out of the question here the absolute majority to be obtained, if the kingdom were polled. I do not address myself to those who would have questions of policy decided by the sense or nonsense of the mass of agriculturists or commercialists, fundholders or householders, or any other separate mass of men whatsoever, high or low. I address myself to those who perceive that a repugnance to good and salutary measures, in the breasts of an honest majority of the population, ought only so far to influence a Statesman, as to deter him from passing any measure that might give pain and uneasiness to that majority, more than commensurate with the good to be obtained—that might so violently agitate them, as to endanger their attachment to Government. Slighter degrees of repugnance, in the mass of mankind, vanish almost at once, when they see their real friends seriously advocate a measure, and advisedly adopt it; and the very remembrance of that repugnance fades away before a new course of happy government. Though an honest man may be unable to shake off all his prejudices and fears, in compliance with the expressed opinion of those Statesmen he looks up to, and trusts to—though he may still grumble out some incoherent sentiments of discontent, and with his "Well, you'll see," and "Well, I wish it may be so—but"—may prognosticate some undefined mischance, yet he will not cherish an old belief of unfitness and inconvenience in the face of new and happy results, nor unrelentingly transfer from year to year his dread of those evils, which he finds never really happen. The great body of my countrymen have not, thank God, that sulky pertinacity which resists evidence, and refuses to be taught; they have not so inveterate a perverseness as to wish a good undone, because they were not the first to discover that it was a good.

When the fatal strainings of the prerogative and encroachments on the Constitution that preceded the expulsion of James the Second, had overcome the forbearance of enlightened men, and compelled them to wish for that severe remedy, did they wait till the numerical majority in the kingdom admitted the sad necessity? History does surely show the contrary; or if not, if any man of competent understanding, reading and reflection can persuade himself, that the majority were favourable to the expulsion of the Stewarts, yet will he dare to say, that an adverse majority, supposed to exist, would have been, or ought to have been deferred to by the ruling men of the times? The measure passed; the kingdom flourishes; and many a man, whose ancestors were then conscientious jacobites, feels a hearty and steady loyalty to the reigning Family, and is proud of living a freeman, under a constitutional, free, and practically tempered monarchy; nor is that loyalty damped, nor that pride humbled by the consideration of his ancestors' repugnance to the measures which ensured the present blessings.

To return then again to the main question before us, viz.—whether or not the safety of the Constitution requires that a political distinction be made between Catholics and others, and if so, what those distinctions are? Let us attentively and deliberately ask ourselves—

1. What is the nature of the Roman Catholic Religion, *per se*, as they say; is it, or is it not naturally more propitious to slavery than the other forms of Christianity; and what effects, of a kind that should influence our verdicts on this occasion, may be predicated of it on the minds of its professors?

3d. What are we to infer from the actual state of religious toleration and restraint as now existing in Christendom, compared with the actual state of liberty, security of life and property, morality, wealth, and progressive increase or decrease of good, both moral and physical, in the respective countries?

3. What is the true force of the argument to be drawn from the preponderance toward emancipation in the collected opinions of enlightened men of various parties?

AN ENGLISHMAN.

(To be continued.)

The seamen on the N.E. of England have formed Associations at different parts on the line of coast from Yarmouth in Norfolk to Berwick-upon-Tweed, mutually to assist or relieve each other in case of shipwreck, &c., to alleviate their suffering and supply them with money to pay their passage home. An earnest of those laudable infant institutions has been verified in the case of four seamen from Hull, being part of the survivors belonging to the Thomas Jackson, Captain Taylor, lately lost on the Grimston Rock, in the neighbourhood of Berwick. One of them (Bethel Turner) belonging to the Association at Hull, produced his ticket to the Association at Berwick, where he was relieved with ten shillings out of their funds; thence to Shields, where he was kindly received, and a one-pound note given him, which he shared with his comrades. He next called at Sunderland, and was relieved with five shillings (his comrades having left him) which supported him to Stockton; on his arrival there he was presented with ten shillings, given to him out of the funds of the Stockton Association, which enabled him to reach Hull without committing a single act of vagrancy. Here it is worthy of remark that the three comrades of Bethel Turner, none of whom belonged to any Association of this kind, yet being in company with him, and he being one of the Association here, the different places at which they called cheerfully and generously supplied him with sufficient to support his unfortunate comrades and make himself comfortable. Now had none of these unfortunate men belonged to any Association they could have had no claim on their friends. Hence the utility of seamen subscribing to such institutions, *ad libitum.*—*Hull Rockingham.*

The *Guiana Chronicle*, of the 4th of February, says—"We are happy to find that the prospect of sugar is improving, as very great importations of foreign grain have lately taken place into England from the Continent, which are generally paid for in colonial produce; but we are sorry to observe, that from the almost unprecedented length of the dry season in this colony (Demerara,) the sugar crops of the present will fall very far short of the last year, and may be estimated at a deficiency of at least one-third; and if the drought continue much longer, the crop of the ensuing year will be most seriously affected by it."

ON CATHOLIC RESTRICTIONS.

T-1/9/10/13

LETTER I.

Suppose a conscientious man, sitting down to consider, whether he ought to wish for the re-infranchisement of the Catholics of Ireland, or whether he ought to wish for their remaining in that state of restraint which their own slavish policy in former times has brought them into; to what points will he naturally direct his mind? He will want, before all things, to know, whether it be true, as Lord Eldon, Mr. Peel, and many other men of talent, together with the majority of the heads of Colleges in the two Universities, and (I presume) a large portion of the Clergy in general, say it seems to them to be, that the withdrawing these restrictions at this time, would tend to endanger the Constitution of the country; or, whether, as has seemed to Lords Fox, Erskine, Sheridan, Windham, Grattan, Erskine, and as it now seems to Canning, Plunkett, Lansdowne, and Wellesley, it is a measure so required in support of that Constitution, that its delay would be dangerous, and its abandonment fatal.

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3. What is the true force of the argument to be drawn from the preponderance toward emancipation in the collected opinions of enlightened men of various parties?

AN ENGLISHMAN.

(To be continued.)

FOR MADRAS and BENGAL, to sail on the 30th of April from Portsmouth, the teak-built SHIP ORIENT, Captain WHITE, (of the Hon. East India Company's service,) burden 600 tons; lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to Captain White, at the Jerusalem coffeehouse, Cornhill; or to the owners, Messrs. S. Marjoribanks and Co., King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

FOR MADRAS and BENGAL, has two-thirds of her cargo on board, and will positively sail on the 26th of February for Portsmouth to embark her passengers, the remarkably fine fast-sailing SHIP HOPE, JOHN T.E. FLINT, Commander; burden 500 tons; lying in the East India Export Dock. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and a surgeon on board. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem coffeehouse, Messrs. Gledstanes, Drysdale, and Co. White Lion-court, Cornhill; W. Moss, 8, Mark-lane; or to John Lynsy, jun. sworn broker, 24, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA, with leave to land passengers at Madras, positively to sail from Gravesend in all March, the new first-class SHIP CASSANDRA, Captain THOMPSON, R.N. Commanderslying in the West India Export Dock. This ship is built expressly for the conveyance of passengers, having the moulds of a frigate; height in the poop 6 feet 3 inches, and between decks 7 feet 2 inches; will carry a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem coffeehouse; or to Wm. Amberoombe, 4, Birchin-lane.

EAST INDIA SHIPS AIRLY CASTLE and MANSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, to the Officers, Petty Officers, Crew, and Military, that were on board the above named Ships in the year 1795, at the capture of several Dutch Ships off the Island of St. Helena, that His Majesty in Council, in March, 1820, was pleased to order a FURTHER GRANT to them, for the aforesaid captures. The amount of the prize shares will be paid to the officers, petty officers, crew, and military, or their legal representatives, any day, between the hours of 11 and 3, at my office, 2, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. The above is the second and final. The proportions are as under, viz.—Airly Castle's Proportion—Officers and Pilots, 8s. 8d. each; petty officers 11s. 6d. ditto, seamen and military 3s. 4d. Mansh.ip's Proportion—Officers and Pilots, 1l. 13s. 8d. each; petty officers 11.s. 5d. ditto, seamen and military 3s. 5d. ditto. C. J. HACKETT. Birchin-lane, February 25, 1825.

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, the remarkably fine government built BRIG LORD RODNEY, JOHN CHARLTON, Commander; burden 300 tons, copper fastened and coppered. This vessel has room for about 20 tons of measurement goods and a few passengers, and will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage apply to Whitston and Hewitt, 28, Crutched-friars.

FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, for passengers only, to sail from Gravesend 20th February, the fine new SHIP SPRING, WILLIAM PATTISON, Commander; DRISCOLL, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This ship, having all her cargo engaged and shipping, and her accommodations being entirely for passengers, is expected to prove one of the most excellent opportunity to passengers desirous of despatch. For passage apply to Messrs. Donaldson, Wilkinson, and Co. 53, Old Broad-street; or to Wm. Abercrombie, 4, Birchin-lane.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, with liberty to call at Madeira, and land passengers at Van Diemen's Land, with all possible despatch, having more than half her cargo ready for shipment, the remarkably fine fast sailing government-built SHIP ROWLEY, 400 tons burthen, CHARLES CURTIS, Commander; coppered, copper fastened, coppered, and armed. This ship, having a commodious poop and other conveniences, in every respect is well adapted for the conveyance of families: an experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Thomas Martin, 5, Mincing-lane; or to the Commander; or to Whiston and Hewitt, 28, Crutched-friars.

HULL and LONDON STEAM PACKETS.—The HULL STEAM PACKET COMPANY most respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that the PRINCE FREDERICK, of 400 tons and 220 horse power, Captain JOHN EYRE, Commander, will commence running this season, from Hull for London, on Wednesday, the 16th of March, at 6 o'clock in the morning, with passengers only, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday during the season. Fare to Hull, £1 1s.; Children half price; and will start from the Tower-stairs, London, for Hull, on Saturday, the 18th of March, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday during the season. Fare to Hull, £1 1s.; Children half price; and will start from the Tower-stairs, London, for Hull, on Saturday, the 18th of March, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday during the season.

In a short time she above will be joined by the YORKSHIREMAN, WILLIAM FOREMAN, Commander, which vessel will leave London every Tuesday, and return from Hull every Saturday.

Further information may be had of the agents, Messrs. Weddell and Brownlow, Hull, and Mr. W. J. Hall, Wharfinger, ship and instrance broker, Custom-house-quay, London, where all goods must be sent.

Goods from Leeds, Wakefield, and places adjacent, are booked at the Aire and Calder warehouses; and for better security of goods in carriage, it is recommended that mirrors, &c. be packed between the wrappers with straw, and corded.—Hull, 20th January, 1825.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Public are informed, that PACKETS of the first class will commence plying next month, between LONDON, CALAIS, OSTEND, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURGH, RAMSGATE, and ROTTERDAM, and other ports, on the Continent, at which regular sailings will be regularly advertised. Further information may be had at the Company's wharf, Customhouse-quay, and at the office, 24, Crutched-friars. CHARLES BESSEL, Chief Clerk.

REFUGE for the DESTITUTE, Hackney-road, and Hoxton.

His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, President, in the Chair.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, To-morrow, the 3d of March, 1825, at 6 o'clock precisely.

STEWARDS.

William Astell, esq. M.P.	Sir Peter Laurie
William H. Baillie, esq.	Joseph G. Gulter, esq.
Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet	William Sikes, esq.
J. H. Capper, esq.	William Stark, esq.
J. H. Forster, esq.	Joseph Smith, esq.
Charles Kerr, esq.	Henry Wilson, esq.

Tickets, 20s. each, may be had of the Treasurer, Edward Forster, esq. 11, Mansion-house-street; of the Stewards, Secretary, and Collector; at the Refuges, and at the bar of the Tavern.

ROBERT CROSBY, Secretary.

INUNDATIONS in HANOVER and its Vicinity.—At a PUBLIC MEETING, held at the City of London Tavern, on Monday, the 28th of February, to take into consideration the best mode to afford relief under the distress occasioned by the breaking down of the sea-dykes, in the vicinity of the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, in the North of Germany:

His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK in the Chair

It was moved by the Lord Bishop of London, seconded by his Excellency Count Munster, and

Resolved, That it appears to this meeting, that on the 3d and 4th of February instant, an awful tempest of wind, attended with thunder and lightning, and a heavy fall of snow, the sea driven by a strong north west wind, and in the darkness of the night, broke down the dykes, and between and in the vicinity of the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, in the North of Germany, suddenly inundated to a considerable depth land to the extent of upwards of 200 square miles; and that a great many of numerous villages only the church steeples and the more elevated houses are now visible, with great cattle, corn, and other provisions are covered, to an immense extent, and that the inundation is still increasing.

Moved by Thomas Wilson, esq. M.P.; seconded by Mr. Alderman Bridges, M.P.; and

Resolved, That while by a calamity, which no care could avert, tens of thousands of man, woman, and child have been suddenly reduced from a state of peace and comfort to be houseless, naked, and miserable—their spirits depressed by heart-rending anxiety their property changed for ever, and their means of future support destroyed by awful dispensation of Providence, which still subjects the country to the unresisted flow of the sea, and which has destroyed every hope of its recovery, for the present, speak loudly to man's sympathy, and solicits, with no ordinary zeal, relief for the unhappy sufferers.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., seconded by R. H. Marten, esq. and

Resolved, That past experience has induced the sufferers to look with a confiding expectation to the British empire; and that on the same ground this meeting do now commence a subscription for their relief, and having a firm reliance that an appeal in such a case to a British public cannot fail to be eminently successful.

Moved by John Hall, esq., seconded by Luke Howard, esq., and

Resolved, That the following noblemen and gentlemen be a committee to conduct the subscription, with power to add to their number:—Treasurer—Samuel Hoare, jun. esq.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London	G. Hammersley, esq.
His Excellency Count Munster	C. Herring, esq.
His Excellency Count Maltzie	Luke Howard, esq.
Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe	J. Hall, esq. Consul-General for Hanover
Sir T. D'Arcy Lever, bart. M.P.	Rev. Dr. Cooper
Sir T. Baring, bart. M.P.	Rev. C. J. La Trobe
Sir R. H. Inglis, bart. M.P.	Rev. P. La Trobe
R. Ackermann, esq.	J. Malloy, esq.
C. Aders, esq.	J. Morris, esq.
W. Allen, esq.	J. Rayner, esq.
Alderman Bridges, M.P.	J. A. Rucker, esq.
T. G. Babington, esq.	Rev. A. Scholl
Father Beauchamp	Rev. Dr. Schwabe
Rev. Mr. Borntrager	S. Sterck, esq.
C. A. Cordes, esq.	Rev. Dr. Steinkopff
James Colquhoun, esq.	Benjamin Shaw, esq.
S. J. Capper, esq.	E. N. Thornton, esq.
T. Dorrien, esq.	Rev. Mr. Tiarks
J. A. Deway, esq.	Alderman Thompson, M.P.
Sir G. Duckett, bart.	Joshua Watson, esq.
J. Edelmann, esq.	J. A. Curtis, esq.
G. Furney, esq.	Rev. Rowland Hill
R. H. Marten, esq.	Geo. Jenner, esq.
W. Haldimand, esq. M. P.	

Moved by John Hall, esq., seconded by His Excellency Count Munster, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence, for her benevolent exertions to promote the object of this meeting, and in collecting for its funds.

Moved by Sir George Duckett, bart., seconded by Benjamin Shaw, esq., and unanimously

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby respectfully offered, to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for his condescension in presiding at this meeting, and for his polite and able conduct in the chair.

It was further resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Alderman Bridges, for his polite conduct in the chair, His Royal Highness the Duke of York having been obliged by public engagements to retire early from the meeting.

Subscriptions already received:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York	£105	0	0
Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence	200	0	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent	50	0	0
The Lord Bishop of London	26	5	0
His Excellency Count Munster	100	0	0
His Excellency Count Maltzie	60	0	0
Baron Stralenheim	40	0	0
Donations and Collections by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, of Norbiton, Surrey	200	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor	21	0	0
Thomas Wilson, esq. M.P.	21	0	0
Mrs. Thomas Wilson	10	10	0
Mr. Alderman Bridges, M.P.	21	0	0
Mr. Alderman Atkins	21	0	0
Mr. Alderman Thompson	21	0	0
Messrs. Freeman and Cooke	100	0	0
George Jenner, esq.	21	0	0
John Hall, esq.	21	0	0
Wm. Meilish, esq.	10	10	0
Messrs. Garry and Curtis	10	10	0
Thomas Robarts, esq.	10	10	0
Richd Nichol, esq.	5	5	0
John Peel, esq.	5	5	0
Thomas Tooke, esq.	5	5	0
Robert H. Marten and Son	10	10	0
Rev. Rowland Hill	10	10	0
J. Colquhoun, esq.	21	0	0
Captain George Gooch	10	10	0
C. Aders, esq.	10	10	0
C. A. Cordes, esq.	10	10	0
Sir George Duckett, bart.	20	0	0
Rev. Dr. Steinkopff	5	5	0
A Friend, by ditto	3	0	0
Jas. Thompson and Son	5	0	0
George Wicke, esq.	5	0	0
Wm. Allen, esq.	10	0	0
Joshua Watson, esq.	21	0	0
Samuel West, esq.	5	0	0
George Oppenheimer, esq.	5	0	0
Rev. Kuper	5	0	0
J. A. Droop, esq.	21	0	0
Henry Stutzer, esq.	5	0	0
H. Hutchinson, jun. esq.	5	0	0
Wm. Bode, esq.	2	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0
Rev. E. Sloper	5	0	0
Robert Davies and Co.	5	5	0
Thomas Meredith, esq.	3	0	0
Edward Orme, esq.	5	0	0

Subscriptions are received by the Treasurer, and by the following Bankers:—Sir William Curtis and Co.; Messrs. Dorrien, Magens, and Co.; Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co.; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.; Messrs. Hammersley and Co.; Sir John William Lubbock, Forster, and Co.; Messrs. Courts and Co.; Messrs. Drummond and Co.; Messrs. Rogers, Towgood, and Co.; Messrs. Marryat and Co.; Messrs. Morland and Co.; and by all the Members of the Committee.

R. H. MARTEN, }	
D. KUPER, D.D }	Hon. Secs.
P. LA TROBE, }	

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The Times.

No. 12,590. LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1825. PRICE 7d.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Heard counsel and evidence on Baring's divorce bill.

Mr. BROGDEN, and others from the Commons, brought up the annual indemnity bill, the 20 millions Exchequer bills' bill, and the transfer in aids bill, which were read a first time.

MINING SHARES.

Earl GROSVENOR rose to trouble their lordships with a few words on a subject of importance to the public, though what he had to say related more immediately to himself. Their lordships were aware, that very great speculations were at present afloat in mining shares. With respect to the manner in which the name of the humble individual now addressing their lordships was connected with this subject, he had to inform their lordships, that while he was in the country, it had been reported that he had made a profit of 60,000l. or 80,000l. by purchasing shares in one of those mining companies, of which so many had lately been formed. On coming to town, he found the report spread and magnified in the usual way, so that the 60,000l. or 80,000l. had become 100,000l. or 120,000l. On hearing this, he had mentioned the subject to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, assuring him, as he now did their lordships, that he had no shares in mining companies. Indeed, he had not speculated at all in any of the schemes recently set on foot. The report respecting his success in speculation had not, however, stopped at 130,000l. Within made at least 300,000l. or 400,000l. as the report of so much money being made by an individual might be the means of misleading many persons, he thought it right to contradict it, in order to guard the public against the delusion. He should say no more on this point at the present moment further than to observe, that in taking the liberty to address their lordships on the subject of the existing speculations in foreign mines, he did not, by any means intend to condemn *bonâ fide* enterprises of that kind. On the contrary, he thought that such undertakings might prove not only beneficial to the individuals concerned in them, but highly advantageous to this country. Indeed, he was induced to think fast persons who carried their surplus capital and surplus industry to other climes, were likely to do much good. The example they would set must tend to make the British name still more respected abroad, and the ties of moral feeling, as well as interest, to which such undertakings would not fail to give birth, would serve to strengthen the commercial connexion between our countries and them. He made these observations to guard against its being supposed, that in calling their lordships' attention to this subject, he wished to say any thing which might prove injurious to *bonâ fide* speculations.

The Earl of FALMOUTH presented a petition from Penzance against the duty oncoals carried coastwise.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

On the SPEAKER taking the chair, some private business was begun, when

The SPEAKER said, that seeing an unusually full attendance of members at this moment, and believing that many of those gentlemen attended in obedience to the order of the house yesterday, he thought it would be as well now to proceed with the call of the house, in order to give such members as were present an opportunity of withdrawing if they thought proper. He did not, however, mean that this should be considered as a definitive call, but that it should be repeated when the private business had been disposed of.

The list of persons not present at the call of yesterday was then called over, and several members answered.

Several private bills were forwarded through their several stages.

Mr. T. WILSON presented petitions from St. John's, Hackney, against the London water-works bill.

The Speaker's writ was ordered for the election of a member for the borough of Bramber, in the room of William Wilberforce, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. BYNG presented petitions from Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, and Islington, in favour of the London water-works bill.

Alderman WOOD presented a petition from the East London water-works company, against the same bill.

The hon. member then presented 15 petitions from various wards and parishes in the city of London, in favour of the bill.

These petitions were all ordered to lie on the table.

The list of persons not answering to the former call was then read over again.

Mr. PHILLIMORE brought up the report of the committee on the election for Peterborough, which stated that they had found the allegation of the petitioner, Mr. Samuel Wells—that the right of election was vested in all the inhabitants of that borough paying scot and lot—to be incorrect; and that, on the contrary, such right was vested in the mayor and burgesses, being members of the corporation. They therefore reported that James Stuart, Esq., was duly elected; and further, that neither the petition of Mr. Wells, nor the opposition to it, were frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. F. BUXTON presented three petitions in favour of the London water works bill.

On the motion of Mr. BUXTON that the above bill be read a second time,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to it, on the ground of its not being necessary, and that no statement had been made to the house which should induce it to add to the existing water companies. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. FREMANTLE said, he had been the chairman of a committee formerly appointed on the subject of water companies. His opinion generally of the several companies remained the same. He divisions which these companies had made of the metropolis was an unjustifiable monopoly, and that their profits were far too great. Upon inquiry he was, however, induced to change that opinion altogether. The grievances which he had before entertained against them were removed. He was far from thinking that competition was a desirable thing in these companies, and he hoped that the house would pause before they permitted new companies to be formed, the expense of which must be the ruin of themselves or others. In none of the companies, he believed, did the proprietors received 5 per cent. on the amount of their capital.

Mr. F. BUXTON said that he should prefer stating facts to offering arguments in favour of this bill. In the year 1810, it had been found that the augmentation of buildings in particular districts rendered a larger supply of water necessary than could be afforded by the New River Company, and therefore other companies were allowed to be established. The same reason was to be urged in favour of the measure now before the house. The increase of population and of buildings in that part of the metropolis which it was proposed to supply with water by this company rendered it absolutely necessary. There was no such thing as competition amongst these water-companies, and he could not conceive why competition should not exist as well with respect to that article as to every other. In 1815, the companies entered into an agreement with each other, by means of which all competition was effectually prevented. They decided on what price they should demand. If they pleased, they might refuse to supply any individual with water; and if a person quitted one company for the purpose of procuring a supply from another, he might be disappointed, since they had an agreement in force with each other's establishments. The hon. gent. (Mr. W. Williams) said, that competition was good with respect to every article but one, and that was water. It was strange that competition would not be beneficial, where an actual necessary of life was concerned. In 1810, when there was a competition, the price of water fell 25 per cent.; but in 1815, when competition was put an end to, it immediately rose 25 per cent. To understand the imposition, he begged to call the attention of the house to the case of a schoolmaster residing at Stratford. One of the companies agreed to supply him with water at 18s. a year. At the end of the year, they told him that they must raise the rate 100 per cent. They did so. In the following year, they advanced it 100 per cent. more; and last year they informed him they must add another 100 per cent. He thought proper to remonstrate; and what was the consequence? Why, they actually raised the rate by 200 per cent. last year.

Mr. T. WILSON said the hon. gentleman (Mr. Buxton) had not answered the facts or arguments of the hon. member for Weymouth (Mr. W. Williams). The hon. gentleman had stated one fact, that relative to the schoolmaster; but he had not told them how many boys were in the school when the charge was first made, and how many when the increase was made. The hon. member for Weymouth had said that competition in this case was mischievous. He thought so too; and he held it to be equally bad in gas concerns.

Alderman C. SMITH was understood to oppose the bill.

After a few words from Mr. CURTEIS and Mr. H. GURNEY, the house divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading, 69 | Against it, 30 | Majority, 39.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he rose to move the order of the day for calling over the names of those gentlemen who did not attend the call of the house yesterday.

The SPEAKER said, the house must be aware that there was no order of the day for calling over the names of members; but those who had been present yesterday were directed to attend this day. The difficulty of the case was to make the constituted an attendance under the order. According to the letter, any attendance in the house must be considered an attendance conformably with the order; according to the spirit, any attendance during the evening, while they were discussing the subject they had met to consider, and which occasioned the call of the house, must be viewed as an attendance in unison with the order. To prevent inconvenience as much as possible, this course was taken:—When the house was more than ordinarily full, he had, for the purpose of having the order complied with, caused the list to be called over from alphabetical lists that had been called over three times, and it was not much diminished by the attendance of gentlemen in their places. It would, he thought, be convenient to go over again; and, after that had been done, the house could decide whether it would not be proper to pursue the same course that had been pursued, under circumstances of a similar nature.

The names of absentees again called over.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, his impression was, that if a member attended at any minute of the day, or any minute of the debate, he had complied with the order; but some wished should be placed in the hands of the house for those who neither complied with the letter or the spirit of the order. If it were not so, it would tend towards those who had paid ready obedience to the order of the house, and to the house itself. He thought it would be proper that the sergeant should have the power to report to the Speaker the names of such gentlemen as did not attend before 12 o'clock to-night. That list might then be placed in the Speaker's hands, and he would give notice, that to-morrow night (as they would be then able to ascertain who had withheld their attendance) he would move that such individuals should be taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms. By this means the hardship on members would be avoided, and the inconvenience of interrupting the discussion, for which a full attendance of members was so desirable, would be prevented.

The SPEAKER thought, that with one exception, the proposition of the learned gentleman was the most convenient and the most equitable that could be devised. Any member attending any part of the debate, not up to a certain hour, but while the house was sitting, should be considered as having complied with the letter and spirit of the order; but, as to the list being placed in the hands of the sergeant, he thought it better that it should be left with the clerk.

Here the conversation ended.

Mr. H. CLIVE presented a petition from the town of Oakingham, in favour of the county courts bill.

Mr. L. FOSTER presented a petition from the town of Dundalk, against the high rate of publicans' licences.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOBHOUSE presented a petition from two parishes in Kerry, in favour of the Catholic Association.

Mr. POWER presented a petition from certain Protestant inhabitants of the county of Waterford, in favour of the Catholic claims.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Mr. BROWNLOW said, that he held in his hand a petition which he felt bound to present to the house on that evening. The petition had come into his hands at the end of the last session of Parliament. He then knew nothing about the facts which it contained, and he therefore postponed its presentation of it until he had made some inquiry on the subject. He had made that inquiry, and he could place the most unqualified confidence, as to the truth of every fact stated in the petition. The petitioner, John Kinby, stated, that he had for 14 years kept a school in a parish (the name of which we could not catch) in Kerry. On account, however, of the badness of the times, the parents of the children whom he taught were unable to pay for their instruction, and the school consequently was obliged to be given up. The petitioner then thought of changing his residence, in order to obtain a livelihood; and as a preliminary to that proceeding he applied to the parish priest to give him a character. The priest certified that the petitioner was for many years kept a school, and conducted himself in an exemplary manner." It happened, however, that about this time (it was in February) an agent of the Hibernian School Society came to the petitioner's parish, for the purpose of establishing a school there. The agent was established, and the petitioner was, on account of his excellent character, appointed to be the schoolmaster. The school had not been opened many months, before it was attended by upwards of children. It was now that the coadjutor of the parish priest, the Reverend John Quin, a Roman Catholic, called on him and told him he must desist from teaching the children, because the education they received might tend to make them become Protestants. It was necessary to impress what was the nature of the education which the children received. They were merely taught to read the Bible, but no catechism, and the attendance of the Roman Catholic priest was always solicited. The petitioner told the priest that he had no intention of making converts from the Roman Catholic faith, and asserted that he ought to be allowed to get his livelihood as long as he did so honestly. The priest thereupon became enraged, and after dealing out some invective, went away with the utmost pleasure. On the next Lord's day the petitioner was publicly prohibited at the house of the Lord by the priest, who exhorted his congregation to hold no intercourse with the petitioner's family, denounced sentence against those who should continue to send their children to the school. About 50 children, however, still continued to attend the school. But soon after came the time when the priests were in the habit of receiving confessions, and then they took the opportunity of warning the children not to attend the school, and curses were pronounced from the altar on those who might thenceforth continue to do so. Under this continued opposition of the Roman Catholic priest, the school sunk to the ground, and the petitioner was compelled, by the threats of the priests, and the disrespect with which he was treated in consequence of those threats, to leave his parish, and go to other parts of the country. Wherever he went, however, he found that the influence of the priests had preceded him; and he did not think that he could be merely disposed to befriend him, now lend him all friendly assistance. To crown all, the petitioner was cruelly assaulted, knocked down, and nearly deprived of life by five men for daring to speak against the conduct of the Catholic priests. This was only one instance; but he (Mr. Brownlow) could quote many instances of the violence which Roman Catholic priests had exercised towards schoolmasters in Ireland. In many instances they had forced the parents under them to commit acts of violence against their own useful men. He moved that the petition be brought up.

Mr. F. LEWIS hoped that the house would not be tempted into a discussion on the petition. He could be pleased state to the house an hundred instances of similar conduct on the part of the Catholic priests. It was one of the misfortunes of Ireland, that at the present moment a struggle was going on between the higher and lower orders, who opposed, and a large class of persons who supported a particular system of education. It was the intention of the committee which was last session appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, to propose a remedy for the evil to which he had alluded. If that remedy should be found insufficient, then, and not till then, would it be necessary for the house to be troubled in cases such as that by which the honourable member for Armagh had brought it forward. He did not despair of finding a remedy for a state of things which he could not but deplore. The report of the committee would be presented to the house as soon as it could be prepared. In the mean time he begged the house not to enter into a discussion on the subject which the petition had brought under their notice. (Hear.)

Mr. M. FITZGERALD concurred in what had fallen from the hon. member as to the propriety of refraining from all discussion with respect to the petition.

Mr. PLUNKETT could not allow the subject to drop, without making a few observations. The hon. member for Armagh had, upon his own showing, had the petition in his possession since last session; and yet he had never thought proper to bring it under the consideration of the house until that evening, when the honourable baronet opposite (Sir F. Burdett) was about to bring on a discussion involving the great question of the Roman Catholic claims; as connected with which, the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests might form a most important subject for consideration. This was the time which the honourable member had selected for bringing forward a petition containing facts which he (Mr. P.) had taken time to investigate, but which no person in the house was prepared to answer. He appealed to the hon. member to declare, whether that was a fair way of treating the question. (Hear.) He called upon him to say, should have any effect upon the house, he trusted it would be an opposite one to that which, he would say, it was intended, but it was calculated to produce. (Hear.)

Mr. DAWSON was of opinion that the petition was a fair subject for discussion, and that his hon. friend had pursued the best Parliamentary course in bringing it forward. He had acted rightly in endeavouring to inform himself of the correctness of the statements contained in the petition before he presented it. His honourable friend had acted in precisely the same way as honourable gentleman opposite had recently done. When the conduct of the Catholic Association was under discussion, gentlemen opposite had, night after night, presented petitions containing the strongest animadversions upon every act of men in Ireland who had ventured to express an opinion against the Association. The persons against whom those animadversions were directed had no time to answer them. (Hear.)

Mr. GRATTAN said that the real state of things out of which the circumstances detailed by the petitioner had arisen was simply this—the Protestants wished to teach the Catholics, and the Catholic priests wished to teach their own flock. (Hear.) He could not help avowing his belief that the petition had been presented that evening in order to affect the discussion which was expected to take place. (Hear.)

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE thought that the hon. member for Armagh was entitled to the best thanks of the house for having brought forward the petition at that particular moment. (Hear, and a laugh.) It was proper that the facts stated in the petition should be known when the house was about to discuss the question of the Roman Catholic claims. (Hear.)

Mr. BROWNLOW wished to detend himself from the charge of having selected that evening for the presentation of his petition, in order to produce an effect. He (the speaker) had received the petition last year was on the very day which he had fixed upon for his departure for Ireland. If he had then come down to the house, and presented the petition, without having made any inquiry as to facts, he might indeed with justice have been blamed. (Hear.) He did not know that he should have presented it at all, having had a foretaste of difficulty of drawing the attention of the house to the matter of which it treated. If he had not received a letter by yesterday's post, praying him not to delay the presentation of it for a single day longer, as it related to a subject intimately connected with the expected discussion. (Hear, hear.)

The petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the county of Clare against the bill for suppressing illicit associations in Ireland.

Mr. T. ELLIS presented a petition from the master, wardens, and merchants of the guild of the Holy Trinity against the Catholic claims.

Mr. BRIGHT said, he had a petition to present, which related to the subject about to be discussed from a large number of the merchants, bankers, and traders of Bristol—men as well qualified to form an opinion himself. (Great laughter.) The petitioners prayed that persons of all religious sects should be put on the same footing with respect to civil rights. Perhaps some gentlemen might imagine that the petitioners were better qualified to form an opinion than he was, when he stated, that he could go all the length of that prayer. He was perfectly willing to place all bodies of Dissenters on an equality with respect to civil rights; but he was also disposed to grant the same indulgence to the Roman Catholics, when they considered the principles on which our revolution was effected, and the bad effect which the Catholic religion had produced in every country where it prevailed, as proof of the justice, and prudence, and discretion, it was impossible but that these claims must be successful. With only reasonable care—he repeated this—their cause, both out of doors and in Parliament, must triumph; because, they might rely on it, unless the peace of this country was disturbed, the feelings of the enlightened part of it was making rapid progress in their favour. He, therefore, by no means considered himself at the present moment as the advocate peculiarly of the people of Ireland; still less as the especial supporter of the Roman Catholic religion. He was no advocate for the Roman Catholic faith; neither was he any opponent to it, nor did he impose any of the different modes of faith which different men, with different minds, had hit upon. In his view all religions were equally right, which the persons professing them followed with sincerity of heart, and which were founded upon principles of virtue and morality. Now that the Catholic faith was so founded, and so followed, abundant proof, in the way of example, could be given. At the same time, for himself, he had no hesitation in saying, that, having been brought up in the religion of the Church of England, that alone in his mind would be a good reason to give for his preferring it. Farther, he certainly, upon reflection, did think, that if he had to choose his religion again, the Church of England was, of all others, the faith he would rather adopt. When he said this, he by no means meant to assert that objections might not be taken to parts of the system of that religion; he, no doubt, might be altered and modified with great advantage; but his opinion applied to the system as a whole; and with respect to the clergy of the Church of England, take away only the ecclesiastical corporations, which, like all other corporations, showed generally a narrow-minded, intolerant disposition, and for the clergy of the Church of England he had no hesitation in declaring, as far as his experience went—and though he might be partial, he believed he was not so—a more enlightened liberal body of men did not do honour to this or any other country. If, however, he was a disciple of the Church of England, his first care should be, not to forget one of her purest precepts—to do unto others as he would wish others to do unto him. The constitution of England held, that all men capable of bearing equal burdens, were, in a free state of society, entitled to the possession of equal rights. Upon those two grand axioms hi fortified himself; and upon their authority he declared the present to be so little a Catholic question, that, in fact, the Catholics now stood upon Protestant arguments, and maintained their claims upon the principles which assured the security of England. It was singular enough the sort of change which had taken place in the views and situations of parties. Those who had formerly rejected Catholicism for the alleged illiberality of its doctrines, were now acting upon the very principles which they had opposed, and refusing to proceed in conformity with their own; while the Catholics were asking for nothing more than the Protestants themselves had first desired—the right, and the power of complete religious freedom. Now, certainly, when he remembered what danger had been encountered in the earlier periods of our history, and when he heard hon. gentlemen professing apprehensions with respect to the present question, he could not but imagine that there was some incongruity in the existence of such a feeling. What the perils apprehended were, he had never been able entirely to discover; but this was not perhaps very extraordinary; persons were often alarmed without knowing very well what at. The very name of Catholicism seemed to raise in the minds of some persons ideas of danger which came from extraordinary quarters—images, half historical half romantic, which had been impressed in youth upon the mind, and which had no more to do with the present state of the Roman Catholic religion, or with the state of this world at all, than they had with that of the next. It had been said by a favourite poet—

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Now, no doubt in this case ignorance must be bliss, compared to having the mind occupied with a mass of antiquated tales and prejudices, exaggerated greatly, perhaps, as to the times in which the statements had been made, and which had no longer any existence, or chance of future existence, whatever. A curious example of this failing was to be found in the fear entertained of the power of the Pope. A gentleman had said to him (Sir Francis Burdett) the otherday, that he, (the hon. baronet's interlocutor) was greatly alarmed at the Pope. Now, it was a little extraordinary that the Ministers of Government, or at least that portion of them who were most hostile to the Catholic claims on the ground of the existence, which did not exist, of the Pope's power, were the very persons who had expended the blood and treasure of this country to replace the Pope, with great difficulty, in that very place in which they now thought fit to be afraid of him. Surely it was a little unreasonable for the right honourable gentlemen first to raise this phantom, and then go out of their wits with terror at it. If there existed any fear, it had been the case on the former day, a league of foreign Catholic Princes abroad, caballing with a Catholic King of England at home, to subvert the liberties through the religion of the country—if there existed any danger at the present day of this description, then, perhaps, there might be some ground for apprehension; but if any danger like this did exist, he (Sir Francis Burdett) should say that ministers ought to be impeached for having exerted their influence to alter the state of the existing continental system. They had caused English soldiers to mount guard at the Vatican, to protect this dignitary, who was now the cause of their alarm. What imbecility was all this—what a *prenunire* had these honourable gentlemen drawn themselves into, if, at this time of day, we were to be told that there was so much danger in the Papal power, that we could not, with safety, repeal, with a view but to keep six millions of our subjects in discontent and disability? The peril from the Pope was so imminent, that it was better to meet the healthy of six millions of people in Ireland than to face it! What a pleasant situation! We had proceeded to the destruction of all the secondary powers of Europe. We had given up all those minor states which England had been accustomed wisely to support, up to a certain point, always to rely on. Every thing like the balance of power was gone; we had distributed Europe out among two or three great powers, who might at any moment take offence at our conduct, and were not unlikely to do so, if we refused to keep pace with the measures of their unholy alliance. It was avowed that one of these potentates was galled already at our having consulted our own interest by recognizing the independence of South America. We had obliged another, so far as to allow him to lay hands on Spain—to continue military occupation of that country, which at no former period England would have suffered for a moment. We were surrounded by these holy alliances, whose strength we had created at the loss of the best blood and of our money, and at the expense of the liberties of Europe. These powers were, every one of them, objects of alarm to us rather than security; and yet we still refused to secure that best of all alliances—the firm adherence of our own subjects, by keeping six millions of men close to our own shores in a state of constant hostility against our Government. That very neglect of Ireland—of a country of her, which, by a wise use, might be made an opening for the first of our holy allies who should find it convenient to do so, to invade us. Instead of Ireland being a barrier which our foes would be unable to pass, she would become the readiest point of all others through which they would be enabled to wound us. If ever England was destined to sink, Ireland was the sea in which she would be swamped. Our holy allies, Ireland was worthy of English alliance. Our holy friend, in the hour of danger, we should call upon them in vain; and yet we obstinately refused to make the best of leagues with six millions of the brave inhabitants of the sister kingdom. Could any man repress his astonishment—could he account, on any principle short of miracle, for the facts—when he reflected on the hair-breadth escapes which England had got out of with respect to Ireland during the last war? That fleet which arrived in Bantry Bay, and that it so happened that the commander-in-chief had been separated from his force—had it happened that the second in command had possessed enterprise enough to land;—let either of those events have fallen out; and Ireland was gone, and the sun of England would have set in eternal night.

ter in which he now sat; and that he might be able to make a convert of a right honourable friend of his, a cabinet minister, who, unfortunately, was opposed to the claims of the Catholics of Ireland. He trusted he would work to make a convert of that colleague who was the only one sitting in that house not yet converted to this question; for, in looking to the array of the right hon. gentlemen opposite, he found that they were nearly all favourable to the principle of this motion. He saw amongst them one right hon. gentleman who had himself originally been hostile to the claims of the Roman Catholics, but who had since become their supporter. He hoped that, as he had been a convert, he would endeavour to work for the conversion of his only remaining colleague in opposition to them; and that, by their united efforts, they would give to Ireland the benefit of that great and important measure. It could not be denied, that since the system of the relaxation of the penal code had commenced in Ireland, the people of that country had received, with the most ardent expressions of gratitude, the benefits which that relaxation had conferred upon them. Yet, though they were grateful for what they had received, they could not as men shut their eyes against those laws which still oppressed them, and against those rights which were still withheld. Those rights they claimed as their due; but while they were anxious to obtain them, he hoped that the gratitude of the Irish Catholics for the benefits they had already received would be evinced in giving credit to those who had strenuously advocated their cause in that house, where, and where alone, it could be advocated with effect. (Hear, hear.) That the question in which they (the Catholics) were interested would triumph, he had no doubt; and he trusted that triumph would not be impeded by any indiscretion on the part of those who were its supporters. (Hear, hear.) The present state of tranquillity in Ireland had been admitted, but it was looked upon as an awful and portentous tranquillity by those who were the enemies of the claims of the Catholics of that country. That tranquillity he viewed as the result of the expectation of what was to be done in their favour, combined with the recollection of what had been done for the people of Ireland. But if so much had been produced by small beginnings—if the field yielded so large a crop with such little labour, what a plentiful harvest might it not be expected to produce, when a greater attention was paid, and when greater labour was bestowed on its cultivation? (Hear, hear.) It had been his good fortune to pass some time in Ireland, and his knowledge of the character and habits of the people of that country was drawn in a great degree from his own observation. He had visited it not so much for the purpose of seeing the natural beauties of the county Antrim, or the splendid scenery of the lakes of Killarney, or of enjoying the kind hospitality which predominates in every part of the island—he had a greater gratification in beholding the kind and benevolent feeling which pervaded all classes in Ireland. So much was he impressed with that feeling, that if he had a country to choose, and if he had no ties in any other, he would chose Ireland of all other parts of the world. The people of that country were the most docile in the world. They were easily influenced by those whom they believed to have their real interests at heart. The Roman Catholic priests were said to have a very considerable influence with the people of that country. They had so, and he for one should be sorry to see that influence diminished at present. He could assert, that from the capital to the country parts, the priests were the most honest and the most innocent persons he had ever met. They possessed an influence very great, but always used it for the peace and tranquillity of the country. He could give as an instance, that in one part which he had visited, and which at that time was declared out of the King's peace, the Protestant gentry had never occasion to bolt their doors, and barricade themselves up, as was done in other places, and this he attributed to the exhortations of the Roman Catholic clergy. He was sorry to find that the disposition of the Irish to obey the laws where they were fairly administered, was not noticed in the way it ought. Of all the people he had ever met, the people of Ireland, as Sir John Davis had long ago observed, were the most willing to pay respect to the laws, where they had any protection from them, and the most contented and grateful for the smallest portion of justice. (Hear.) It was to be lamented that a people, enjoying so many blessings from natural situation, having the advantages of such ports, harbours, and rivers, and many means of rendering them prosperous, should be deficient in good government. That want alone crippled all their energies, and rendered them discontented and unhappy. (Hear.) He did not mean to say that the particular measure of which he was then the advocate was to be looked upon as the panacea for all the evils of Ireland: it would be unfair to view it in that light. He should rather have it considered on its own grounds. He would wish to have it looked upon as the first step—as the *sine qua non* of all other measures which might be adopted towards Ireland. The question of Catholic emancipation should be considered with reference to its own merits, and not mixed with baser matter. He hoped that the vote which the house would come to that night, with respect to the Irish Catholics, would be the means, not only of preserving the present tranquillity of that country, but would open a brighter and more cheering prospect for the future. (Hear, hear.) He did trust that the house would not delay the putting a final stroke to this great work, which was to unite both countries in one bond under the protection of the British Constitution. The people who sought the full benefits of that Constitution were of minds not inferior to our own; and if there were any difference in habit arising from a difference of legal enactments, that might be removed by a removal of the laws by which it was produced. He would not trouble the house by entering into any detail respecting religious designations, for he did not imagine there was any man in that house whose mind was so wrapped in prejudice as to assert that any individual ought to be deprived of his civil rights in consequence of his religious opinions. The only ground of objection which he could suppose was—that of some contingent danger to the State. When such an objection was urged, he would grapple with it, and endeavour to show that in the present state of society the fear was unfounded. For the present, therefore, he would say nothing on that subject, but would conclude by moving "That this house do resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the state of the laws affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in their civil rights, and whether any and what remedy ought to be applied."

Mr. J. W. CROKER rose for the purpose of seconding the motion, and of offering one or two words on the general question. The honourable baronet had viewed this question as it affected the civil rights of the Roman Catholics, and he (Mr. Croker) concurred in thinking that those rights ought not be longer deferred; but at the same time he could consent to no arrangement which did not include the Roman Catholic clergy, and decree a provision for them. Without that he could not support the question of emancipation, and if the honourable baronet's motion of this night were carried, which he hoped it would, he pledged himself, that if no individual more worthy were found, he himself would move that such a regulation should form part of the bill.

Mr. L. FOSTER said, that as a large portion of the Irish Protestants were willing to support this question, he would wish to give his vote for the motion of the hon. baronet, if he could divest himself of the feeling that it would be injurious to the Established Church in Ireland. The hon. baronet, in the course of his speech, had thrown out nothing which tended to secure that church. He was the more anxious on this subject, as he had heard, and the house had heard, from the honourable member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume), a declaration that the Church of Ireland ought not to be suffered to continue on its present establishment. Such an opinion was not confined to that house. It was avowed by a reverend gentleman high in the Catholic Church in Ireland, and had been followed by the declarations of several lay writers of that religion, who all concurred that emancipation ought to be attended with temporal grants, which would be inconsistent with the existence of the Irish Established Church. It was said that this question should be carried *sub modo*; but when once men were put into a new situation, it would be difficult to be accountable for their actions in that situation. He was prepared to contend, that emancipation, if it were followed as it was expected to be, with a permission to the professors of one religion to administer a Government essentially connected with another, would be against the spirit of the constitution, and that it would leave no means by which to decide which religion should predominate. It was to be regretted, that in advocating this question, on many occasions, attempts should be made to disparage the Established Church in Ireland. Its clergy were described as Orangemen—as men without property or influence but what they derived from the church. Great stress was also laid, in this question, on the numerical strength of the Catholics. That, he conceived, had nothing to do with the merits of the question; but the number of the Protestants, which had always been underrated, was of importance with reference to it. The latter were always described as a very few, compared with their Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland. If the Protestant clergy lost their flocks, it was not to their misconduct, but to their misfortune, it was to be attributed. But the fact was, the number of the Protestants was by no means so small in Ireland as was generally urged. Gentlemen at the other side were in the habit of stating the numbers of both religions in Ireland, and they were not contradicted on his side, because there were until very lately no certain data to go upon. Lord Charlemont had said in Ireland that it was impossible that 2 millions of Catholics could be held down by one million of Protestants. But that noble lord was mistaken in the actual numbers of the Irish population at that time. In the year 1788 there were more accurate data to go upon, and, from what had been collected by Mr. Bushe, it appeared that the population at that time did not exceed 4,400,000. From that time there was no glimmering of what was the real state of the population till the year 1821, and the census in that year showed that it was 6,800,000. But it was most unfairly assumed that the Catholics had increased, and that the Protestants had ceased to multiply. The house had therefore often heard of six millions of Catholics, and but one million of Protestants. The hon. member here entered into a detail of calculations of the number of Protestants and Catholics in the several counties in Ireland. The result was, according to the hon. member's showing, that there was in the parish of Ulster a population of 1,969,[illegible]00, of which the Protestants amounted to 1,170,000. In Leinster the population was 1,757,000, of which 370,000 were Protestants. In Munster 1,935,000, of which about 200,000 were Protestants; and in Connaught there were 1,100,000, of which about 120,000 were Protestants. In the four provinces, then, the number of Protestants was 1,860,000, and that of the Catholics 4,990,000, being numerically in the same ratio as Sir William Petty stated in his account of Ireland. It was asserted that the Protestants of Ireland were almost all Presbyterians. He denied the fact. The Moderator of the Presbyterian church in Ireland has reckoned the number of Presbyterians at 560,000; he believed it, however, to be nearer to 620,000. To this number he would add 45,000 as the number of other dissenters from the church, including Quakers, Anabaptists, Seceders, &c.; and there would thus be a total of 665,000 Protestant Dissenters from the Church of Ireland. The whole number of Protestants in Ireland he had before shown to be 1,860,000, so that it was clear that a large majority of them were members of the established church. He had not made this comparison of numbers invidiously; but he thought that he was fully justified in making it, after the manner, in which the advocates of that side of this question which he espoused, had been taunted with overwhelming numerical superiority of the Catholics. (Hear.) He knew that those who opposed him were aware of the accuracy of his statement, and he believed that they would be the most unpalatable truths that had been offered for their consideration during the whole of the stormy period of the last twenty years. (Hear, hear.) He should say no more on the point of numbers. He must now proceed to another point, which he considered of considerable importance. Some years ago, the house was asked, on the subject of the Catholic emancipation. "What are you afraid of? You have an enemy on the throne of France, who is an enemy of all religion; you have a Pope so far divested of all power as to be absolutely a prisoner; you have got rid of the bug-bear which you once found in the Jesuits; you hear no more of the infallibity of general councils; you have, indeed, a Roman Catholic religion, but of a very different character from that by which it was formerly distinguished;—of what then are you afraid?" The very mode in which this argument was put, showed that the parties who used it at that time thought that there might be just ground of alarm in a king of France who was a firm friend to the Roman Catholic creed, in a Pope who was firmly established in his chair, in the existence of the Jesuits as a religious body, and in the restoration of the Catholic religion to all its old superstitions. Now let the house consider how the case stood at present. The Royal Family of France could not be taunted even by their bitterest enemies with being indifferent Catholics. (Hear.) It had been said that the head of it cast an eye upon Ireland; if he did so, it was an eye of religion, and not of politics. (Hear, hear.) He firmly believed that the granting an indemnity to the emigrants was the third, the upholding the principle of legitimacy the second, and the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in all parts of the world where it had once been professed, was the first and leading passion of his mind. (Hear, hear.) The chair of St. Peter was at present filled with a worthy successor of the Gregories and the Clements, and he really believed that his equal had not been vested with the tiara for many centuries. ("Hear, hear.") It was, however, known, that he was exerting all the powers of his great mind to regain the influence which had formerly belonged to his station. (Hear.) The Jesuits were again established, not only abroad, but also, he believed, at home—not merely in France and Spain, but also in England and Ireland. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The Catholic religion was again dealing out its miracles and indulgencies, and displaying a spirit of intolerance and persecution which could only be equalled by that which it had displayed in the 17th century. Now, when such was admitted to be the fact, he could not see the consistency of the logic, which called upon the house to make concessions which were questionable when there was no danger, under circumstances which the very advocates of emancipation admitted to be full of danger. (Hear, hear.) But, overlooking that inconsistency, he would say that, even if the circumstances he had just mentioned did not exist, the present was not a time to concede any thing to the Catholics. The present was one of those epochs in which there was much religious excitement abroad, and in which religious zeal was even paramount to political ambition. This was proved by the numerous Bible societies, missionary societies, &c. which now existed in England, and by the proposition of a law of sacrilege in France, which one could easily suppose to have been enacted in the most intolerant period of the reign of Louis XIV. That law was the manifest progeny of religious zeal, and was so opposite to the spirit of the French nation, that if ever an attempt were made to act upon it, it would cause greater trouble to the dynasty of Bourbon than any which they had hitherto experienced. (Hear, hear.) The present was, therefore, in his opinion, the very last moment when any change should be made at all affecting religious opinions. He was hostile to such change, because he saw the Catholics mixing up politics with their religion, and because he knew that the alliance between religion and politics was always dangerous. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen had formerly said to him, "You object to this charge, but why? Do you think that things can ever revert to their old situation?" He would tell them that he did not merely think that they would revert to it, but that he knew that they had so reverted already. (Hear, hear.) That afforded him a subject of consideration before he gave up any of the principles of the British constitution. He had always been led to consider the compact between church and state to form one of those principles. To any measure, therefore, which tended to weaken that compact, he should always oppose the most strenuous resistance, regardless of all the reproaches which might be heaped upon him for so doing. The hon. gentleman, after eulogizing the union between church and state at some length, sat down amid considerable cheering, declaring that he could by no means give his assent to the proposition of Sir F. Burdett.

Mr. CANNING then rose to address the house. He lent upon his stick during the whole time of his speech, and appeared to be labouring under considerable indisposition. The tone of his voice, too, was so feeble that many of his remarks were quite inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to say that it was not his intention to trespass long upon the indulgence of the house, nor if it had been his intention, was it now in his power. He had, however, attended in his place that evening at considerable personal inconvenience to himself; and the same reason which induced him to be present at this discussion, induced him not to give a silent vote upon it. (Hear.) He rose at this early period of the debate, because he was apprehensive that if he did not take that opportunity of addressing them, he should not have strength at a later period to address them at all. He praised the moderation with which the honourable baronet had brought forward his proposition, and expressed his intention of following his example. He should, therefore, not enter into any controversy, nor touch upon any topics calculated to create an irritating discussion, as perhaps he might not be present at the conclusion of it. He confessed that his opinion on this question was the same which he had usually expressed on other occasions when it had come before the house, and which he should always be ready to support under any circumstances, from whatever quarter the support of it might be claimed. (Hear, hear.) When he said "from whatever quarter it might be claimed," he begged the hon. bart. not to suppose that he used the words out of any disrespect to him—quite the reverse; he had often had the honour of the hon. baronet's co-operation, although on the majority of occasions they usually differed from each other. Undoubtedly, if his opinion and advice had been taken—and he by no means complained that it had not—he should have said that he did not conceive the present to be a favourable opportunity of bringing on this question. (Hear.) But having said that, he should pursue the topic no further, because if he gave any reasons for it, he might appear not so much to be expressing an opinion upon it as endeavouring to throw a doubt which he did not feel on the justice of the cause. (Hear, hear.) The question was, however, before them, and being before them, it was their duty to consider how they would deal with it. He would deal with it now as he had upon every other occasion, and would not hesitate to give it his most cordial and most conscientious support. (Loud cheering.) Although there were circumstances which made him consider the present as an unfavourable time to the discussion of these claims, personally he was not sorry that they had been brought forward. After having recently lent his aid to restrain and suppress the irregular zeal of some of the Catholic body, he was not sorry to have an opportunity of showing that it was only to the zeal which had been superinduced on this question that he objected, and that his opinions and feelings regarding the merits of it were, at the bottom, not only unaltered, but also unalterable. (Hear.) The principles upon which this proposition appeared to him to be worthy of the consideration of the house were so plain and simple, that he could hardly imagine on what grounds it could be opposed. He could easily understand the reason, why any person who was called upon to vote in favour of it, might demand that many modifications should be made in it, many concessions qualified, many difficulties solved, many inconveniences provided for, and many dangers—some of them, in his opinion, imaginary, and others real—guarded against; but he could not by any process of reasoning understand why all the subjects of the same kingdom, all the inhabitants of the same soil—those who lived in the same country, mingled in the daily offices of life, and professed a common Christianity, should be excluded from the common benefits of the constitution of their country. (Cheers.) If it were determined to exclude them, he thought that the *onus probandi*, the necessity of making out the reasons for their exclusion, was thrown upon the other side. It appeared to him that the state in which they now stood had been justly described by an honourable friend of his (Mr. L. Foster), for whom he felt a most sincere respect, though he now differed from him, as a state which was now a century old. But, had not the hon. gent. in another part of his speech sufficiently answered himself? Had he not said "what is a century in the age of religion?" It was not an argument, but a fact, that by altering the present system, we restored it to that which had a still longer age in its favour. (Hear.) If the argument of age were of any value, why did they hesitate to restore the Catholics to that state in which they were placed before the passing of the penal laws? He contended, upon this occasion, as he should upon every other, that to stand where they then were was to alter; and to make a change, was to return to the old system. (Hear, hear.) By this statement he pressed into his service all those topics which arose from the abhorrence of change; he claimed them as his own, unless it could be shown that the change, though new, was inveterate—was fixed in so strong a necessity, and was so irrevocably rooted by the continuance of that necessity, that it could not be abandoned without an abdication of principle, (hear, hear), or an abandonment of honour. (Hear, hear.) He was too weak to enter deeply into this question. One or two topics, however, had been urged by his hon. friend, which he could not bring himself to pass over in silence. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend had set out by saying, that nothing was so dangerous to the peace of society as the alliance between politics and religion; and how did he conclude his speech? By a laboured eulogium on the alliance between church and state. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) There was an inconsistency in this which he could not reconcile. He could not see how the mystic words "church and state," which his hon. friend was more accustomed to hear in his convivial than in his sober moments (a laugh), could be construed in any sense which did not countenance the alliance of politics and religion. He concurred, however, up to a certain point, with the opinion of his hon friend. He did think that the alliance of politics and religion, where it led to a divergency of sentiment, and to the doubtfulness of allegiance. was to be denounced as eminently objectionable; and here, again, he must look to his honourable friend's speech for an illustration. His honourable friend had told them, that never at any time was the feeling of religious zeal so paramount over political ambition of the governments of the Continent. He believed that to be the case; but what was the inference he drew from it? Why, mankind were divided into two classes, by two lines of demarcation. There was one line between the Protestant and the Catholic churches, and another between British and Foreign influence. He would say, "Efface the line of separation which divides the inhabitants of the British islands into two classes, and strengthen the line of demarcation which separates British from foreign influence." (Cheers.) These were the principles on which he had always advocated this question. It was unnecessary for him to say to his hon. friend, that with regard to the dangers which he and other hon. members anticipated to the Protestant Establishment, he had lately given a pledge, which he was now ready to repeat, that he would go as far as any man to retain it in full dignity and security. (Hear, hear.) He would go even further: he would declare, that if his reason could be convinced, that they must either stand where they then were, or by proceeding risk that establishment which was interwoven with their happy constitution, he would stand where they then were at all hazards, and would give his strenuous opposition to the motion of the hon. baronet. (Hear.) It was because his reason could not be convinced of this fact, but was convinced of the contrary, that he was now determined to support it. (Hear, hear.) It was because he was convinced that it would increase the strength of the empire at home and its respectability abroad, that he was for opening wide the vest of the constitution, and receiving in its bosom all those who lived in its allegiance, and were ready to support its Government. (Hear, hear.) On these grounds he should give his vote for the honourable baronet's proposition, remarking that in so doing, he by no means considered himself pledged to support the details of the measure which the honourable baronet might hereafter introduce, but that he did consider himself pledged not to sacrifice to the object of the measure any thing which in his conscience he thought, or in his judgment he might be persuaded to believe to be beneficial to the Protestant establishment. (Loud cheering.) The right hon. gentleman shortly afterwards left the house, and did not return during the continuance of the debate.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL declared himself hostile to any further concessions to the Catholics, and contended that if any gentleman had, upon former occasions, made up his mind to yield them, he ought now, from their recent conduct, to alter his resolution. Claims which had been denied to reason, argumentation, and quiet solicitation, ought never to be yielded to menace, terror, or intimidation. (Hear.) He would also refuse them, because he could never find out what the Catholics proposed as their *ultimatum*. (Hear, hear.) Former concessions were made the groundwork of future demands, and were used as arguments for conceding these demands also. (Hear, hear.) Whatever adoration he might feel for the talent of his right hon. friend the Attorney-General of Ireland—however he might feel his own inferiority,—and he knew that he was "*impar congressus Achillei*,"—still he must oppose him upon this subject, and rebut the arguments which he continued to bring forward in this sanctuary of legislation. (Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend had said, "You gave the Roman Catholics political power when you gave them the elective franchise; why, then, do you hesitate to give them more?" He would ask his right hon. friend to consider that there were only three things now withheld from them—the bench, the parliament, and the high offices of state. ("Hear," and a loud laugh.) If these were granted to the Catholics, he had no doubt but they would ask for the church also. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Gentlemen might smile; but he would give them proof that what he had just said was not mere idle assertion on his part. He would read to them a passage from the proceedings of the Catholic Association. It was proposed in that turbulent assembly to present a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of tithes, and to send it for presentation to the honourable member for Aberdeen, because he had taken the church into his holy keeping. He hardly knew whether he ought to remark upon this circumstance, as the honourable member for Aberdeen was not in his place; but still he thought he might be permitted to ask what was the holy keeping which the honourable member for Aberdeen reserved for the church? They all knew it—it was no secret. The honourable member had brought in a string of resolutions, 20 or 30 in number—he was wrong—only six or seven. (Loud laughter.) If they were not numerous, they were at least strong; if they were deficient in quantity, they were not so in strength and violence. The honourable member's plan was to slice and cut up the church of Ireland as if it were the shares of a joint stock company, and to spoliate, subvert, and entirely overturn it. If such were the views of the Roman Catholic laity, were those of its priesthood any better? He thought not. Indeed he objected to concession on account of the power of the priesthood. Since the unlawful society bill had been before the house, a Dr. Magee had said at Kilkenny, that if it passed into law he would still go out and collect money for the Catholic Association. "If they put down the rent," said this Catholic divine, "we, the priesthood, will make the public advance it on the altar, as the price of their redemption, and will then remit it to the most influential of our friends." Was this language to be tolerated? Were these men, whose power was to be despised? (Hear.) He had no other objection to granting emancipation. The Catholic priesthood would enter into no compromise with our Government. It had been attempted to enter into some compromise with them on three different occasions—under Lord Howick's administration, in 1813, and again under the directions of Mr. Grattan. On all these three occasions the experiment had failed. In looking at this question, he knew how to deal with the Catholic laity, for they had no interest separate from the state, (cheers from the opposition benches); but not so the Catholic clergy, for they had avowed a distinct interest, which, with their great controlling influence, they were determined to work for the overthrow of the established church, and the possession of its wealth and ecclesiastical revenues. It was important to consider the argument as distinct from the laity and the clergy, for the latter yielded no spiritual allegiance to the Crown of England, but they did to the church of Rome. It had been said that there was justice in the Catholic claims, inasmuch as the Catholics merely asked for equal privileges with the Protestants. This was not to state the case fairly: they asked for more; for the Protestant church had not in any way the same influence as the Catholic over the minds of the Irish people: so that if the two churches were placed upon a par in point of civil privileges, the preponderating influence in Ireland must be with the Catholics, and the overthrow of the present Church Establishment must follow. He then referred to the violation of the constitution which this concession to the Catholics would involve. Was not the principle of the Protestant religion in church and state, made a fundamental and inviolable part of the compact with King William III., after the expulsion of James II., for endeavouring to overthrow the Protestant church? Would they, then, abandon that indispensable principle of the Bill of Rights? Why not, it was said, in a country where the great majority of the inhabitants were Catholics? But they ought to recollect that this was not an Irish, but a British question; and that in Great Britain the relative numbers of the Catholics generally was much inferior to Protestants. He was surprised to see this experiment attempted so repeatedly upon the constitution; and to do what?—not to satisfy the Catholics, for they had always said when those changes were pending, "we will not accede to your regulations." (Hear.) Being, therefore, clearly of opinion that the pretence of conciliation did not follow, but seeing that the overthrow of the church establishment must, he should oppose the hon. baronet's motion.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY was merely anxious to say a few words in support of the principle which he had advocated in the year 1812—a principle of concession to the just claims of the Catholics. (Hear, hear.) It was his firm belief, and being so, he felt it his duty to state that impression to the house, that no substantial peace would be established in the country, until this question was conceded, and the Catholic and Protestant population of the empire incorporated in one feeling of civil concord. (Hear.) The hon. and learned gent. who had last spoken, had asked the house where they meant to stop in this range of concession? He had no hesitation in answering, that they ought to stop exactly when they had done justice to the Catholics, and not before. (Hear, hear.) It was no part of his inquiry to ascertain what would or would not satisfy the excited feelings of the Catholics; he would do them what he thought to be justice. As legislators, that house ought to make wise laws, and then the duty of the subject was obedience. (Hear.) But the hon. and learned gentleman declared that this was not the time for making any concession, least it should be interpreted to a wish to conciliate the Catholic Association, which they had just determined to put down. He should meet this declaration, by stating that this was, on the contrary, exactly the time when they ought to show the Catholics, that though they would not permit them to overawe or usurp the functions of the constituted authorities, yet they would not deny them the enjoyment and exercise of those privileges which the constitution conferred upon the people of a free country. (Hear, hear.) As far as time, therefore, applied to the consideration, the present was, he thought, peculiarly applicable for the adjustment of this question. They had been told that the Catholics, though a majority in Ireland, were, nevertheless, a minority as compared with the whole population of the country. That was no reason for excluding them from eligibility to civil privileges—that was no argument for excluding them from seats in that house, and to that extent he was ready to admit them; for if it were, it applied equally to other Dissenters, who were still permitted to form a part of the legislature. When the hon. and learned gentleman talked of the overwhelming power of the Catholic clergy, and their desire to overthrow the Established Church, he was really starting a chimerical apprehension, for his fears were absolutely vague and groundless. He entreated the house to consider the progress which this question had already made—it was virtually carried in the year 1812; from that moment he considered the ultimate decision of the consideration as irrevocably fixed, and why continue these [illegible] discussions? (Hear.) When he de[illegible] this question, he begged to be distinctly understood as being ready to guard the passing of the measure with the best provisions for the security of the Protestant Church Establishment (hear, hear), and to take care that it remained as firm as [illegible]. Sure he was that if they continued to refuse to the Irish people their just and natural rights, they would do more to endanger the Protestant Church and State, than they could possibly do by the enactment of any measure of concession and conciliation. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the public feeling upon the question generally, he thought that if the minds of the people of England were changed, they would have had petitions against it upon their table. His impression, therefore, was, that the repeated discussions within that house had mainly brought the public out of doors to a calm and temperate consideration of the subject, and that they left the decision to the deliberate judgment of the legislature. In giving the Catholics their rights, he would enter into no treaty with them—the enactment of a law would bind the Catholics and the legislature, and obedience was the duty of both. (Hear.)

Mr. BANKES (of Cambridge) said, that the absence of petitions against this bill was ascribable to the little time which had elapsed since the notice of the discussion was given. He knew that petitions were in preparation if time permitted, and that the heads of colleges of the learned body which he had the honour to represent were convened for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor, who was not a member of the Established Church, but a layman. (A cry of "Name him.") When he alluded to the time when this question was brought before the house, he did not mean to complain of the little opportunity which was thereby allowed for the introduction of petitions. On the contrary, perhaps it was better that the consideration of Parliament was brought calmly and dispassionately to the subject, in the absence of any irritability out of doors, which might have been the consequence of popular debates upon a measure so pregnant with excitation. With respect to the general feeling of the people, he owned that it appeared strange to him to imagine how they could have altered their former opinion, or how such an alteration could have been effected. With what medicine—with what spells, what charms, what efforts of the Catholic Association, its edicts, or exhortations, civil or spiritual—how acts which were reprobated by none so much as the best friends of the Catholics, could have made converts of the Protestants, he was at a loss to guess. If what had alienated the friends of the Catholics, had at the same time reconciled their Protestant opponents, then Prince Hohenlohe must have been at work with both churches, (a laugh,) to effect that which was so contrary to the usual progress of human reason. With respect to the dangers to be apprehended from concession to the Catholics, they were confined to the Church of Ireland, against which he had for some time observed various modes of attack practised, tending to effect its spoliation and overthrow. He could only say, therefore, that if a large body of Catholics were to be invested with extensive privileges, and a certain number of them to obtain a footing in that house, an opportunity would then be afforded of agitating such questions as would place, at least in remote prospective, the overthrow of the Irish church before them. He could not assent to the opinion that the Catholics in the prosecution of their claims looked no farther than to the enjoyment of civil privileges. The had themselves most distinctly said they did look further. (A cry of "No.") He would repeat that one of their leaders Mr. O'Connell had recently declared, that if the Catholics would be content with having a few seats in Parliament, they might have that privilege at once, but they would make no such compromise; and then that gentleman went on to say, that they aimed at the tithes and church property. (A loud cry of "Read.") The words were "or if we are called upon to c[illegible]ing to the building of churches in parishes where th[illegible] Protestant inhabitants." ("Hear, hear," from the opposition benches) He believed he had read the wrong part (a laugh); but at all events the tendency of the argument was shortly and simply this (the cry of "Read" was here loudly repeated): he would read the following passage:—"It was a mockery to make people pay rates in places where no church existed." (Loud laughter reiterated.) When he heard these insinuations of churches without flocks, he thought he saw the progress of the attack, hair by hair, upon the church of Ireland. (Hear.)

Mr. PLUNKETT said, that after the repeated discussions, year after year, which this question had undergone—after the recent protracted debates upon Irish affairs, and more particularly after it had fallen so often to himself individually to claim the indulgence of the house upon this very subject, he should have been strongly disposed, on the present occasion, to have repeated his opinion by a silent vote. There were, however, peculiar circumstances which compelled him, though reluctantly, not to allow this debate to pass without giving the reasons which still governed his vote. In doing so, he still felt that it would be gross and bad taste to increase his trespass on their kindness by taking a wide range of observation on this occasion, or to do more than to take a few leading points, and confine himself strictly to their necessary consideration. He thought himself peculiarly called upon to deliver his sentiments, as the management of the question had been transferred from himself to the honourable baronet opposite. He trusted that no man would suppose he harboured a motive so mean or unworthy, as to suffer his sentiments to be warped by the change of hands into which the petition of the Catholics had passed. He was ready to bear testimony to the manner in which the honourable baronet had introduced the motion—to the temper, the perspicuity, reason, and the justice with which he had recommended it to their consideration (hear), and he should endeavour to imitate the conciliatory tone of which the hon. baronet had set so eminent an example, and in arguing the question to keep clear of all topics of irritation at either side. As to the particular time when they were called upon to discuss the Catholic claims, he did not mean to express what would have been his opinion had he been consulted on that point; he should have found it, what he had no doubt the hon. baronet did, a point of much embarrassment, not as relating to his own opinions, but to those of others, entitled to some degree of deference. For himself, he had long since made up his mind on this question. With deep and intense feelings for the maintenance of the best rights of the empire, his decided and inalienable conviction was, that this measure could not be too speedily carried—that no time was too early for its adoption; and none could arrive, when it should not have his most zealous support. (Cheers.) With respect to what had fallen from his honourable and learned friend (the Solicitor-General), as to the expediency of the time, why did he recur to the time of discussing the question—why did he call upon those who differed from him to consider that part of the consideration? He (Mr. Plunkett) must ask his honourable and learned friend, before he assented to go into that argument with him, at what time he (the Solicitor-General) would be prepared to declare his consent to such a motion as this? ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He feared that his honourable and learned friend had made up his mind to a perpetual opinion upon this, which would render, so far as he was concerned, any argument as to the expediency of time a useless waste of words. Were the time one of perfect calmness and tranquillity, doubtless his honourable friend would say, 'why agitate the topics now—*non quieta movere*—nobody calls for such a discussion. If in a time of trouble and difficulty, then the expression would be the other way—"This is no time for embarking into such matters; every thing is too unsettled." (Hear, hear.) So that in calm or in storm, there would be found no time that was not quite inopportune in his hon. and learned friend's view of the matter. He (Mr. Plunkett) entirely agreed in the observation of the hon. member opposite, that there was a peculiar grace and fitness in the present time, highly applicable to the concession of these claims to the Catholics. Some of the friends of that body had been induced, by what he felt to be a most painful necessity, to enact a measure of restriction against certain parts of that body; it was therefore just the time to show the Catholics generally, that, notwithstanding what he alluded to, Parliament was still ready to consider the justice of their claims. (Hear.) He had not the same means of judging as other gentlemen had what were the sentiments of the people of England upon the subject; but he had of late spoken with men of various habits of thinking respecting it, and not one had he found who was prepared to say that this question was never to be carried. (Hear.) He had others to contend against, and they were the most formidable opponents of the measure, because they met it boldly upon its own merits, and disdained the paltry trick of appealing to the passions or prejudices of any classes of the people, who declared, that if they thought the accomplishment of such a motion as this would effect the tranquillity of Ireland, they would at once yield. These candid and able opponents were among the best friends of the established church, and when he heard that declaration from their lips, must he not believe that in the measure which he advocated there was nothing, there could be nothing, calculated to endanger the stability of the church of Ireland? He solemnly assured the house, that although this measure was as dear to him as it could be to any other man, if he thought it could risk in any degree the security of the church of Ireland, instead of being its advocate, he should be firmly found among the ranks of its warmest opponents. He supported the question, therefore, because of its perfect reconcileableness with the stability of the Protestant Church; and he supported it further, because he thought the passing of this bill, would be found a measure eminently qualified to support that church. (Hear.) Some allusion had been made to former bills, and among the rest to one of his own, respecting this subject; and to show how clearly on all these occasions the security of the Established Church was provided for, he would beg leave to read a paragraph from his own bill of 1821, which was copied from the preceding bill of Mr. Grattan: it was as follows: "And whereas the Protestant Episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrines, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrines, discipline, and government thereof, are, as between Great Britain and Scotland, severally and respectively, permanently and inviolably in these realms." These were the recitements of the two bills, and yet how could it be said that no adequate provision had been made for the security of the established church? His hon. and learned friend had promised to argue this question upon its constitutional bearings, but he had waited in vain for the promised argument. He had heard, indeed, from him a good deal about the Catholic Association, a good deal about the avowed intentions of the Catholic clergy, but nothing, or nearly as little as nothing, of the constitutional grounds on which he meant to resist the question. The claim of the Roman Catholics was a claim to be admitted members of a free representative government—to be admitted to institutions the advantages of which belonged equally to every subject of that government. He did not say that the right would admit of no exception or control. There was nothing in the social fabric concerning which he would venture to make that assertion. Even the enjoyment of natural rights must be qualified in a state of society with conditions. Still more must this be connected with the artificial rights given by the mere existance of society; but these conditions ought only to be imposed in the degree which would be the most likely to protect and preserve the rights and privileges of all. Whether the rights enjoyed by individuals were of the character of natural or of chartered rights, they were liable to be defeated by general expediency. But then the expediency must be clearly and unquestionably made out; and this was a maxim of the constitution which went no less, though upon more circumspection and discrimination, to affect the most obvious rights of individuals. He directed the attention of the house to the circumstances under which our ancestors had thought it necessary to limit those rights in a very peculiar manner with respect to Roman Catholics. At the reformation, it was found necessary to deal with those rights which were fully permitted before that period. The main object, then, was to protect the rights of the throne against the claims of a foreign power, and against the disaffection of those subjects who might reserve their allegiance for that foreign power, to the detriment of the throne, and of the state in general. This being the object, how did they proceed? They guarded, in the first place, against the evils existing. There were the claims of the Pope to interfere with the interest, not simply of the Roman Catholic religion, which then was the established religion of the state, but he claimed also the right of disposing of the benefices, of naming the clergy, of deposing the monarch from the throne, and of dissolving the allegiance of the subject. The legislature accordingly provided—first, for the absolute and unconditional integrity and inviolability of the Church; further, for the spiritual prerogative of the Crown, forbidding at the same time the exercise of any other than the established religion. What were the mischiefs dreaded, or what were the provisions of the legislature? To prevent the claims of the Pope, or any other foreign power, to interfere with the church. Did they hear of any claim to that interference, or to the right of deposing kings, or dissolving the alle[illegible] Was that believed or asserted by any man in either kingdom? Dangers there were still, but of a different kind. Those enactments were, therefore, gradually done. The law forbidding the exercise of any other religion was done away by the repeal of the act against recusancy. The only remaining one which could be at all supposed to contain that spirit, was the act of uniformity, which could not be at all affected by the proposed measure. So far did Parliament go down to the time of the Reformation. The wisdom of our ancestors watched the progress of time, and took their measures accordingly. In the reign of Charles, they observed a new danger—a monarch careless about religion, or secretly affected to an unconstitutional one, who was to be followed by a Popish successor. Here their providence was as remarkable as before. They provided a remedy, not adapted entirely to meet the evil, but the only one they could obtain; which was to require certain oaths to be taken by those who were ready to take seats in Parliament. That was found insufficient on the accession of James II., who openly maintained the Roman Catholic religion against the constitution and the rights of his people. The legislature finding this resource fail, then prudently shifted their ground, and had recourse to a measure at once wise, bold, and salutary. They drove the monarch from the throne for violating the constitution, and they resolved that the sovereign power should be held inevitably and unalterably in Protestant hands. (Cheers.) Did he deny that the throne must be Protestant? Was he doing any thing to weaken its Protestant supremacy? Was there any mode or device to make that supremacy surer which the genius of any man could suggest? He was ready to incorporate it with the proposed bill, or to have it introduced as a separate, yet concomitant measure. He went on. What were the dangers which afterwards threatened the establishment? The claims of an exiled family driven from the throne, and the plots and agitations of a disaffected party retained in its interests. He admitted, freely, that the Roman Catholics of that period were suspected justly. What was the course taken by Parliament? All the former measures against the Papists were continued. They were held to be not good subjects, and were to be trusted neither with honour, nor power in the state. They were coerced in their persons and property—they were deprived of their civil rights—they became sunk and degraded into that wretched state, from which they were relieved by the benignity of the last reign. This was a natural course of reasoning, though he did not conceive it to be a very wise one: but it showed that our ancestors adapted their remedies to the evils then existing, and pressing upon their apprehensions. In 1791, a new danger and an entirely new difficulty presented themselves. The Roman Catholics had proved themselves truly submissive—they had been uniform in their peaceable conduct. Though rebellion had twice raged in Scotland, no movement was made in Ireland in favour of the exiled family. It had been found that the Catholics, so sunk and degraded, were ineffectual to the protection of the Government,—that by the depression and privations imposed upon them, the heart's blood of the state was impoverished. The landlord found that the lands could not be sufficiently cultivated—the valuable energies of labour were every where paralyzed. If the annals of that period were to be properly read and considered, the late King would be for ever illustrious in history, as he was entitled to the especial gratitude of every Roman Catholic in Ireland. That system of beneficence which he introduced had been now in practice 40 years—it had raised the Roman Catholics of Ireland to a state of affluence, comfort, and respectability—it had given them a perfect equality of civil rights—it had caused them to participate in the advantages of the institutions. What was the danger now which they had to dread? Not the Pope—not the claims of foreign potentates—not the assumption of a power to dissolve the allegiance of the people—not the interest of an exiled family. The Roman Catholics had perfected the proofs of their obedience, and had been admitted to their civil rights, as good subjects who were entitled to every thing which they could reasonably claim. The danger now to be apprehended was perfectly new, though not inferior, he admitted, to that of a dispute concerning the supremacy or the succession to the Crown. Better measures had prevailed—the state had acquired sounder health—a current of wholesome blood was felt—feelings of conciliation had been manifested—the Roman Catholic subjects, though not directly raised to power in the state, had acquired possession of the means of danger, and were on a par with themselves. The hon. member for Louth had spoken alarmingly of six, or five, or four millions of persons in the communion of the Roman Catholic church. What he feared was to see four millions—taking them at the lowest—of subjects, having wealth, power, and respectability on their side, and awakened to a full sense of their condition, coming up year after year to claim the rights and privileges enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, and retiring dejected and disappointed continually. (Loud cheers.) That was the danger the house had to cope with. Yet the honourable member for Louth would persist in telling them that they were not to look at the dangers of their own times, but to go back to the Reformation, the reign of James II., and the Revolution. He would say that the present danger was the greatest, perhaps the only one for them to consider. The other argument proved a want of acquaintance with human nature; it bespoke our ignorant use and application of the manual of history. Time, as it had been said by one of the clearest observers of its effects, was the greatest innovator of all. While man would sleep or stop in his career, the course of time was rapidly changing the face of all things. All that a wise government could do, was to keep as close as possible to the wings of Time, to watch his progress, and accommodate his motion to their flight: arrest his course they could not; but they might vary the forms and aspects of their institutions, so as to reflect his varying aspects and forms. (Loud cheers.) If this were not the spirit which animated them, philosophy would be impertinent, and history no better than an old almanack. The riches of knowledge would serve them no better than the false money of a swindler, put upon them at a value which once circulated, but had long since ceased. Prudence and experience would be no better for protection than dotage and error. (Loud cheers.) Did he admit that the danger here was serious? He did not therefore inculcate dread. If those persons were to come down to the bar to claim their rights with clamour and shouts, he would laugh at them. Should they use threats and defiances, he would despise them. Parliament could subdue any force raised on their side. But if they merely claimed the rights of a free constitution, he had no answer to oppose to them. (Loud cheers.) He had no mode of dealing with them, but to open the arms of friendship—to admit them as allies, as equals to share the benefits, and join with him in aiding the defence of the constitution, be it against foreign or domestic enmity, be it in peace or be it in war. (Loud cheers.) They were told that there was a bar—that the principles of the constitution were opposed to the admission of the Roman Catholics. He had read with eagerness—he had carried on his researches with deep anxiety—he had endeavoured hard to find out where that principle could be discovered, and he solemnly declared that he could not discover it. Referring to the distinction which had been taken between civil and political rights, was the fact so that the constitution did not admit any to political power, however completely in the possession of their civil rights, without they subscribed the doctrines of the Established Church? Did not every day's experience disprove that assumption? Was not the hon. member for Norwich, whom they listened to day after day with satisfaction, an example of the contrary? Were not Dissenters sitting in the Houses of Parliament? Where was the alarm for the disjunction of the interests of church and state? Had there not been a Lord Chancellor of England who was a Dissenter? A man who refused to subscribe the doctrines of the church of England had, in his official capacity, issued writs of summons to the Peers of Great Britain, and appended the great seal to them. (He alluded to Lord Rosslyn.) Were hon. members who contended this, ignorant of what had been doing in Ireland? The test laws had there been repealed for 50 years, and the dissenting influence had been on the decline ever since. (Very loud cheers.) When that repeal was talked of, there was alarm. Dean Swift, with all his wit and talents, felt and spoke of it with horror and desperation, and prognosticated from it the immediate downfall of the state. For 40 years past it had not been heard of, and was almost forgotten by the house; the Dissenters had ever since declined. (Cheers.) Had the Roman Catholic influence declined in the same period? (Loud cheers.) The former had been ever since withering under the hand of liberty; the latter had been fostered and cherished by severity. (Cheers.) But it was said the Roman Catholics might have their civil rights; they must not expect political power: that the constitution prohibited. Was there nothing of political power in what they possessed? They had the right of electing members to serve in Parliament. Was that no exercise of political power? They acted as magistrates: was that no exercise of political power? They served as jurors: was not that exercising political power? This country had liberally imparted education to them: did not that put the means of political power within their reach? Where was this line of difference between civil and political power marked in the constitution? The warmth of discussion apart, he denounced the doctrine as inconsistent with the principles of our free constitution, and only fitted for the meridian of a despotic government. He once endeavoured to define civil liberty to the house; he used the description which he found in the books—Civil liberty consists in doing all that which the law allows you to do. But he went beyond that. There is a civil liberty, the enjoyment of which is given by the laws themselves. Once admit man to enjoy property, personal rights, and their usual consequences, and on what pretence could they be excluded from the institutions by which the whole of those must be guarded? It was asked, what have the Roman Catholics to complain of? they are only excluded from the Parliament, the bench, and the offices of state (cheers)? which meant, that they were only excluded from the making and administering of the laws, from all posts of honour, and dignity in the state. (Cheers.) These were bagatelles, for which, according to the argument, it was not worth while for the Catholics to contend, and therefore it was scarcely worth the while of the Parliament to refuse. How would the hon. and learned gent. who used this argument like to be excluded from his chance for these trifles? (Loud cheers.) He begged to ask if these were not the very nothings for which Englishmen would cheerfully lay down their lives? (Loud cheers.) Did they still talk of the danger of admitting the Catholics? He put it to the house to consider if they would willingly see such a body represented any where but within the walls of Parliament. Shutting them out from Parliament, after giving them every thing to render them consequential short of it, was teaching them to array themselves elsewhere. Somewhere else they must go, if the house could not make room for them. God forbid the recurrence of bad times: but it might happen that a bad prince might mount the throne, and then, perhaps, being refused admission where they had a right to it, they would range themselves behind the throne and assist in the sacrifice of the public liberties. His hon. and learned friend, the Solicitor-General, was satisfied as to the laity, whom he considered as sufficiently good subjects. The danger which his hon. and learned friend apprehended was from the Roman Catholic church. He dreaded, in a country where the majority differed from the religion of the state, the uncontrollable and all-controlling influence of priests, who were themselves detached from the state. France, it had been said, had of late shown herself particularly tenacious on the subject of religion; and looking at what might be her views with regard to Ireland, there would be great danger. He (Mr. Plunkett) supposed that the bill was intended to diminish so much of the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy over their flocks as arose from their present grievances. Here was a danger admitted on both sides to be actually existing, and here was a bill proposed by the honourable baronet to meet that danger. Let the measure be shown for bringing those influential priests within the pale of the constitution, and he would say something to it. Had his honourable and learned friend any remedy of his own, since he did not choose theirs? He (Mr. Plunkett) did not think that he had. His was the old *panacea* of trusting to time and proselytism. The latter was out of favour, though he could not but think it a fair and rational thing for any man to endeavour to bring over another by persuasion, to what he himself conjectured to be the truth. To prevent proselytism, he trusted to the exemplary lives of the clergy of the established church, and the mildness and virtue with which they behaved to their neighbours: this was a tribute of praise which none could well deny them. The dread of future consequences, by doing right at present, was not worthy of the house. The children of their children might see strange things—they might see the portals of the constitution thrown wide open to all the religious persuasions. Those were remote dangers, but those which existed were pressing and imminent. He would begin by doing away their grievances. As to the means, he would first of all relieve those who were bound by a common bond of oppression. He would make a respectable provision for the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. In his opinion this should accompany the bill of emancipation. They had been told that the Irish clergy would not accept it. He gave his assurance, upon a considerable experience of that country, that they would receive it with sentiments of gratitude. There was no danger of their ever attempting to usurp over the Protestant hierarchy. The danger was, that of seeing the hierarchy pulled down—not that of seeing it substituted. He trusted in God that it never would be overthrown, as that would be the most inauspicious circumstance for the constitution and the people. But if pulled down to-morrow, and offered to the Roman Catholic clergy, the laity would not permit them to accept it. (Cheers, with murmurs of doubt.) He repeated it, that the laity would not permit them to accept it. Honourable members who knew any thing of Ireland must know the opposition which would be made by the laity to the resumption of the power and tithes by their own clergy. (The right hon. and learned gent. went on to justify this position, and appealed to his past conduct, especially in opposing the hon. member for Montrose, in upholding the interests of the church, for an assurance that he was not likely to lend himself to any change which would compromise the true interests of the Protestant church of Ireland.) If an enemy were to land on any part of the coast of Ireland, he did not say but that there would be great danger. But the house ought to do now exactly as if the enemy had landed. Now was the time to do it safely. Let them not be told of the want of acquiescence in the Catholic body. Take away the grievances first: then, if the concurrence of that body were improperly withheld, Parliament would be robbed in that instance of its legislative power of relief; but those who so robbed them would suffer the consequences. The Roman Catholics of Ireland were at present loyal and tranquil: they were determined to remain so. They were satisfied that there was a feeling in this country sufficiently favourable to them, and that something must sooner or later be done for them. The increase of wealth and other advantages which they enjoyed taught them to expect their freedom with becoming patience. If France or any other power speculated on dividing Ireland from the empire, they deceived themselves grossly. The Catholics of Ireland would rally round the constitution at their approach. Why? Because they were aware of the wisdom of the institutions. The laws passed in the last 35 years had imparted to them advantages which they would not risk, much less exchange, for the chances of foreign rule. But he wished for something from them beyond loyalty: he wanted their affection and cordiality, and their unrestrained confidence; and he would obtain these by giving them an equal participation in the blessings of the constitution. (The right hon. and learned gentleman concluded his speech and sat down amidst the loudest cheers, which were continued for some minutes.)

Mr. PEEL implored the deliberate attention of the house while he stated the grounds upon which he was compelled to differ from the honourable baronet who had brought forward the proposition, and from all the honourable gentlemen who had supported it. After giving the hon. baronet credit for the very gracious and candid manner in which he had brought the question forward, he proposed to state his reasons for differing, in the order, and by the divisions under which the claims of the Roman Catholic were advanced. The three grounds were treaty, natural right, and political prudence or policy. He was disposed to pay great deference to any argument founded on the solemn sanction of a treaty. But with all the pains with which he had read the treaty of Limerick, he could give it no such interpretation. He wished that the hon. bart. had referred to the articles. He was prepared to show, however, that the Catholics of Ireland had never contemplated that treaty as guaranteeing their restoration to political powers. The occasion which had furnished him with his proofs was the passing of the act of Queen Anne for preventing the growth of Popery. He was not going to justify that Act, though passed under circumstances which ought to be considered, and at a time when the state was exasperated to measures of retaliation for those which had been inflicted by the Papists. On that occasion they deputed Sir Theobald Butler to appear and argue against the bill, and by his speech it would be found that they admitted that exemptions from offices of state was a condition in the treaty of Limerick. He entreated the house to observe in what a different manner Sir Theobald, who was most likely the author of the treaty, since he was Solicitor to James II. and in high esteem with the party, had interpreted the rights given to the Catholics by that treaty:—"The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th clauses of this bill (said he) relate to offices and employments, which the Papists of Ireland cannot hope for the enjoyment of, otherwise than by grace and favour extraordinary; and therefore do not so much affect them, as it does the Protestant Dissenters, who (if this bill pass into a law) are equally with the Papists deprived of bearing any office, civil or military, under the Government, to which by right of birth, and the laws of the land, they are as indisputably entitled as any other their Protestant brethren; and if what the Irish did in the late disorders of this kingdom made them rebels, (which the presence of a King they had before been obliged to own, and swear obedience to, gave them a reasonable colour of concluding it did not,) yet surely the Dissenters did not do any thing to make them so, or to deserve worse at the hands of the Government than other Protestants; but, on the contrary, it is more than probable, that if they (I mean the Dissenters), had not put a stop to the career of the Irish army at Enniskillen and Londonderry, the settlement of the Government, both in England and Scotland, might not have proved so easy as it thereby did; for if that army had got to Scotland, (as there was nothing at that time to have hindered them, but the bravery of those people, who were mostly Dissenters, and chargeable with no other crimes since; unless their close-adhering to, and easily appearing for the then Government, and the many faithful services they did their country, were crimes), I say (said he) if they had got to Scotland, when they had boats, barks, and all things else ready for their transportation, and a great many friends there in arms, waiting only their coming to join them, it is easy to think what the consequence would have been to both these kingdoms; and these Dissenters then were thought fit for command, both civil and military, and were no less instrumental in contributing to the reducing the kingdom, than any other Protestants: and to pass a bill now, to deprive them of their birth-rights, (for those their good services,) would surely be a most unkind return, and the worst reward ever granted to a people so deserving. Whatever the Papists may be supposed to have deserved, the Dissenters certainly stand as clean in the face of the present Government, as any other people whatsoever: and if this is all the return they are like to get, it will be but a slender encouragement, if ever occasion should require for others to pursue their example." He did not believe that the opinion of the natural and con-

stitutional rights of the Catholics to that which they claimed had been heard of in the house before 1790. He wished the house to look back with him. Before the Reformation, there could have been no such idea of exclusion for any religion, because there was only one allowed in the State. For 300 years since, the oath of supremacy had always been taken by those who aspired to seats in Parliament, or offices of state or of justice. As far as the practice of the Constitution was concerned, he (Mr. Peel) conceived that it had gone in contradiction of the doctrine advanced by his right hon. friend. And what were the principles upon which this exclusion from civil offices was made? Was it because the Catholics were a majority? Was it because they were in a state of civil degradation? Was it because they were not loyal? Was it because they were not to be trusted? Was it because they were not to be relieved? Was it because they were not to be relieved? Was it because they were not to be relieved

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, March. 1.

CROWN-OFFICE, March 1.

MEMBER returned, to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Donegal.—The Honourable Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, commonly called Earl of Mount Charles, of the Hall, in the said county of Donegal, in the room of the Right Honourable Henry Joseph Conyngham, commonly called Earl Mount Charles, deceased.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Thomas France, Paddington, and James-street, Haymarket, timber-merchants and cabinet-maker.

David Rimell, Leicester, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Passey, High-street, Newington-butts, bookseller, to surrender March 5, 19, April 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street: solicitors, Messrs. Winter and Williams, Bedford-row.

James Stronach, Park-place, Mile-end, master-mariner, March 5, 12, April 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street.

John Penrose Sawtaple, Chisenbury, Wiltshire, horse-dealer, March 16, 17, April 12, at the White Hart Inn, Andover: solicitor, Mr. Gerrard, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall-east.

Joseph Elkins, Oxford-street, silversmith, March 8, 22, April 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street: solicitors, Messrs. Palthorne, Lofty, and Hickes, Coleman-street.

Henry Paget O'Shaughnessy, Gloucester-place, Sherborn, Pall-mall, bootmakers, March 5, 12, April 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Walls, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

William Clark, Elizabeth-place, Kennington, April 3, T. Smith, Hampton-wick, Middlesex, timber-merchant.—March 29, E. Mesecock, Liverpool, liquor-merchants.—March 31, J. Evans, Grimley, Worcestershire, coal-dealer.—March 25, W. Robinson, sen., Craggs within Padiham, Lancashire, dealer in malt.—March 24, W. Wardle, Prestwich, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—April 1, J. Ash, Bilston, Staffordshire, bankers.—March 21, R. Harrison, Coleshill, Warwickshire, innkeeper.—March 26, R. Norris, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—March 22, I. Palyart, Portsmouth-street, merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before March 22.

W. Shepherd, Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, plumber.—H. Withington, Manchester, silk-manufacturer.—J. Thomson, Commercial-docks, Rotherhithe, tea-dealer.—G. Lamb, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, merchant.—W. Erwood, Distaff-lane, paper-stainer.

DIVIDENDS.

March 23, J. T. Middleton, Stone, Staffordshire, co-proprietor.—March 22, J. Ritchie, F. Richardson, and J. Ritchie, Wardle-street, wax-chousemen.—March 5, W. W'George, Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, brewer.—March 22, S. and J. Wight, Leadenhall-street, hat-manufacturers.—March 22, J. Bennett, Holland-street, Christchurch, coal-merchant.—March 12, T. Pine and E. Davis, Maldstone, millers.—March 29, W. Carter, Friday-street, Cheapside, victualler.—March 22, C. Poynor, Doncaster (Yorkshire), April 3, T. Smith, Hampton-Wick, Middlesex, timber-merchant.—March 29, E. Mesecock, Liverpool, liquor-merchants.—March 31, J. Evans, Grimley, Worcestershire, coal-dealer.—March 25, W. Robinson, sen., Craggs within Padiham, Lancashire, dealer in malt.—March 24, W. Wardle, Prestwich, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—April 1, J. Ash, Bilston, Staffordshire, bankers.—March 21, R. Harrison, Coleshill, Warwickshire, innkeeper.—March 26, R. Norris, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—March 22, I. Palyart, Portsmouth-street, merchant.

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THE TIMES

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING, the 24 of March, a GRAND SELECTION of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC from the Works of Handel, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, &c. under the Direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop, who will preside at the Organ and Pianoforte. In honour of the 24 of June in this country, and in permission of His Most Gracious Majesty) the whole of Weber's celebrated Cantata, called KAMPF UND SIEG, in Commemoration of the Battle of La Belle Alliance, and Waterloo. Part I. Introductory Sinfonia. Part II. Overture to Weber's Euryanthe, as lately performed with unbounded applause at the Philharmonic Concert. Part III. For the first time, a Selection from Weber's Oberon, Preciosa. Principal Vocal Performers at this establishment—Miss Ordadion, Miss Love, Mrs. Bedford, and Madame Caradori; Mr. Braham, Mr. Horn, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Ford, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tinney, Master Edmonds, and Mr. Bellamy. The orchestra will be on the extensive scale usual on such occasions, and led by Mr. T. Cooke. The Choruses under the superintendence of Mr. Watson.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. Kean; Portia, Mrs. W. West.

After which, THE SPOILD CHILD.

To conclude with (the 22nd time) a new domestic melodrama, called FATHER AND SON; or, The Rock of La Charbonniere.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand.

THIS EVENING, March 24, LECTURE on ASTRONOMY and the PHENOMENA of the HEAVENS and of the EARTH; to be delivered by Mr. BARTLEY on Wednesdays and Fridays during the season. The room will be constantly warmed by large stoves in various parts of the house, rendering it delightful for families to be at all times on moderate terms at the box-office. Doors opened at half-past 6, and begin at 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.

MR. HENRY has the honour to announce his Second Annual Lecture THIS EVENING, under the title of TABLE TALK; or "Shreds and Patches;" introductory of his Novel and Refreshing Illusions; Musical Glasses, Phantasmagoria, including Likenesses of many of the most popular Actresses and Actors of the present day: Extraordinary Flying Heads; and the celebrated DANCE OF WITCHES.

☞ The publication of *The Times* commenced at a quarter before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at a quarter past 12.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1825.

The *French* papers of Saturday are chiefly filled with the discussions of the preceding day, on the law of indemnity to the emigrants. The first article has been voted with the amendments of the commission; and there can be no doubt, from the temper of the Chamber, that the whole law will pass without any material modification. The party, both Ultra and Liberal, opposed to the Minister, fought hard to get the clause expunged which connects the measure for indemnifying the Emigrants with the project for reducing the *Rentes*, by enacting, that a sum of 30 millions, representing the capital of a milliard in three per cents., shall be inscribed for purposes of the new law. All their efforts, however, failed. Another amendment, which seemed to have justice on its side, was likewise rejected, though supported by that pink of loyalty the late Ambassador at Lisbon, M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE. This amendment proposed a sum of two millions of *Rentes*, or 40 millions of capital to indemnify the fundholders who lost their property when the emigrants lost their estates. In support of this proposition, it was forcibly stated by an honourable Deputy, that legitimacy ought not to accept without an equivalent the bankruptcy of the revolution, while it imdemnified the Ministry and the clergy.

The KING has issued an ordinance reducing the numbers, and limiting the services, of the National Guard. This part of the public force owe this token of royal favour to the patriotic conduct of their Sergeant and their detachment, in the case of MANUEL, and the independent sentiments which the citizens of Paris are in general suspected of entertaining.

The public will see with deep interest, that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT last night, or this morning rather, succeeded in his motion for leave to bring in a bill founded on the petition of the Catholics for emancipation. The numbers were, for the motion of the Hon. Baronet, 247; against it, 234; majority, 13.

The Bill was read a first time, *pro forma*, and the second reading postponed till after Easter, that the House and the public may have time to consider its provisions.

We feel disposed to spend a few words more upon the financial statement of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. The matter is not of great interest, because there is really but little done. It is remarkable to see a people thriving, as we really are thriving, by native vigour and energy, under nearly the war burden of taxes. The alleviation proposed this year amounts to no more than a million and a half upon an expenditure of upwards of fifty-six millions: that is to say, the industry of the people having enabled Government to realize a greater revenue upon it than had been estimated, that excess and something more will be remitted to us in taxes; we shall not be called upon to raise the excess again. The articles which have been relieved from impost are many of them of so trifling a nature, that the relief in those cases must be partial. "Four-"wheeled carriages, drawn by ponies, 8571; Mules carry-"ing ore, 1371." We are less thankful for the removal of such taxes, than we are indignant that they should have been laid on. Were children's go-carts and rocking-horses taxed during the late war? If so, it is cruel to suffer those taxes to continue, while others like them are withdrawn. The relief granted in the case of the Assessed Taxes is proper, no doubt; but it affects only those who are on the confines of pauperism—the occupants of houses under 10l. rent, and with seven windows or less. Those classes who would have employed the money remitted to them from the assessed taxes in objects of enterprise and speculation, are suffered to remain where they were.

It is also with real regret that we observe that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER calculates upon a greater revenue in the year 1827 than at present. If the revenue be thus great, the taxes of which it is composed can neither be light nor few, nor the establishments which are to consume them so curtailed as to be strictly appropriate to a state of peace.

The Lisbon papers contain the official notification of the appointment of Count Palmella as Ambassador to this country, and Count Subserra as Ambassador to Madrid; also that of the Count de Porto Santo as Minister for Foreign Affairs. By the letters, which are dated the 18th ult., it appears that the arrival of Sir C. Stuart in Lisbon was very anxiously looked for.

Lord Henry Cholmondeley was married on Monday evening, at Cholmondeley-house, to Miss Arbuthnot, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot: the Duke of Wellington gave away the bride.

The name of Lord Charles Fitzroy is omitted by mistake in the list of minority who voted against the third reading of the illegal association bill.

The Bishop of Hereford is inserted instead of the Bishop of Chester in the debate in the House of Lords on Monday.

It was expected that the Lord Chancellor would have committed his bill relative to the judicature of Scotland yesterday, but no such proceeding took place; probably in consequence of the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, the Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, who left town in the morning for Eton, on receiving information of the death of his son.

In the Court of Chancery yesterday morning, in the case of "Watkins v. Maule," which was an application to set aside the sale of some iron-works, on the ground that one of the trustees was personally interested in the sale, the Lord Chancellor ordered the sale to be set aside, and that the parties should again appear before him on Monday.

Mr. Ralph Lambton had a severe fall from his horse last week, but he is out of danger, though it is expected that some time will be necessary to his complete recovery.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

HYDERABAD PAPERS.

A Special General Court of East India Proprietors was held yesterday pursuant to adjournment, and the debate on the Hyderabad papers resumed.

The requisition, resolution, and amendment having been read,

Mr. POYNDER complained of the frequent interruptions offered to gentlemen while expressing their sentiments, and hoped they would not be repeated during the remainder of the debate.

Mr. W. WASHOROUGH protested against the insinuation of an hon. director (Mr. Pattison), that he made a speech only for the purpose of inserting it in his newspaper. He disclaimed any such motive; he had only expressed his sentiments as a proprietor, conceiving that as such he had a right to do so.

Mr. PATTISON assured the hon. proprietor that what he said about the newspaper was said good humouredly; although, even if he should hereafter publish his speech in his own newspaper, he did not see why that should affect the influence of what he said here as an East India proprietor.

Mr. EDMONDS, notwithstanding the attention with which he had listened to the speech of the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) on the preceding day, had not by any means been convinced by it. He had read over the papers before the Court very carefully, and the impression they left upon his mind was such as led him to believe that the Marquis of Hastings would have cause to regret the injudicious activity of some of his friends. The motion proposed by the honourable proprietor went further than upon first sight it appeared to do. So far as it spoke of the integrity of the noble marquis, he went along with it; but when it referred to his personal character, which word in character he considered to include the qualities of caution, prudence, and impartiality, he felt he could not give it his support, for he could not say that the Marquis of Hastings had acted on every occasion with prudence, caution, and impartiality. The amendment had his approval, and he regretted it had not proceeded from his side of the bar: not that he saw any reason why a director should not act as a proprietor, but because it would have manifested the confidence which the proprietors entertained of the proper conduct of the directors. It was impossible to support the original motion without casting censure upon the directors. But the amendment was objected to, because it was said some parts of the despatches referred to in it were not fully supported by evidence. Now were those gentlemen by whom that objection was raised, prepared to show that the whole of Lord Hastings's statements were unsupported by evidence? He considered that many of the assertions contained in his lordship's letters were unsupported, and that they indicated feelings of disrespect for the Company, and were filled with unbecoming vituperation of its servants. He declined going into an examination of these papers, and would only make one more observation. He belonged to a class of men (solicitors) who had been the objects of much animadversion by the hon. baronet opposite (Sir J. Doyle); but he did not see why a member of that profession was not as much entitled, provided he was a proprietor, to deliver his sentiments and receive as impartial and attentive a hearing, as any other gentleman in the Court. (*Hear.*)

Mr. BEBB complimented the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) on the manner in which he opened the discussion; but he expressed his regret that he could not speak in the same terms of the pamphlet which that hon. proprietor had thought proper to publish. The hon. director then proceeded to defend Mr. Stuart from the aspersions which he contended were cast upon him in this pamphlet, and particularly in that passage which stated, that in his correspondence with a director of great influence, he had slandered Mr. Russell. He (Mr. Bebb) had been on many years the correspondent of Mr. Stuart; and he solemnly denied that he had ever insinuated to him that Mr. Russell was a partner in the house of Messrs. Palmer and Co. And Mr. Davis, now no more, with whom Mr. Stuart had also been a constant correspondent, never did intimate to him (Mr. Bebb) that Mr. Stuart had ever made such an insinuation. He must now speak of Mr. Russell, who had made so energetic a speech in the course of the debate. Mr. Bebb believed that hostilities had commenced between Mr. Russell and Mr. Rumbold included in his own private letter written by Mr. Russell to Mr. Palmer, beginning "My dear Palmer," and advising him against submitting his books to inspection. The hon. director next contended that the house possessed undue influence with the native Government, and took exorbitant interest on their loan. He then commented on the remonstrance of Sir William Rumbold against the appointment of these accounts, and asserted that the reason alleged by him—namely, that the people at home were incompetent to form a judgment upon them—was unfounded; inasmuch as those members of the Courts of Directors, Proprietors, and of the Board of Control, who had not been in India, were fully capable, from their experience in East India affairs, of deciding upon those accounts; whilst many of them were still better qualified, from having passed a great portion of their lives in that country. In reference to the observations of the house with the bill of 1793, he insisted that the assignments upon the revenue which they received of 30 lacs a year for their two lacs a month were equal to bank notes. ("Hear," and a laugh.) After canvassing the proceedings which took place on the subject of the accounts in the Council at Bengal, and denying that the independence of the Nizam, as urged by Lord Hastings, could have any effect in abrogating the condition on which the Deccan was granted, the honourable proprietor adverted to Mr. Kinnaird's pamphlet, and replied to some of its passages. He expressed a hope that that honourable gentleman would, in the course of his reply, produce a figured statement relating to Lady Rumbold's fortune, and show that the trustees had discharged their trust.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD said he was one of the trustees himself.

Mr. BEBB continued.—If such figured statements were not produced, honourable members would draw their own inferences, whatever might be said upon the subject. A great judge of the human mind, Lord Chesterfield, had said that probability and concurrent circumstances would sometimes influence his mind beyond a statement on honour, or even on oath.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD rose to order. The observations of the honourable director were pleading him in a most extraordinary situation. Without waiting for an answer to his proposition, he was arguing on the probability of his (Mr. Kinnaird's) telling a falsehood.

Mr. BEBB said it was impossible for him to disprove an assertion until he saw the grounds on which it was made. The honourable director then read various extracts from the documents, and argued in justification of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Bengal Government, and the Board of Directors. If the Court disapproved of the dispatches, they would be offering a lesson to all future Governors, teaching them how they might serve a relation at the expense of millions; but their approval of them would serve as a lesson to watch them, that their conduct would be vigilantly watched. He concluded by bearing testimony to the honourable character of Messrs. Stuart, J. Stuart, Adams, and Bayley, the other members of the Bengal Government included in the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL, in explanation, disclaimed all participation in the publication of the pamphlet. He denied that any money of his had been employed in the transaction so often referred to; and positively declared, that no reconciliation whatever had taken place between him and Mr. Palmer, although he had not thought necessary, when obliged by his situation to address to him any communication, to depart from his former terms of courtesy. He could bring forward twenty gentlemen, at present in London, to prove that their hostility was notorious in the country. As to the subject of his note, it contained an approval of Mr. Palmer's submitting his accounts to inspection; although he disapproved of the principle that a man should be liable to lay open the details of his transactions, when no charge was brought against him, but an opportunity sought of founding a charge. He then vindicated his statement respecting the character of Chundoo Loll.

Mr. STUART next, with the concession of the Court, after some discussion on the point, entered into a defence of his conduct against the attacks which he conceived the pamphlet of Mr. Kinnaird to contain. He denied that he had been the author of any insinuations to the prejudice of Mr. Russell, and complained of having been uncandidly treated by Lord Hastings in endeavouring to place him, without any previous intimation, in the situation of an accuser; because he had mentioned the rumours which had reached his ear to a friend, which he now very much regretted ever having done.

Mr. Sir J. JACKSON complained of the manner in which the amendment had been forced upon the Court by the learned Chair, from which he at once foresaw that Lord Hastings's character, so far as this court went, was gone. He next animadverted on the terms in which the amendment was drawn up, and contended that it would be the highest injustice to circulate those four condemnatory despatches through Europe and India, unless his lordship's answers were attached to them; and if the original motion should be lost, he should move the amendment which he that effect. The learned proprietor proceeded at great length to argue in defence of Lord Hastings's conduct, and read numerous and long extracts from the documents in support of his argument. After speaking for nearly three hours, he concluded by stating, that when the amendment should be proposed as the question, he would move as an amendment to it, that the despatch conveying the thanks of the Court to the Marquis of Hastings in 1822, the opinions of the law officers in India on the subject of the transactions of Messrs. Palmer and Co. with the Nizam, and the answers of Lord Hastings to the four despatches of the directors, should be included with the despatches themselves.

Mr. PETER MOORE insisted, that if such transactions as these were not prohibited by the treasury of the East India Company would be no longer at their own disposal. He did not attach any stigma to the character of Lord Hastings; he believed that he had been involved into these things, but still he was responsible for them. He fully approved of the despatches of the directors, and therefore supported the amendment.

After some irregular discussion as to the propriety of concluding the debate that evening, it was finally adjourned to Thursday next.

The French papers of Sunday contain the conclusion of the trial of Papavoine for the double assassination at Vincennes, which may almost be denominated the *Massacre of the Innocents.* No evidence was offered which threw the least light on the motive by which the murderer was actuated. His counsel, in making his defence, took the only ground which he could occupy after the conclusive proof of the fact, and the full confession of the prisoner, pleading, in favour of his acquittal, his mental alienation at the time when he perpetrated the crime. The jury denied the force of this plea, and after half an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of *guilty.* The Court concurred in the justice of the decision, and pronounced sentence of death. On this, the prisoner raised his eyes to Heaven, and appealed from human *to divine justice.* This confident appeal on so solemn an occasion, and after so harrowing a confession, affords, probably, the best proof of his insanity.

KING'S THEATRE.—In consequence of the repairs necessary at the King's Theatre, the usual performances of Italian operas have been transferred to the place, where they commenced last night with Mozart's *Figaro.* The management has been undertaken by Mr. Ayrton, a gentleman to whom the town is indebted for the introduction of a number of first-rate musical productions, and whose general talents qualify him, perhaps more than any other individual, to raise this declining establishment again into celebrity and public favour. The house was no so full as, from its small size compared with the larger theatre, might have been supposed; and the haste with which it has been prepared for these representations has caused some deficiencies, for which due allowance of course ought to be made. That chiefly noticeable was the want of light, which impaired the effect of the performance, and rendered the view of the audience less striking than it should be at a theatre of this description. The opera contained nothing new in the cast of the characters. Madame de Begnis represented the *Countess*; Madame Vestris, *Susanna*; Madame Caradori, *Cherubino*; and Signor de Begnis, *Figaro.*

COBBETT v. O'COBBETT.

[ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.]

"Some base creature has published a report, that I am not the author of COBBETT'S BOOK OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. *This is merely to cheat the unwary.* I am the author of nothing which is not published by H. Stemman, Prince's-street, Leicester-square, London.

(Signed) "WM. O'COBBETT.

"Witness, WM. O'COBBETT, Jun."

(The same witness must have been at the trial of "Wright v. Cobbett.")

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, MARCH 1.

(Before Lord Chief Justice ABBOTT *and a Special Jury.)*

USHER v. LEGH.

This was an action upon a bill of exchange for 3,500l., at 24 months, drawn on the 5th of November, 1821, by a Mr. Claughton, upon T. Legh, Esq., the traveller in Upper Egypt. The defence was, that no valuable consideration had been received by the defendant, and that the bill had got into the hands of the holder through some fraudulent means.

This cause occupied the Court nearly the whole day: its details were exceedingly multifarious.

Mr. GURNEY stated the case for the plaintiff, and put in the bill with the usual proof.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, for the defendant, called the following witnesses:—

Charles Scarr said he received a bill from a Mr. Farquharson to get discounted. He got it discounted, and gave the cash to Farquharson.

Charles Scarr saw the bill in question. He had it from Mr. J. B. Inglis to get discounted. He then (September or October, 1822) lived in Doresbuire. He was to get it discounted in the country. While he held the bill, he received a notice from Mr. Claughton, dated Oct. 12, 1822, that the bill had been obtained without consideration, and desiring it to be given up. He returned the bill to Inglis.

Cross-examined by Mr. GURNEY.—Witness was solicitor to Farquharson's commission of bankruptcy at the time. Mr. Inglis had proved a debt under that commission. Witness did not apply to Inglis for payment at the request of Claughton.

Charles Kaye was applied to by Mr. Inglis for the bill; was told that this and other bills had been deposited with him as security till Mr. Farquharson had returned a bill of 5,000l., which he had done.

Thomas Farquharson received the bill in question from Claughton, along with others, to get them discounted, or raise money upon, to supply Claughton, and to reimburse himself (witness) for advances made by him. Witness endorsed the bill, prior to be written by him (witness) to Claughton, announcing the receipt of three bills (one for 3,500l., on T. Legh, Esq. Witness did not get the 3,500l. discounted. In Feb., 1822, he delivered the bill to Jonathan Bell, on account of Inglis, Ellice, and Co., for the purpose of meeting a bill of 3,000l.; a bill was placed in witness's hands by Inglis and Co., for witness to raise money upon, for his (witness's) own use, in part discharge of an agreement existing between Inglis and Co. and the witness. Raised 3,500l. by deposit of bill of 5,000l. Application was made by Inglis and Co. to withdraw that bill and substitute another. They were then short of money. They asked witness to advance money, which he refused. He (witness) agreed to discount the acceptance for 3,000l. at three months, that was the proceeds the bill for 5,000l. deposited with Bell. They delivered the 3,000l. bill, previously receiving from him (as they feared he would keep it to pay himself), as security, a bill for 3,000l.; which, though not his, he deposited as a pledge of his integrity. They objected to this bill, as both the parties were members of Parliament (a laugh); and he then offered a bill of similar amount, of his own acceptance, and Mr. Hilton's drawing.

Mr. GURNEY complained that the witness (who was scarcely intelligible) spoke so low that he could not be heard where he was.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—"If he goes elsewhere, he will not be heard, except by the person close beside him."

Mr. GURNEY.—"Whilst the witness stands there, I cannot hear him, my Lord."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—"I cannot help it. I have done the best I could. I am not apt to be ruffled. You may soon, perhaps, have another Chief Justice, who may please you better."

Cross-examined by Mr. GURNEY.—Had advanced money to Everth to the amount of 3,600l. Parted with the bill to Inglis in February or March, 1822, when he retired the bill for 5,000l. Witness was not a bill-broker, but a merchant. Commenced business in July or August, 1821. Was bankrupt in June, 1822. Had no certificate; refused one, as he is trying to supersede the commission. Was not actually a merchant, but was making arrangements for beginning business. When he began business, he had been only a few months out of prison. Had been confined for 16 or 11 months. Had been a bankrupt just before, in 1821. Received his certificate in May, 1821. In the spring of 1822, Claughton was indebted to witness 4,000l. or 5,000l.

Charles Kaye, examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—Is Mr. Legh's solicitor. The bill in question was advertised as being fraudulently in circulation in July, 1822, by means of the newspapers and of placards posted about the Exchange. Produced *The Times* of July 25.

Cross-examined by Mr. GURNEY.—Mr. Usher is a bill-broker; he lives in Pentonville, and has a country-house in Norfolk, and a counting-house in Change-alley.

Mr. GURNEY objected to the advertisements being read, as there was no proof that the plaintiff had ever seen it.

Mr. SCARLETT observed, that a gentleman having a town-house and a country-house, and a counting-house in 'Change-alley, would be sure to see the advertisement.

The advertisement was read. (Vide *The Times* of July 25, 1822.)

Mr. Claughton, after being released by the defendant, proved that he gave no value for the bills received by him, which he gave to Farquharson to negotiate.

Cross-examined by Mr. GURNEY.—Mr. Legh knew the purpose for which the bills were accepted. Witness is a creditor of Mr. Legh. Has made large contracts for him, for which he (witness) was liable. The purchases of landed property by Mr. Legh made witness a creditor of his to the extent of 100,000l.

John Bellingham Inglis examined by Mr. PEARCE.—Is of the firm of Inglis, Ellice, and Co., who received advances of money from Usher, the plaintiff. Witness was indebted to Usher, in April, 1822. Remembered a bill for 3,500l. being delivered to Usher on an open account, which had been long current between them. Mr. Usher had been in the habit of advancing money to the house, on bills for 12 years past. The bill in question was delivered at least three times to Usher. Remembers a bill delivered to Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott offered to get the money for it. Mr. Usher gave it him for that object. When Scott returned the bill, witness gave it to Usher again. Was indebted to Usher then, and is still, perhaps to the amount of 5,000l. Witness employed Mr. Jonathan Bell in paper transactions. Never saw Farquharson on the subject of the bill. Mr. Farquharson was not known to witness then. He obtained through Bell, many of witness's bills (representing himself as a person of property); but when he (witness) found that Farquharson was disposing of them about town, he remonstrated with him upon the use of his hands. Proved under his commission to the amount of 6,500l.

Cross-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—If Farquharson got money for witness's house, it must be through Bell. Mr. Bell is now a partner of witness in a small wine concern.

Jonathan Bell was employed by Inglis to raise money on bills. Delivered some of them to Farquharson for the purpose, including a bill for 5,000l. Farquharson brought part of the money, but nothing like the full amount. Learned from him, some time afterwards, that the bill for 5,000l. had been deposited at Sir P. Pole's, as security for a loan of 3,000l. Witness applied for the bill of 5,000l., and furnished Farquharson with a bill of 3,000l. to get it out of the banker's hands. Mr. Inglis agreed to give 90 per cent. Farquharson his acceptance for 3,000l. to take up the bill for 5,000l. at maturity. Farquharson agreed to accept a bill drawn by John Inglis for 3,000l., and endorsed by James Hilton, with the bill in question for 3,500l. as a collateral security. After Farquharson had given the 3,500l. bill, he was still indebted to Inglis and Co. about 6,000l. Mr. Inglis had no knowledge for some time of the party witness negotiated with.

Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—Recollected Hilton being a partner with other gentlemen in a glass-house, extra price. This article, at the request of numerous customers, is now filled in bottles, they being more portable, and they keep the genuine flavour longer. Hilton's Reform Gin is the same as the pots, proportionate to price.

"Bear's grease (says a celebrated lecturer on physiology) no doubt possesses very remarkable properties for regenerating the hair when procured from the animal in its native climate." His remark has been verified in numerous recent instances to a demonstration: but it is necessary that it should be so prepared as to advertise the purity of its purifying properties. The article here introduced is filled in bottles and pots warranted genuine as imported, without any admixtures except a little perfume; and, independently of its general use in promoting the growth, it is particularly pleasant for dressing, making it beautifully soft and glossy. Sold by the importer, 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square, and, by appointment, by most perfumers, hairdressers, and medicine-venders.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., Mrs. Duffield, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, of a son, still born.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Williams, the Rev. Henry Freeland, of Cobham, Surrey, rector of Hasketon, Suffolk, to Sarah Lydia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, Esq., of Spaine's-hall, Essex.

On the 1st instant, at St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Harman, Thomas H. Harman, Esq., of Middlesex-place, Regent's-park, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Nixon, Esq., of Trinity-square. At the same time, John, third son of Anthony Harman, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey, to Eliza Susannah, youngest daughter of John Nixon, Esq., of Trinity-square.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., in his 53d year, at his house at Norwood, Middlesex, John Wyatt Dobbs, Esq.

On Monday, the 28th ult., at his house in Newington-place, Kennington, Wm. Henderson, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

EXCHANGE LIST, March 1.—(Premium per Share, 4 o'clock.)

Alliance Assurance Company, 9½	Tlalpuahua Mines, 200 210
Ditto Marine Department, 3½	United Mexican ditto, 118 123
Continental Gas Company, 1½ 1¾	Ditto New, 32 34
Anglo-Mexican Mines, 100 105	Welsh Iron and Coal do., 3 3½
Anglo-Chilian ditto, 9 10	British Iron Company, 5 5½
Anglo-Peruvian Gold ditto, 12 13	Canada Company, 33 34
Bolanos ditto, 500	Equitable Loan Bank, 1½
Brazilian ditto, 10½	Gold Coast Association, 2½
Colombian ditto, 32 33	Great Westminster Dairy, ½
Chilian ditto, 14 15	Metropolitan Fish Company, 2½ 2½
General Mining Association, 11½ 12½	Pearl Fishery, yel. receipts, 10½ 11½
Hibernian ditto, 2 2½	Provincial Steam Nav. Co. 2½ 2½
Paseo-Peruvian Mines, 34 35	Patent Brick Company, 4½ 5
Rio de la Plata ditto, 27 28	

FREDERICK HEATH, Sworn Broker, 7, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOREIGN FUNDS, March 1.

Austrian Bonds, 88	Neapolitan Scrip, 2½ pm.
Brazilian Bonds, 89	Peruvian Bonds, 83¾ 84
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 92 1½ 2½	Portuguese Bonds, 90¼
Chilian Bonds, 90	Prussian Bonds, 101¼
Columbian Bonds, 92¾	Russian Bonds, 1822, 96¼ ex div.
Ditto, 1824, 91¾ ¾ ¼	Spanish 5 per Cent. Cons., 24½
Greek Bonds, 57½	¼ ½
Ditto Scrip, 1825, 1¼ pm.	Ditto, 1823, 19½ 19
Mexican Bonds, 80¾ ½ ¼ ¾	French Rentes, 105f. 25c.
Mexican Scrip, 1825, 3¾ ¼ ¾ ¼ ¾ 4 pm.	Exchange 25f. 10c.

JOSEPH COHEN, Sworn Broker, 2, Bartholomew-lane.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 238½ ¾	South Sea New Anns., 82¾
3 per Cent. Red. 84¾ ¼	Ex. Bills, 2d., 1,060l., 56 57 pm.
3 per Cent. Cons. 93¾ ¼	Ditto, 500l., 56 57 pm.
New 4 per Cent., 106½ ¾	Ditto, Small, 56 57 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 101¼	Ditto, 1st., 1,000l., 56 58 pm.
Long Annuities, 23 3-16ths	Ditto, 2d., 1,000l., 56 57 pm.
India Stock, 265½ ¾	Ditto, Small, 56 58 pm.
India Bonds, 87 89 pm.	Consols for Acct., 84¾ ¼

T. DISH, Stock-broker, Old State Lottery Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-cross.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE THIS DAY.

Morning..... 9 min. after 12 | Afternoon..... 9 min. after 12

WANT PLACES.—All letters to be post paid.

A S WET NURSE, a young Woman who can be well recommended, may hear of one at No. 2, Brown's-row, St. John-street-road.

A S WET-NURSE, a healthy young Woman, with a good breast of milk; or as Upper Nurse in a Family; can have a good character from the lady she last served, with whom she lived two years. Direct to J. S. at Mr. Werry's circulating library, Bermondsey New-road.

A S UPPER NURSE in a respectable Family, a Person who has been accustomed to the nursery, and can work well with her needle: can have a good character from her last place. Direct to E. S. 16, Grenville street, Brunswick square.

A S UPPER NURSE, a young Woman, aged 26, who perfectly understands the care of children, and can have an undeniable character from her last situation, where she lived two years and a half. Direct to A. S. 76, Hart street, Bloomsbury-square.

A S UNDER NURSEMAID in a Gentleman's Family, a respectable young Person who can have a good character from her last place. Direct to M. S., Bartholomew-close, West Smithfield.

A Respectable steady PERSON, to wait on an elderly Lady and superintend her household affairs, or as Upper Servant in a small Family; can work with her needle, and make herself generally useful; the country would be preferred to. Direct to A. B. at Mr. Allen's, china warehouse, 72, Upper Berkeley street, Portman square. No officekeeper need apply.

A Young PERSON, who has a knowledge of the millinery and dressmaking business, to Wait on a Lady, and to work with her needle. Direct to A. W. at 9, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Old Change, Cheapside.

A Respectable middle-aged PERSON, without incumbrance, to undertake the care of Chambers or Countinghouses (in the city would be preferred), of a Gentleman of small Family; the most unexceptionable references as to character can be given. Direct to A. B. at 27, Great st, Helen's, Bishopsgate.

A Young WOMAN from the country, of an obliging disposition, in a respectable Family; understands dressmaking and getting up fine linen; is willing to make herself generally useful. Direct to A. A. at Mr. Cline's, baker, Chilwell-street, Finsbury square. No officekeeper need apply.

A LADY'S-MAID, or to Walk on one or more young Ladies, a Person who perfectly understands hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; has no objection to attend to the domestic concerns of an elderly gentleman or Lady. Direct to M. A. at 7, Bentinck street, King's road, Chelsea. No officekeeper need apply.

A S NEEDLEWOMAN. A respectable Person wishes for employment, in a family or as companion to a single Lady; she will go out by the day, or undertake work at home, on reasonable terms; she is competent to both duties, and will be found an acquisition where there are children. Direct or apply to A. B. at 8, Frances place, Commercial road east.

A S SERVANT to a single Gentleman, a respectable Woman who perfectly understands her business, and can have an unexceptionable character from the gentleman she last lived with, whom she served upwards of four years. Direct to A. S. 9, Cushion court, Old Broad street.

A S HOUSEKEEPER to a single Gentleman, or to have the care of a house, or a consignment, by a married Woman, whose husband has continual employment with other persons; the house at present is unfurnished. Direct to A. B. at 10, Moore's, 41, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn-fields.

A S HOUSEKEEPER to a single Gentleman or Tradesman, or as Cook in a small Family, a respectable Woman, aged about 40. Direct to M. H. 75, Gray's inn lane.

A S COOK and HOUSEKEEPER to a single Gentleman, a steady married Woman, who understands the genteel conducting of a family, and has managed the domestic affairs of a family in the highest respectability for many years; is a first-rate plain cook, and understands her business in all its branches. Direct to L. N. at Mr. Brenner's, Piccadilly.

A S COOK and HOUSEKEEPER to a single Gentleman, or as good cook in a Family where a kitchenmaid is kept, a respectable young Woman, aged 30, who has lived with Mr. Osubrook, 18, South street, Manchester square. No officekeeper need apply.

A S Cook and HOUSEKEEPER, or to undertake the whole management of a k