

est danger from conceding what they desired; even after admission to all their rights, they form but a very inconsiderable part of the legis-

On these grounds, he was of opinion that their abilities ought to be removed; at the same time was far from entertaining such sanguine hopes of removal as the noble mover seemed to entertain. He did not think they could gain it by the impetuous and zealous support of four millions of the people of Ireland; for he feared that there was a read disaffection among the people of that country. The noble mover spoke as if that disaffection were on the few laws that were still in force against Catholics; but he did not believe that it was to be traced to that or to the French revolution, or other cause which he had heard it attributed. He believed it arose from deep historical causes, which could not be immediately removed, and from that antipathy which a conquered nation always feels against their conquerors. He thought, that every feeling arising from consideration of this kind should be as carefully removed. He believed, that the repealing laws against the Catholics would be followed by the removal of disaffection; but he did not believe that the measure would have that magical effect.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY said, that on this great subject, he must confess himself much surprised at the conduct of the Noble and Learned Lord had taken of the subject he had said, had been imposed in the Irish Bill. He believed Galway, that until the period of the election the electors would vote for no one but the Catholics or emoluments. It seemed, indeed, that the zeal he had exerted to prevent the consideration of the petitions, he should have put forth of this sort, as it were, in front of this argument; that it was necessary to relieve the Government from its pressure by putting an end to the question before their Lordships was, under all the circumstances of the country—the representations and solicitations which had been made year after year to parliament, under all the circumstances which this subject had already created, and which had been created, and which he believed, in most parts of this country, they would have in their minds to negative the proposition now proposed to them. He wished to put the question to them, whether there was a man in the country who could feel that he should discharge a negative motion; whether he was one who, as he did, that the consideration of the subject was of the greatest importance to the security of the establishment, without which security was endangered, but which petitions, if granted, would be a great additional bulwark; or whether, as one among those (God forbid that he should impute to their honour and integrity as men) who held opinions directly the reverse; and, if he did, did they think that they could face their country in declining to enter into the consideration of this great question? He would be the first to agree to any measure which might shake the present establishment; and he felt it unnecessary to repeat his entire and perfect conviction of the utility of its intimate connection with the state, and of supporting it was like all other duties; and of looking for a basis to consistency with public good, and respect to principles, different opinions were the subject of civil rights, which some separated the existence of political power. Some thought it existed solely in the prohibition of certain things; but he might encounter that proposition, saying, that he could imagine cases in which it might be prohibited within the bounds of right, and it might become the right and duty of the Government to prohibit on principles essential to its own preservation.

Religion was not to be considered by a Government as a concern between man and his Maker; as a lively source of human action; and, as it might become justly master of law. The Government was said of crimes. Many were committed in the name of conscience; but the supposed divine interdict should not be considered, if they were injurious to the well-being of the state.—He put this only to the Government to the bottom. If persecution were to be prohibited, yet the rule of the Government was to prevent what was essentially injurious to the safety. Necessity, as had been observed, limited the right; and when the limits of justice and policy commenced; but the Government was not to be marked and branded with its religion. This was not a mere absolute right, but it was a strong claim to take effect when the necessity for them was no longer

readers may rest assured that we have most carefully reviewed their contents, the substance of which we have correctly arranged under the respective heads of the several subjects on which they dilate; for which purpose we this day transmit to each of our numerous subscribers a SUPPLEMENT of Four Columns.

THE CATHOLICS.—The discussion in the House of Lords on this vitally important subject we have faithfully detailed; our space, however, precludes the possibility of our making any observations—we can only say, that although the result was not strictly triumphant, it affords one cheering consolation to the friends of Religious Liberty; the minority last year was only 62, the present minority is 102—this accession of strength, under our present administration, clearly portends the final success of that cause, which is so deeply interwoven with the best interests of the nation.

THE PENINSULA.—A Gentleman who arrived last night in this city, from Dublin, states, that before his departure an express had been received at the Castle, announcing the *Fall of Badajoz* by storm, in which our loss was 741 killed, and 2,500 wounded; among the latter were Generals Picton and Kemp, and three other General Officers, severely—and that Lord Wellington had gone to raise the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which important fortress Marmont had invested.—We understand that a similar communication has been received by Major-General Darby, who commands in this District.

THE NORTH.—It appears, by last night's mail, that war between Russia and France is inevitable—the following are the particulars, which are confidently asserted:—France and Austria have formally entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive. Bonaparte has demanded that Sweden should furnish 35,000 men, to act in the North of Germany against Russia; in return for which Sweden is to have Finland, and a great part of Russia, which is doomed to be partitioned out among the allies of France! The answer of Bernadotte was dispatched to Paris after three days deliberation. The tenor of this answer has not transpired, but it is believed to be an assent; and Bernadotte is beginning to throw off the mask, and shew himself in his true garb, as the willing creature of Bonaparte. The French troops in the north are on the alert, and all the fortresses in Prussia are now garrisoned by them, and commanded by French generals.—Prussia is to supply the invading army with provisions, and in return is exonerated from all further contributions.—The Emperor Alexander is not idle; he has left Petersburg, accompanied by forty generals, for the army; all the officers have been promoted one step, and rewards have been given to all officers and privates of merit; it is said, that he is determined to make a resolute stand, and has made such arrangements as may enable him to carry on the war in his own dominions, if compelled to that extremity.—We will only say, that we dread the result, and fear that the golden opportunity has irretrievably fled, when the Northern Powers, by unanimity, might have crushed the usurper to universal dominion, instead of falling, single-handed, an easy prey to his boundless ambition.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—The arrival of a Flag of Truce from France is announced in the London Prints of the 20th, but, although we have received those of the two succeeding days, the tenor of the communication is still secret. The dispatches were addressed from the French Minister for Foreign Relations to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Castlereagh, soon after he received them, had an audience of the Prince Regent, after which the dispatches were submitted to a Cabinet Council. Rumour is of course busy in assigning propositions of a pacific tendency to the French Government—it is however, more confidently asserted that the dispatches chiefly relate to the treatment of the French prisoners of war in this country—that the execution of some French prisoners for forgery, and the close imprisonment of General Simon, are the most prominent topics of complaint; and that threats are held out of retaliation on British prisoners, for the punishment of the French prisoners for forgery, on the grounds that no civilized country except Great Britain punishes that crime with death.—We give the above, of course, as part of the rumours which are in circulation, without vouching for the perfect accuracy of the statement. It is highly probable, however, although the above may be the minor topics embraced by the communication, that matters of more extensive importance are couched under them.

from the day of passing the act, and to remain in operation until the first of January, or until six weeks after the opening of the next session of Parliament.—Which of the accounts is correct, we cannot determine, but the difference can only be a few days.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.—We regret that we are again compelled to record the re-commencement of those outrageous scenes—they are said to be more turbulent than ever; they enter the shops and houses, taking every kind of provision that falls in their way, and threaten destruction to all that oppose them.

The *Bacchas*, Thompson, from Kilrush, for Greenock, laden with oats, was taken on the 18th of last month, (three days after she had sailed from the Shannon), by the *Juno*, French privateer, and sunk. The privateer, shortly after, took a schooner from Cork, bound to Lisbon.

MARRIED.—Yesterday, by special license, at her father's, in George's-street, Charles Loppell, of Castle Lodge, county Galway, Esq. to Miss Ingram, daughter to the Rev. Henry Levers Ingram, Chaplain of this Garrison.—Ignatius Rossier, of Graig, co. Kilkenny, Esq. to Maria, daughter of Edmond Bagarty, of Kiltcoltrim, county Carlow, Esq.—Mr. Edward Osborne, of Cork, Architect, to Miss McCarthy, of Woodhill, in that county.

DIED.—Tuesday last, at Killarney, Maurice Hoare, jun. Esq. son to the late Richard Hoare, Esq.—Thursday last, in Waterford, the wife of Mr. Robert Tizard.—In said city, Miss Catherine Lynagh, daughter to the late Mr. Richard Lynagh.—In Bandon road, near Cork, Mr. Eugene Sullivan, butter buyer.

The assize of Bread, and the prices of Butter and Grain are the same as stated in our last, with the exception of Oats, which has fallen 2d. per stone.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER HANDS,
COLLECTOR OF THE ASSESSED TAXES,
On Hearths, Windows, Houses, &c.

BEGS leave to acquaint the several Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the Baronies of *Lower Connelloe, Kenry, and Poble Brien*, that he has commenced his Collection for the current Year, and that from the many Disappointments he has met with relative to the Payment of the Taxes for those Years back, he is determined to enforce them after the first Application, by Fines or otherwise, under his Instructions.

Mr. HANDS also gives Notice, that he cannot take any Notes except *Dublin or Charleville*.
April 27, 1812.

NOTICE.

The Table-Beer Brewers of Limerick
BEG to acquaint their Customers, that in consequence of the very great advance in the price of Barley, they are all obliged to fix the price of their Table-Beer at 26s. per barrel, from Monday, April 27th. Limerick, April 25.

BIRD-HILL.

J. KILDUFF respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House and Concerns of **BIRD-HILL**, which he is fitting up for the Accommodation of Passengers, in a Style unknown on this side of the Dublin Road: his horses shall be of the best, and his carriages roomy and well appointed: he flatters himself, from the Attention that will be paid to those Ladies and Gentlemen that stop at his House, they will give him a Preference. His Larder will be well stocked, and his House supplied with the best Wines and Spirits. **KILDUFF** will let, from the first of May next, for any term of years, his House and Concerns, Castle-street, Nenagh; its situation for any kind of Business cannot be equalled in that Town.—Also, to be set separately, or with said Concerns, five Acres Town-Fields, on which is an Acre and a half of a promising Crop of Wheat. Proposals to be made to **MR. ISAAC CANTRELL**, Nenagh. April 25, 1812.

Wakefield's Account of Ireland.

Messrs. LONGMAN & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that *Mr. Wakefield's STATISTICAL AND POLITICAL ACCOUNT OF IRELAND*, in two Volumes, 4to, is in a considerable state of Forwardness, and will be published in the course of the Month of May.

This Work may be ordered through any of the Booksellers of Ireland.
April 24.