(Continued from our last pufilestion)

Mr. Gaarrau rofe and remarked that the uneltion might be confidered on it affected the conflitution of the country, and as it might influence the firmtion of public affairs. We belield ibut conftitotion in a manner fulpended, and k followed that it was the daty of the effectes of the realm to supply what was deficient in it, and to reftore it to its former vigour. This, however, he conceived might be done by the reprefeatatives of the effaces already affembled, and did not fear the neverfity of reforting to thole conventions which were necessary in the -claiming the principles of printeral government-But the firt duty of the effetes, confiling of lords and commons, evidently was to provide a third, as the only means of giving fublequeut colour and force so their proceedings, and of giving to their measures and ordinances a legislative function: Their eight to do this was supported by the neorthy of the cafe, and by the paramount 'obligation of preferving the spurity and integrity of the confliction. There could be no legiflation without a comperating third effere . When that was provided, they became a complete and perfect purliament, so illufrated by the period of the revolution. To the precedent which that everk furnished, he directed the attention of the house; for it was a precedent not more obvionly distinguished from that of 1988, by the cir--aumflance of the sudication of the reigning monarch, ration, and firengthened in the acquiefcence of the speople. The bill of 1788 never lad paffed both thouseuls and had it been putted it was impossible to rindges even went on the usual circuits. of ay how the country at large would have regarded it. Yet at time it was deemed most expedient to adopt the mode of an address. The exercise of the exelucine power might be fornetimes entruited withmut denger to the minifters of the crown acting upon mbeir perfenal responsibility, but the assumption of . the rescutive functions by the two houses was to be califended on no principle. Yet these functions they Thould-alurp, by lorging a contrivance to procure the name of the king, as to the ground work of an after presenting, which was to provide for the royal incapadity). Denying the espacity of the fovereign, they endeavour to supply, it by the creation of a fierelifious especity;; as necessary to give effect to the means of remedying the deficiency. "The course, sherefore, proposed by ministers was reprenant to the conflitution in two ways, first as it assumed an executive authority on the part of the two houses. and again as it went to legislate without the royal affent. A power had been afferted to belong to the hottles of Maing their commands to the fervants and officers of the king. But could they enforce obedience to their ordere? Could they, if fuch happenell to be their pleature, remove the commander in chieffrom his office? If not, what was the va-Tue of their executive functions? If their legislative powers were examined, he apprehended they would be found equally ineffective. If they taxed the fublect, and payment was refused, could the contumacy of this refusal be legally punished, or would open reliftance incur the penalties of the law? The difgindfen which had been mude between the political and perform capacity of the monarch, required to be made and dwelt on with the greatest caution .-At that unlimppy period of our history, when the speople armed under the auspices of the parliament, drawn up, while the hollile parties were confronted jefty's subjects. in the field, that, although the person of the king was among the ranks of their adverfaries, they, the marliament, were fighting for the monarchy, and defending the political capacity of the king. circumstance by merely mentioned to prove with what | finald therefore support the previous question upon | these officers no positive duties to discharge? Have mr. Perceval whether, in the event of the house delicacy this very nice diffinction must be treated. The honourable gentleman concluded with a few observations on the impolicy of impoling any restric. tions on the regent, whole deep interest in the welfare of the monarchy was a sufficient security against diarul or fuspicion.

Mr. Youku faid, that the question before the haufe was nothing more than whether the best mode of supplying the defect in the royal authority was be bill or by an address: There was little or no refemblance between the circumstances that attended the revolution and thole of the prefent emergency .-The throne was then vacant, now it is full; we of pofferity. have a king labouring under temporary incapacity, but at that time a king was wanted. Precedents, he thought, were slways to be followed, except when the times furnished fome striking peculiarities of controls. He would not look to the letter of the law on fach an occasion, but would trace out shespirit of the conftitution in the records and proexedings of parliament. In the space of twenty-two | his anglefty's ministers, for any alleged affumption of | forced me to the necessary of the explanation. What weard, which had elapfed fince 1788, the precedent established at that time had remained uncontroverted. He could not, therefore, perceive the force of those lity of his fituation-he felt what he owed the inte- human infirmity of which we hear to much-that. objections which had been raifed against the supposed allumption of an unconftitutional power.

Sir J. Newson's observed, that the right hon. mentleman had well remarked; that precedents to be in point, should be applicable to times and circ public made necessary, although such acts on ordi- most fervently implore, and that his afflicted family cumstances. He was surpriled that an hon, gent. (mr. Stephen) who had condescended to represent an Irith borough, hould have overlooked in his predilection for the precedent of 1788 o, the conduct of the Irift now forming part of the Imperial parliament. But was the year 1788 to be affimi-Inted to the prefent period? The country was then at peace. France, inflead of having extended her empire over the whole of Europe, was then under Gugular embarrassments; and Ireland, which was shole who now find fault with him, would perhaps recovery, to provide the means of guarding against

was then younger, with the profeed of recovering and America. All he could fay on that fubjed then feven weeks practiced upon the country. of mhifters was it owing, that, to avoid an open tuptute, we must compulsorily yield those concesfores and promifes of the right honourable gentleman, he believed had fioce feeu ample cause for regretting their infaruntion.

Upon the subject of the precedents in the reign of Henry the Sixtli, the right hon gentlemen (mr. Yorke) had observed that no civil war existed at the fecond of those periods, se was thewn by the fitting than by no haring been effectual, felutary in its ope- of the courts of juffice. He could inform that right hon; gentleman that the courts fat in Ireland during the most alarming periods of rebellion, and that the

The fecurity of the people was the great trust repoled in the house of commons, their fovereign therefore was to be regarded politically and not perfonally, and there had been a time when the introduction of the king's name for the purpole of influencing the decisions of the house would have been pronounced highly irregular. He venerated his fovereign, and denied that ministers possessed the exclusive loyalty of the nation. If there were men in the country, whole object it was to lubyert the kingly office, it was impossible that they foould not hail the arguments that had been employed by minifters. The course of proceeding now recommended would ferve to afford a practical illustration of fuch doctrines. The honourable gentleman, (mr. Stephen,) had faid that the method of address would be equally tedfone, and that fifteen days had been confumed by the frish parliament in 1789 .-He would fer that honourable gentleman right, who although an Irish representative, did not appear to be very well informed in Irish hillory. Including a receis of four days only nine intervened between the mellage from the ford lieutenant, and the adoption of the address to the prince. Seven weeks have tice and magnanimity enough in my nature to give visual as himself could be capable of treating the now paffed away, and the nation bleeding at every pore, yet no fingle step had yet been taken. His when he talks in the arrogant and affuming tone of beg leave to observe, that if a loader tone than was hon, friend, (mr. Wynne,) had argued, that the houle was competent to adopt either proceeding .-Admitting this, then the question became one of expediency, and that which was the most expeditiout was the most advisable. He believed his royal highness could do more to assume the freitation and conciliate the affections of Ireland than any man that | the temerity of the right hon, gentleman; the counlived. He reigned already in the hearts of the terpoile is to be had smongth his colleagues, and the house divided on the previous question, Irish, who looked up to him as likely to afford them | that, even in his administration, there may be found that protection which they had hitherto enjoyed in one individual, who would not venture without the against the crown, it was flated in a remonstrance a less degree than any other description of his ma- advice of his sovereign to put the great seal to any

Mr. ELLIOT confidered the fiction of counterfeiting the king's affent to be a montrous proceeding, Itate could not refule the unauthorised mandate of repugnant to the conflictation, and to every analogy. | the treasury. The right hon, gentlemen may call

occasion. The second, that we are appointing a deputy, and nothing more-a truftee-a delegate -or whatever other name may be affixed to the idea. He heartily concurred in committing that truft to his royal highness; but at the same time he wished it to be committed to him with limitati one. This was no lealoufy. If we limit the prince. we act on public principles-we act for the benefit

Lord PORCHESTER supported the address. Mr. LOCKHART Spoke in favour of the bill. Mr. Parcaval contended, that every objection our affairs one day longer. One word as to the which, on the score of illegality, was advanced a- scharge made against me, of having asked an indeligainst the proceeding by way of bill, was no effectually applicable to the mode of address. With refrect to the charges fo frequently infinuated sguinft He has, let it be recollected, made the charge, and extraordinary power, he had to affure the honour- if it should turn out, notwithstanding all this affectable gentlemen opposite, that he felt the responsible ed regard for private feelings-all that sympathy for refts of the crown and the country. From that re- putting the cale hypothetically, an unhappy patient fponsibility he would never fhrink, neither would he ftretched upon his bed of affliction, with his remainbe deterred from taking upon himself in the present ling faculties alive to the fear of being committed to emergency, to do that which the best interests of the the care of an individual obnoxious to him, should nary occusions belonged to the executive power .- placed around his bed, should all unite in the sup. Whenever the time for taking the retrospect occur- | plication of not again subjecting him to such care .red, he would never conceal his motives or his con. What, I alk, must be the feelings of those who duct; but, on the contrary, make his appeal to could refuse such a request; and was it not more nawould be bound in its wildom to extend. From that more likely to be increased than alleviated by the appeal he would not be deterred, although it were prefence? Mr. Whithread after a variety of other probable that he should not continue to hold the fi- observations, concluded with affuring the house of tuation in the country which he then had-when his intention, even in the case of his majesty's speedy

then tranquil, was now far from being to. The | poffels a greater fway in that house. The present | the difficulties which may mile from a relapse, and country was then flightly burdened, it was now | was not the time to discusathe allusions which had of faving the public interest from being again Im bending under the weight of taxation. The king been made to the flate of our relations with Sweden paired by the vile frand which had been for the lat

perfest health; his infirmities are now well known; was, that they had not been neglected. But as to Mr. Apan animadversed with confidenable force he was not then in a flate in which knowledge was the exertions of the executive government, he wished on the dangerous confiquence to be apprehended it was entrance quite fout unt. The conduct of the to be fully understood, that where a necessity for the from a lystem of prospective responsibility. The Inish parliament was not merely more delicate, it was public service justified their exercise, even in cases mode of claiming indemnity did not apply to a case more simple; it avoided all riction and fallacy, and where the fign manual was necessary-he would not of novel, unexpected, and extraordinary occurrence prevented all unnecessary delay. If ever there was | fuffer those interests to be impaired, but would fair- but a case foreseen, in which the act was premedi a moment, however, when delay was to be guarded by put himself before parliament and cheerfully sub- tated; if this symptom was to be arowed and tole nysinft so pregnant with the moft ferious dangers, mit to its decifion. Suppose in the case of the rated, the first act of the legislature, the moment the present was that moment. In what fituation treasury department, when money appropriated by parliament was restored, ought to be to appoint a did we Rand with respect to Sweden? Had not the parliament was to be got from the exchequer, Sueredancum for the executive in the event of the that power declared war against us, and had we re- would he, or should be risque the existence of a mu- king at any future time being afflicted by the same forted to any menfares in confequence? Was it not | tiny in the news or in the navy, because the letter | calamity ; this prospective fort of responsibility were true that a Swedish ship which had been detained of the law could not be complied with? Was it unknown to the conflicution and liable to the great. had been released fince the declaration of war against to be presumed that the offices of the exchequer est abuses and such power ought to be heard of at What, too, was the flate of our relations would winder circumflances, refuse the order of might be claimed under such a fystem. The eviwith America? We are in conditional hoffility the treasury? They could not refuse compliance, dence of Dr. Willis had been alluded to; what did with her, and to the hall and ill adviced councils although they may protest against its authority .- that evidence state : that on the first on the Under every possible issue he would ad upon his own the day on which Dr. Willis first faw the king. responsibility, regardless of the result (cries of hear I his majesty, was then accomplished of furrounding Tions which ought to have been made long ago .- hear ! from the opposition benches.) There was objects. It was on the first of the same month, and Our merchants who had been deluded by the mea- one other fubiect to which he wished to advert ;- on the 15th, that the right honourable gentleman it was the flatement made by an honourable member prevailed on the houle to adjourn over each time a (mr. Whitbrend) on the last night, respecting the fortvight, on the high probability of lib mulefte's persons who advised the calling in of the physicians speedy recovery. Thus a month had been loft. But attendant on his majelly. Without discuffing the if these prospedive responsibilities were to be admirdelicacy of that question, he had only to assure him, ted, what would be the use of those cheeks which that he (mr. P.) never would sufwer fuch an inter- the conflitution had ordained should exist? Where rogatory without being commanded by that house. I would be the necessity at all of the fign manual? Mr. WHITHRAD, in a fpeech replete with point | Bold so was the doctrine of the right honourable gene and solmation, commented upon the expressions, theman, it was yet worthy of observation, that when able, bold, and unprecedented, which the chancellor ther from a difference of firength as to nerves, or as of the exchequer had that night made to the coun- to prudence, that there were others in the fame catry. Would to God that every member of parlies | biset with that right hore gentleman who were not ment from England, Ireland and Scotland could fo forward to hazard fuch responsibility. He knew have heard it -could have heard a minister of the of his own knowledge that the chanceltor of England rown, in the face of parliament, proclaim his pol- would not put his leaf to a commission of the peace. effion of the royal attributes, and holdly triumph in the admitted the queflion to be a queflion of difficulnis usurpation (Hear! hear!)-Wauld r .. Pitt, ty, a question of necessity, in both cases; whether in the plenitude of his power, have ventured on such of bill or address, parliament acts and parliament course !- Would he have dured to tell a British only alls, with this difference, that is the one it all. House of Commons, that in any interruption of the ed without interfering with the functions of the functions of the favereign, the rights of the king crown, in the other it exercised those functions. descend to the servant? He would not; and shall

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaques, in et. it be endured that the chancellar of the exchequer of planation, faid that he begged leave to disclaim the this day first invest himself with powers subversive arrogance with which he had been charged a big of every conflitutional principle?-that he shall as | voice and deportment had been observed upon, he fume to himfelf the controll over the public purie, was afraid, but too juftly. He acknowledged that apply the public money when and how he shall think formetimes in the warmth of debate, he might raise proper, and, upon a pretended responsibility, tram- his roice to a louder pitch than was necessary to conple upon that throne which he is fworn to support, ver his fentiments to every corner of the house, but which by his very actions, he is now crumbling it was not arrogance if he at all knew himfelf, and into dull (Hearl bearl hearl) - If he can ella- | feufible he was of many infirmities. He humbly blish that there existed a full and unavoidable necel. | apprehended that arrogance or presumption were not fity even for this cause, though my political adver- among the number of his many faults. [Hear] fary, (faid mr. Whitbrend) I truft that I have juf- hear I hen,r] It was imposible that fuch an indle my function to an appeal for his indemnity. But house of commons with arrogance. But he would this night. I tell him that-When that day of in- necessary to be audible, and more earnest manner quiry comes, and come it must, his tone on this than was usual, were to be received as indications night will compel me to view his conduct with a of arrogance, both of the honourable gentlemen most scrutinizing eye. The courage of the cabinet, opposite (mestra. Whitbread and Adam) might as it feems on this night to be more fully exhibited now and then come in for their share of the imputaappears also much concentrated. Perhaps to temper | tion. (A langh).

Mr. WHITBREAD then fhortly explained, when

Ayes 15 Noes 98

Majority . 85 The fecond and third refolutions were then agreed

to, and the report received. Adjourned at half past one to this day.

public document. But we are told that subordinate

offices in the exchequer and other branches of the

career, willing inflruments in every department to

uphold the power he has wantonly ulurped. From

the repeated impunity which every violation of our

would not be allowed to continue in the direction of

cate question respecting the persons by whose advice

certain physicians were called to attend his majesty?

spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come. Have After the gallery was cleared, mr. Wynne afked they no oathe of office to referict them? Are their agreeing to the reffriction which would deprive the Mr. HILET ADDINGTON wished to recall to the | confciences in possession, or at the control of the regent, of the nomination of the officers of the houseattention of the house two points. The first, that | chancellor of the exchequer? Let me advise him | hold, he proposed to follow the plan given notice all we have now to do is to provide for a temporary | not to be too prefumptions. He may find himfelf de- of by mr. Pitt in 1788, of allowing to the regent an ceired. This great minister who has led us to additional regal establishment, and imposing fresh commercial prosperity and military renown, may, texes, to defray the expence of it, to which mr. however, possibly find, from the splendour of his | Perceval answered in the affirmative.

> The Algerine amonfador arrived on Buturday. with his fuite, at Sackville ftreet, Piccadilly, No. interests have met, we have become so familiar with 6, a house that had been previously provided for outrage, that very possibly the minister of the day him. He came by the way of Malta, and, we may be able to effect that which, if mr. Pitt, with | believe, touched at Gibraltar. Three waggons a whole nation at his back, had done, in 1788, he were employed to convey luggage, &c. which his fervants affilled in unloading. They appeared fplendidly dreft in their own way, though not in a regular uniform ; their upper garment trimmed with gold lace a good deal tarnished, a turban formed apparently of an Indian shawl, with trowfers reaching to the knee, bate legged, and flippers on their feet. One of the principal messengers accompanied the ambaffador, and took the superintendance of the baggage. His excellency has brought several fine young Arabian horses as a prefent to his majesty, that were led up Sackville-Breet to a flable in the neighbourhood. A few people only had affembled at first, but as the passengers began to learn the cause, the crowd considerably

On Wednelday night the Live pool couch, on its way to London, was overturned near Burtonupon-Trent. There were three outlide passengers. parliament for that indemnity which he thought it tural to suppose that the malady of the patient was was killed upon the spot; another had both his legs broken; and the third elcaped unburt, as did

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RAMSHYS Water ord Chronice.

PRICE FOOR-PENCE]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1811.

[NUMBER 11,075

QUARTER ASSEMBLY.

County of the City of TOTICE is bereby given, that Whentord, to will. An Assembly of the Council locy of the said City, on Moxovy the 7th Day of January will be held at the Council Chan next, between the Hours of Eleven and Tricke of the Clock, in it e Estamon, being Quarter Assembly Day -- Dated tho 27th Day of December, 1810 ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.

> THE TRUSTEES OF COTTER AND KELLETTS

on MALLOW- Fontaining upwards of 20,000 full on IPIES, consisting principally of OAK, ASH, and the Particulars of early Lot had, by Application, to the G . . z. Breition, Rockbirest, or Mr. John O'Brien,

FRRMS .- A Deposit on each Lot will berequired, and arrive of Bells for the remainder, at such Dates as may

TO BE LET, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS. FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

FILTHE FARM and LANDSof BALLY MOLALA West, Thomas Mu eaby; also, that Part held by Thomas Whirts; metally again all about 170 Acres, should wother four Mile of Panish an an Application to be made to George Boate,

CHAMPAIGNE, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINE

TIME and JONIS have for Sale, excellent CHAM PATENT in Cherolair Doren Bottles, energed first Granth of Vocare, 1806 Og MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes and Bottler,

RID PORF WINE, in Pipes, Rus These HEMP and FLAX,
Therety Tora of those Oak, BARK,

And as usual, well supplied with Timber, Deals, I sibs 7 des, Notas, Short Lead, Fire Brigk and Bearers, Window Class, empty Bottles, Rosin, and Spirits of Turpentine,

In the Matter of] I # 10 be sold by Auction, at the Ex change, in the City of Wateriord er; Inst. at 12 o'Clock, all the Bankof Waterford, with the Yard, House, and Stable adjoining an Acre, for three good Lives, and now set for 21 Years, to E and removing Tenners, a the clear Rent of £ 13 15s, 34. or lamber Part, mean apply to Mr. Sparce, Attorney, Bar

The share Auction of the Mill, &c is adjourned the 3d Invent -- Note to Commence at 12 o'Clock. COOPER FIELDING, Auctioneer. January .1, 1811.

NOTICE.

moved from this day to punish any Person he finds other longerams the Law, by Selling a less quantity of Wine tion atto Callon, without a Licence; he will take every me shad in his power to Convict them, by sending Persons to possiblise small quantities at their Shops, or Warehouses, as e a determined to support the fair Trader, paying a heavy Licence, and to put a stop to that illicit Trade beretofore

Carried on in his District.

Waterford, December 25 1810.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES - DEC. 29.

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Form Returns for the week ending on Saturday. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, DECIMBER 37.

STATE OF HIS MAINSTY'S HEALTH. Previous to the order of the day being regularly

alling-their lordship's attention to this particular part of the labiret, which he conceived of confidepublicly known, to the prefent moment, the whole bation. The noble earl then adverted more particlanalogous to, and founded on, the genuine princity's health. He begged their lordships to consider tion in the world for their professional skill. He commend the adoption. The earl of Liverroot did not conceive it ne-

ceffary to trouble their lordships with any observations, in confequence of what had fallen from the at any time to fully discuss and inflify the line of conduct adopted, under all the circumflances, to order of the day. The qualities being then put from the woolfack,

of the whole house on

THE STATE OF THE NATION. Lord WALSINGHAM having taken the chair, the refolutions communicated by the commons were then read by the clerk, on which

The earl of Livextpor rofe and faid, "I nov feel myfelf called upon to address your lordships upon the very important fubject under your confideration, and to call your particular attention to those relation tions voted and communicated to us by the house of commons, which you have just heard read. Upon the first of these resolutions, my lords, I think at this time, unfortunately, there can a ife no diff rence of opinion. Notwithstanding, my lords, what I have heard this night, or on former occations, can take no blame to myfelf, nor attach any rorms colleagues in office, for those propositions we have from time to time made, in the loose that thele mea it may be objected, that these extes to which I re- | lued cause in 1688, the case was far otherwise-the fures, which now may eventually be necessary to ing upon any of these topics, it is not from any par-

ticular unwillingness, or defire to thrink from any | violence; but they are times to which, in the opifuch discussions, but because I feel they are not ne- nions of the greatest legal and constitutional authorcefferily involved in the questions now regularly before rities, we should look for the foundations of that the committee. The present questions should be liberty which we now enjoy-that these foundatiwholly confidered on their own grounds, and one were laid from the accession of Henry the Third their exclusive merits, and not connected with to the reign of Henry VII. But, my lords, it is any thing that may tend to embarrais, instead of not to precedents formed in these times that we can entered upon, and on the occasion of their lordships' facilitating the discussion. That now before us slone refer; we have them many degrees nearer to order for referring the report of the committee appointed to examine the royal phylicians, to the the proceedings which it may be necessary to adopt ; of 1788, that I shall a freet to by and bye. I allude to committee of the whole boute, on the state of the and as far as this consideration went, that is, as to the act of the twenty-fifth of George the Second, the form of our proceedings, I was induced to made in contemplation of the minority of his prefent The earl of CARLISTE role, for the purpose of think there would be no material difference of opini- majesty. I enter not into particular circumstances on ; but I understand fince, from what has passed or arrangements, but it shews the prevalence of the in this house, and other places, that it is intended principleat the time, that the next in succession was rable impostance. He briefly nonced the fleps not merely to object to the mode in which it is prowhich had been taken from the earliest period that posed to fill up the temporary deficiency in the the powers of regency, and the office to be continthe melanchely fituation of his majetly had been conflitution, but also to oppose the whole principle and course of the proceedings adopted in 1788. or reffriction. The act for the eventual formation course of which, and the principle on which the con- With respect, my lorde, to the principle of that of a regency, in the early part of the present reign, duct of minuters proceeded, had his entire disappro- great and salutary precedent, when I consider it so proceeded upon the same principle, the next in succularly to the flate of his majesty's health, the truth ples of the conflictation of this country; when I regency, neither was it to be exercised without liof which fermed to have been long concealed .- | confider the great and eminent law authorities who | mitation or restriction. All the precedents and su-When he looked over the document which had just have given their decided and express fanction to thornies in the statute book or in the page of history, been regularly referred to the confideration of their that principle and course of proceeding, I feel it evince the principle that no individual whatever has Lirdships, and compared what appeared therein with a question of so much magnitude and importance any right to the office of regent, save that he derived fonce of the holl-ties iffued about the time to which that I cannot avoid flating those general principles from parliament, and that such was founded on the he alluded, he must think it scarcely possible, that at least, on which in my conviction, these resolutions best principles of the constitution. I shall now proeven minuters themselves could be acquainted with are founded, and which I conceive to be confo- ceed to the confideration of the mode in which such these fasts, or they never could have come down, the namt to all these great constitutional principles by office, in case of necessity, may be conserred by the middle of latt month, and held the language they which I conclude your lordships would wish to be legislature—there exist only two, that by address and did to parliament, r specting the state of his majel- governed on such occasion as the present. The first that by bill. As to the person on whom the office principle laiddown in forming the precedent of 1788, should be conferred they were all agreed. By the what the Ratement made by doctors Willis and He- was, that the throne must be considered as always mode of address, his royal highness would be defired beulen, respecting the flate of his majesty, were, at soil, and that the political capacity of the sovereign to take upon himself the government of the country the time to which he alluded. The noble lord here | was always in exiltence, whatever may be the imme. | by an act of the legislature it would be provided he quoted certain parts of the report of the evidence of diate temporary personal fituation of the monarch. should do fo, but I would ask, if any particular anthole medical gentlemen, which lay upon the table, This I conceive to he a practical diffinction of a nature dividual has no legal title to the regency, whether particularly where the former describes the royal pa- necessary to ensure to the governed the existence of both modes of proceeding are of equal efficacy?tient to have been, from the leverity of the fever, in all the advantages to be derived from the grinciple of However, it proves, by your own flewing that the great peril. This was about the 6th of November; monarchy. If the exercise of the royal authority authority proceeded from parliament, whichever moda and when the latter stated that one of the paroxysms during the life of the legal sovereign must be some is adopted. The mode of address in itself can conappeared to fevere as to give the phylicians great puloufly referred for that fovereign, any depar- fer no legal powers, and in every view I can take of apprehensions for the lafety of his life, he could not luce from this principle on every occasion of temfuppole that ministers could have been acquainted | poracy personal incorposity might be, to lead to all mode we can adopt. The address, my lords, can with the real flate of the cale, and of the dangerous | the inconveniences and dangers of a disputed suc | confer no legal power, it can form no record, nor be flate of his majefly, or they could never have raifed cession. The great object in the establishment of taken notice of in the courts below. The address, topes of his recovering to timely as to render it net the monarchical fullers, was, its affording a fecurity. may call forth into action any legal power already in cefface, in all probability, for parliament to take and the certainty of its affording a bulwark, against existence, but can confer no power by law which did those steps which were very recountly adopted. The the ambitious defigns of individuals; the object ont previously exist. No objection of this fort and nuble each then referred to the language of the bul- should be, as fu as possible, to secure this system lie against the mode of proceeding by bill, which, ctine, figured by the phyticians, which he confider- again't any interruption, and to concentre and conci- with the great feel affixed to it, must be duly regarded very different in their import from what the physical star as possible the executive power to the king | ed in all the courts of the realm. I contend that the freinne described to the committee to have been the upon the throne. To these, my lords, should be annexation of the great seal would have such effect. fituation of his majelly at the corresponding periods. added, the confideration that the law knows no fuch the courts were bound to obey it-no covenant could He contended, that no man, from a perulal of these office as that of regent. That office was always be made against it in the courts of law. Herepapers, could have known the flate the favereign created under special circumstances, and with refer Earl STANHOPE rose to order, but on its appear. was actually in at the time. Upon the whole, when rence to a special expressor. It was the uniform he viewed this part of the fubject, in which, appar practice of our ancestors to not, and in their wife observed it was competent for him to rife to correct rently, a degree of delusion existed, equally injusted dom they formed no general precedent for the gui a mistake in a member of the committee. our and representable, he thought, that as the acred since of posterity upon the point; they felt the counts given through these different channels were to danger of medding with a principle of the kind that his noble friend was perfectly in order, a millake materially contradictory, the best expedient for ar- to great, that they thought that whatever inconve- was no transgression of order. riving at the real truth, and the actual state of the niencies might artse from its being lest open and unforereign's health, would be a re-examination of the decided, these were less than what would result from for the accuracy of his former position. "The vaobylicians, as those gentl-men were in high estima- laying down a general prospective rule ; they thought lidity of the great seal may be questioned by parliait right to leave it to the wildom of future legiflature ment, but it cannot be quellioned in any of the thought such a proceeding was due to the dignity of to provide for that species of government, according courts below. I cannot better express my opinion parliament, and necessity for the information of the to the special circumstances of the particular cases on this head, than by referring to the language of a public at large, and as fuch he would carnelly re- as they may occur. Neither, my lords; was it a great law authority so more, I mean the late lord principle of our ancestors, that the succession to the Camden; he had a porticular degrae of correctness regency should be regulated by that of the succession in expression his opinions, and I believe from all that to the monarchy; nor does fuch a principle, I be- I have heard or read upon the subject, or from all lieve, obtain in other countries governed by the mo- I could colle & from any conversations with persons nuble cail, further than to fay, that he, and those narchical system. Indeed, in some countries, the ominently learned in the law, that the opinion of that with whom he had the honour to act, were ready heir apparent, or heir presumptive, (upon insuffici- great law lord was incontrovertible. [Here the ent grounds I should think) is considered as the last noble earl read the opinion he alluded to.] In ilperson in whom such an office should be vested .- | lustraxing the great legal authority of the great seal,

cession to the throng was not to be invested with the ing the noble lord was not generally supported, he The Eul of HARROWSY observed, in solwer,

which the noble carl had referred. He thought the Even where the Salique law prevails, the next in nothing can form a more firlking proof than the efdiscussion of such a topic would be highly regular | succession to the throne is not considered as the pro. | feet of its annexation to an act passed towards the and inopportune in the present state of their lord- perest to exercise the office of eegent. The assumed close of the reign of Henry VIII. where the royal thips' proceedings; he would therefore move the principle of a right velled in the next in succession to affent was obtained under such circumstances as to the office of regent, was not founded on the prin- renderita matter of doubt whether the affect was duly ciples of the conflitution; nor was it to be found in given. Yet that act remained in force, and was their hardships accordingly relolved into a committee the statute book. There was no instance in the never questioned during the reign of his successor, history of the country, of a regent who had not been | Edward VI. This forms a flirking proof of the efappointed by the existing legislature. Indeed, an ficacy of the great feal, which, even where it was instance of a claim to the regency being made, was doubtful whether the royal affent was duly obtained, to be found in the reign of blenry VI. when the yet for an interval of feven years its authority was not next of kin (the monarch being then in a flate of attempted to be fet afide. It was only in parliament infancy) claimed the exercise of the royal power .- that the authority of the great seal can be questioned The claim was discussed in parliament, and it was or revoked. From all I have said, my lords, I the opinion of all the great authorities of that day, must conclude, that in case of the personal incapathat fuch a claim was entir-ly unfounded; and it city of the king to fignity his affent, there remains was so determined by the legislature. It is also ap- no other mode to provide for the desiciency, parent, my lords, from a review of our hiltory, that but by legislation; it lies only in the two remainthere was no inflance of a regency, with the excep- ing branches to provide for filling up the detion of the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard sciency; and of this, as I before observed, there the Third, and the Protector Someter, that was are numerous precedents. The principle of the not in fome way or other limited and reflectived by prefent proceeding, my lords, goes throughhat upparhament. Even the duke of York, in the reign on the confideration of the throne being full-that of Henry the Sixth, notwithstanding all his power the courts of justice are op in-that all the commisand influence, could not obtain the regency other- figures from the crown are in full force, and that wife than as a refiricted grant. I know, my lords, the ftate is alive in all its parts. In the much vaTONDON NEWS - CONTINCED.

A vefici, the Maria, from Dioppe, is arrived at Ramfraren, diferefa. She has a mellenger on board with dispatcher from mr. Ruffel, the American charge de affaure at Paris, to mr. Pinkney. They are nonjectimed to relate to the determination of the Prench government on the recent proclamation of the on inlent of the United States The Maria, it is fath, was not permitted to land the mellenger and difparches at Deal, off which port the first appeared.

Lie reported, that mr. Pinkney has fent over to Frange to ascertain whether any American vellale have been lately feized and confiscated in the ports of that country, contrary to the pledge held out. that the Berlin and Milan decrees would ceale to ex ift subsequent to the 1st of November laft. This information is confidered indispensable towards the farther progress of any arrangement which might have been negociating between this country and the United States.

We are concerned to fay, that a report has just reached us, flating that his majesty's diforder took a very unfavourable turn yesterday, and that an the ocening his majelly was confidered in very great danver-his pulle being at 122. An express arrived in town about one o'clock in the morning with this roelancholy intelligence, in confequence of which the prince of Wales, we underfland, fet out for Windfor suthout a moment's delay.

The return of general Armstrong to Americalias not, we underfland, much contributed to the increate, of that partiality which a very numerous and scrive party in that country are known to entertain would rather the proclamation had not appeared .trait has appeared in the National Intelligencer horror rgaicht England.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26. It was yesterday our painful duty to notice the alarming reports that prevailed respecting his majesty. The departure of the prince of Wales from Carltonhouse, at one o'clock in the morning, in confequence of an express from Windsor, from which he had only returned at two o'clock on the preceding day, not a little corroborated these reports, for which the bulletin of yellerday, admitting that his misjefty had experienced a severe attack of sever on Monday evening, thewe there wer fome foundation. The cause of the unfavourable change which has taken place, is, we understand, an attack in the howels, fimilar to that which carried off the duke

of Oneer bury. The following is the bulletin flewn this day at St. James'e, It is ill calculated to remove our apprehentions; and we are forry to add that our privare accounts represent his majesty in a perilous

Windsor Castle, Der 26.

His majefty, fince the abatement of his fever, has continued nearly in the same state.

The Merope floop of war is arrived with a mail from the Leeward Mands. She has brought home the crew of the Princels Augusta Packet, lately wrecked off St. Thomas's.

The Balilific gun-brig is arrived with dispatches

Some letters from Holland have been received, day exptelles were gring and coming. which mention that Bonaparte, has ordered a large enulgription in that unhappy country.

Colonel Bathurft has returned to England from Portugal-we are forry to fay on account of tome of bodily indisposition to alarming on Monday bad health.

The regiments, intended to reinforce lord Wellington's army are full at their quarters, nor is any further preparations made for their embarkation.

The giroundlangearelative to the arrival of Lucien Bunaparte in this country are faid to be as follow : Windfor. In confequence of the repeated demands of Naun-Iron, that he should separate from his wife, and suffer his future delling to be arranged by the French | ruler, and the repeated refulals of Lucien to conform to these demands, the latter began to be approfientire that forcible measures would be reforted ago, wrote from Rome to mr. Hill, our minister et Serdinia, requeiling that that gravleman would ab. tain from his court a paliport for Lucien and his family to praceed to America. Mr. Hill, maturally auxious to facilitate the removal of one brother from mother, who feemed likely to refort to the molt desperate violence in order to accomplish his pur. Castle. pole, ventured to lend an aufwer, encouraging Lucien to proceed to Sardinia; and then communicated what he had done to our government, who im- and to his majefty. mediately expressed their results to grant the nastporte. Mr. Hill then wrote to Lucien to inform not be obtained. Lucien, however, foon availed lotter never woched bim."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 97.

with the Commons, and the affent of the lords will general Cartweight, and colonel Taylor. be communicated. The proposed resolution will It is with much regret we announce the death of tigable-zeal, and with that ingenous fairness of rethen be brought in, unless as in the case of 17"9, a mother gallant officer, who has prematurely fallen a presentation, which will admit of no concealment ficians. The restrictions will be moved in the shape | major general Richard Stewart, of the 43d light in. | the doctribes we outselves might be inclined to ef-Wales, by committees of each boufe, and upon his whote bannifter had been removed. This diffiguifhed facred duty to keep it confiantly before one eyes. an exact tanferpt of the writ unfally iffued under the him, on hearing of the advance of the French, he ties, to elicit the truth, to draw afide the veil of

egency bill will then be brought in .- Courier. Another Cadir, mail arrived this morning. the enemy near Bula-but the enemy being apprised of his design, suddenly sallied forth in great numbers his intrepidity and cool judgment, at the battles of return. We shall be permitted to think for our. and defeated him, with the lofs of 500 men and fix Vimiera, the Douro, and Talavera, particularly the felves on the various subjects which may pale under pleces of cannon.

From the other parts of Spain the intelligence is ut leaft there are no operations carried on on a great Tcale. But this is more difa francageous to the ene. my than to the patriots. The latter persevere in towarde France, Letters from Norfolk, in Virgi- that system which is most fiarashing and destructive. obs, to the 35th alt, were received yellerday. The The guerillas attack convoys, intercept couriers, cut rafult of his communications are supposed not to have off small detachments, and the enemy's force dimibeen the most fatisfactury, as some of the friends of nishes sensibly without any fixed battle, without any the government had been heard to declare, that they action of confequence. Thousands are thus " gathered in the grave," without glory or renown, and The letters allo cemark, that fince the interviews be- the conflict every day becoming more hopelels, is tween the pressent and mr. Armstrong, not one field by the Prench troops universally in disgust and There is intelligence from Lifbon, some late

than the date of lord Wellington's last difpatch ; it makes mention of lome movements of the enemy from Santarem to Legia, with the supposed view of drawing gen. Hill's divition from its prefect po fition. It might be this detachment from Santarem that made a flew of attacking Coimbra. Lord Wellington has been buildy employed in projecting new fortificati one on the fouthern bank of the Tague, -Works are to be thrown up from Palema Callle to the Tague, and the country interfected with a kind of ravine or canal, to that thould the enemy make an interruption into the province of Alenteijo, they might be prevented molefling either Lilbon or the entrance of the barbour.

No accounts had been received relative to Deoue before the arrival of a letter from Cornona of the igth, flating, that he had not joined Moffeon ; that peafantry, who had killed a number of his men, and obliged him to retreat again into Estremadura. " Windsor Costle, Dec. 27,

" His mainfur has paffed an indifferent night, and continuos much the fame as he was yelterday.

" W HEBERDEN" " HENRY HALFORD. " M. BATT1.1E, " R. WILLIS

from Cadiz. By her we have, received papers from owing to the departure and arrival of expresses. The forced retreat. shatcity to the 25th laft. Nothing of any empor- prince of Wales and duke of Cumberland arrived No alteration of any importance has been made in prejudiced, the time-ferving, and the unprincipled. tance had taken place in that vicinity up to that about that time; their royal highness's immediately the position of the enemy's troops since Laddressed rather than barter our independence and integrity

All privy countillors were furnmoned to town in confequence of the fevere relapfe which took place on Friday evening last, and which exhibited sympnight. It is the univerful report that his majefly was for feveral hours in the most imminent danger -- (a much for thet ministers felt it to be their duty to fend expresses for all the members of the royal

The king's pulse at ten o'clock on Tuefday night was reduced to 75, and was about the same state and we must in this case entrest indulgence for a few | Minister of the day as the infidious clamour of sedivelterday morning.

Since the relapse of the king, a bulletin every evening has been feet from Windfor to mr. Perceval. It is written by the phylician who is in close attento by Napoleon, and therefore Lucien, many months | dance upon his majefty, and is in general an enlarged ecount of his liste during the day.

The archbishop of Centerbury did not Windfor on Christman day to administer the factorment to the royal family. The queen and royal fa-

Sir H. Halford's name was not annexed to the our exertions and findy.

temperatuous wind and hall tones.

Elizabeth took an airing to be genore Ludge and aid perfevering investigation-in an eager deare to in which they have for ages wandered. There The three resolutions veted by the Commons and gardens, and returned to the Calife. The disker of discover truth, and unreferred candour to declare vaunted loyalty possessing in commons and delivered to the lords at a conference, will be debated | Cambridge, princesses Augusta and Sophia, took | it impartiality and uprightness of intention, we that which the Constitution has ordaine and local sections of the constitution has ordained because of the constitution of the constitution has ordained because of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the con in the Houle of Lordento day. Should then lords an arring on horfeback in Windler Great Pack, from will yield the palm to none. Our fourges of infor. different with which they for profusely brand the

thips accede to them, a conference will be defired eleven till one obclock, recompanied by Judy D'y, motion are copiour, extensive, and respectable 120 1 I we shall use them for the public benefit with mileta.

motion be made for a lecond examination of the phy. of refolutions, five in number. If they pass both fantry, died at Libon in the latter end of the month | poule. We consider this rule as one of the primary houses, they will be presented to the prince of of October, in consequence of a fall from a balcony obligations of the Journalit; and we shall feel it a fignifying his willinguels to accept the important 'foldier, having fuffered feverely from the effects of A rigid and undersating observance of the printruft, a motion will be made to the following effect illnefs, caufed by the fatigues of three of the most are ciple just laid down, will constitute a faithful diff. That it is expedient and necessary that letters | duous campaigns British troops have probably ever charge of an essential branch of the trust in which patent under the great feel be empowered to be if. experienced, had been ordered by his physicians to we are engaged. The most valuable documents fued by the authority of the two honfes of parliament, the more falubrious air of Lisbon for his recovery; will thus be delivered to our readers, and they will in the tenor and form following:"-then will follow but, with that ardent spirit which ever characterised be enabled, by a comparison of contending authori. figh manual, empowering certain commissioners to immediately, though barely convalescent, proceeded imposing falshood, and to form those conclusion open and hold the parliament. If the above motion to re-affume the command of the brigade he had pre- which will be most conforant to found reason, and agreed to by both horfer, parliament will be viously led to battle, with transcendant honour to most conducive to the common welfare. This is opened by commission, and the cause of the meeting shimself and advantage to his country; and on the their inherent and paramount prerogative; and we declared; viz. to provide for the administration of road met with the melancholy accident which has shall not merely leave their decisions unshackled and the royal authority during the king's illnefs. The deprived his majelly of an experienced and truly va- unrestrained, but regard them at all times with re-Inable officer. Patronifed for his merit by the late spect and deference. dieutenant general fir Charles Stuart, and one of General Blake's army hat experienced a reverle the olded and most intimate friends of the illustrious dially yield to others even if we land the rower or n Grenada. He had intended to furprife a body of Moore, he could not fall possessing a large portion of military talent, which, those who witnessed trust, be accorded to us with equal generality in latter, when he eminently contributed to the fuccels our review, and, as often as we shall have occasion of the day, will well know how to appleciate; and to speak as we think. Such is the privilege of z by no means unfavourable. The war languishes: long, very long, will be be regretted, and his me- Free Press, and it will not be demanded of in mory revered by a numerous clate whom his open to relinquish a possession, which the Constitution of and benevolent heart readily and liberally relieved our country has confectated and established. It is in the day of " trouble, need, fickness, or adversity." | we well know, a possession that imposes upon much Previous to his late promotion be had the honour of ligations of a nature the most folemn and imperatisbeing sidile-earns to his king, by whom he was just- and we shall be excepted to teltity our estimation of

LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, DEC. 26, 1810 1. A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was from which even wildom and genius themselves have eceived last night at the office of the earl of Liver. | thrunk with timidity and apprehension. Our oni pool, from lieutenant-general viscount Wellington, nions we will freely avow, but obtrude them upor lated Cartaxo, Dec. 8, 1810.

My lord - The detachment of the enemy's viction, but they shall never be shaken or overfet be roops commanded by general Gardanne, which had | the feductions of interest, or the fromus of power .retired to Sobreirs Formole, have continued their At no time, will we wantonly outrage either public march to the frontier, and by the last accounts had or private feeling; but if, in speaking what we be

I have not heard that this detachment had any offence, that offence, though it may be matter of communication with the enemy's troops on the left | regret, cannot be urged upon us as the ground of of the Zexerr, from whom they were differed about felf condemnation, or of merited reproach. Error three leagues. I understand that, having lost same I is infeparable from humanity, and we are deeply senprisoners taken by a patente and by a party of the lible of the peculiar imperfections which threaten to Ordenanza, which accompanied the hon, lieuten. embroil us in its evil consequences. Bo extensive it ant adone! Pontonly on a reconnoilly celem Abrana the nature of modern politics. To profound the myl. tes to the river Codes, they made very particular tery in which they are involved, and to rively art equiries respecting the position of licutenant gene. I the fasts we are called to examine, butly and boneft ral Hill's corps, and the means which the allies ily detailed, that the most scute and penetrating obpoff fed of croffing the Tagus at Abrantes; and, fecrer is continually in danger of building his hypo. he had been Ropped by the Portuguele militia and having commenced their march from Cardigns to theles on ideal and unfubitectial beles. We are wards the Codes in the morning, they retired about | far, then, from arrogating exemption from those deelevels with great precipitation, and continued their viations from rectifude, to which intellects of the retreat in the fame manner till they reached the i highest and most cultivated order are liable a and me

They were followed by the Ordenanza, who did and that it will be amongst our chief and most heart. them much mischief on the march, and took much felt pleasures, to retrace our millakes, and to make baggage from them. The enemy deferoyed many ample atonement for the commission of every wrong, horfer and mules which could not keep up with We court the approbation of the reflecting, the them; and this march, if it was ordered by fu- liberal, and enlightened mind, with an earneffneft perior authority, and is connected with any other and folicitude not to be fitrpaffed ; but we know it The town of Windfor was in a great state of nlarm arrangement, had every appearance, and was at to be impossible, in the collision of human interests on Tuelday morning, between four and five o'clock, | tended by all the confequences, of a precipitate and | and passions, to obtain the applause of all; and we

can only lay, that we shall use our best discretion.

shall submit to the obliquy of the ignorant, the

for their or ife. Such calumnies have been the i

heritance of good men in every sge; and, although

we cannot emulate their glory, we are prepared, il

it must be fo, to become the companions of their

In the wide range of our duties, we shall have!

encounter criticisms of various bues and aspects; and

we shall never dealine that ordeal which feeks after

the truth, and which is willing to admit, that e

culpable or improper motives. There are, howe-

I have, &c. WILLINGTON. (Signed)

Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY I.

It was our hope, with the commencement of the divertity of opinion may exist without arising from family i and the prince and his brothers affembled at | YEAR, to have lent forth our Journal in an eniliely new form ; but cheumstances, over which we ver, many, who embrace a very different line of had no controll, have disappointed us as to Types, conduct-who confider every thing that disturbs the weeks more .- In the mean time, we shall take the tion-who call the arguments they are unable to liberty of frating Tome of those general principles refute arrogant presumption-who represent that pawhich are to regulate our future courfe. Numes triotilm, which arraigns corruption, and which is rons opportunities, of more fully unfolding our views, the most folid foundation of a nation's tappinels, as will occur in the progress of our sabotics; and we disaff-ction to the very country it would shield from shall, therefore, at prefent reft fatished with such | calamity and who embody the whole of their mel-

intimations as feem more immediately to be required. I tifarious malice in the fad and fweeping accusation To communicate the earliest and most authentic of disloyalty. There are others, wain, who bout intelligence, to preferve our pages unpulluted by ar- of their religion, but who forget, that the great mily, however, received it from the hon, and rev. ticles hurtful to religion or morals, and to occupy principles of Christianity are humanity and justice, Dr. Legge, the dean of Windfor, in Windfor them with fuch alone as merit attention from their and who feem to convert the faith they profess into interest and importance, will be invariable objects of hatred of those who are, as well as they, believers in

the same Gon, partners in the same REDEMPTION, bulletin of yesterday, with that of the other physici- | Superiority of talents we will never claim, because | and candidates for the same SALVATION. From we are confeious that we cannot claim them with juf. | fuch quarters so thele, crimination is almost equiva-The prince of Wales, on going down to Windfor | tice, and because pretentions of this fort, combined | lent to the plaudits of the virtuous ; and, if we canat half-palt one o'clock on Tuelday morning laft, to with that thoughtlefs credulty which receives them not hope for candour at their hands, neither will we hin, that the permillion which he requested could enquire after his majefty's health, after the alarming with implicit reliance, form one of the most disguit- stoop to solicit their indulgence. Their course has intelligence he had received, encountered all the vio- ing and pernicious characteristics of the times. If, been marked with an afflicting and melancholy train. bimlelf of the favourable 1-tter from mr. Hill, and I-nce of the then prevailing from, having the win- however, diffidence and a due fenfe of decorum ens of public forrows, and of focial animofities which proceeded to Sardinia, alleging that the prohibitory dows of his carriage bearen in by the force of the join us to be filent on this point, there is another have broken afunder the sweetest bonds of harmony connected with it, on which we do not belitate to and love, while no ray of comfort or of peace has Yesterday morning her majesty and the princes speak with plain and honest boldness. In patient sever beamed from the crooked and dismal labyrinths

broin to unfold themselves, and to spread around as time itself

falmery and redceming change:

rion's delires ; and we hold it as a fixed and incon. will permit us. But that liberty of judging, which we would con with-holding from them the exercise of it, will, we its value by to using as not to abuse it. We will never hold a language that is at variance with ou fentimerts, nor bend to an authority that infulta our understanding : but never will we presume to dicate nor forget, that we frand before that public tribunnone. We will cheerfully abandon them on conpowers, therefore, we will plead the cause of temper. violated with impunity. lieve to be just and true, we shall in any case give are and rational reform; and most fervently do we with, that we could reform every political and celigions aborte in every nation under Heaven. To weep and lay, 144 am excluded from its bleffings." of peneral profperity and lafere.

> pretence of being allied to no party. In a land of liberty, fuch alliances ere unavoidable, and the very fountains from which the clearest streams of patriotism are found to flow. There is a valt and irreconcilable dillinchim between partier und factione in the flate. their efforts may be mildirected and erroneous; the fecond abandon principle, and facrifice the common welfare to fome letfi hand finifter defign. Our holsilines ate, and ever will be, levelled against the last, whether they patronile corruption in the receffer of Downing-fleet, light up the torch of civil discord, or spread their midnight terrors through the secluded dwellings of Ireland. To oppose the progress of evils thus eugendered, is the duty, and must be the

ambition, of every well regulated mind and we are attention. ready to ferve in the ranks of their adversaries, whatever delignation they may affume, It is precilely in the train of our reflections, to Torak once more of a reasPrass, to remind the public of its inestimable value, and of the mighty inte refts which will flourish with its prosperity, or perish Aur ever in its ruins; but the topic is inexhaultible, and me must now haften to a close. The hiberty of the prelais the great, we may almost say, the only fure bulwark of a free confinution ; and when that bulwark is broken down, the destruction of the freely

principles and reputation of others, is only the the horrors of a tyranny more terrific than all that | vilized nations." How far all the spectators had | that firm and unfinken attention to his duties as a

difiaterested love of country, and that high tide of the noblest ever addressed to the ears of morrals, found within her territories. intelers doctrine and fictitions loyalty, which has may be regarded as inclinding, in its comprehensive It would appear, that negociations for peace had ceived, they encountered the party of Caravats, to barked.

trovertible maxim, that it ought to be preferred at | On the commencement of a new feries, twe think | Christians 20,000. any exercions and at any bazards. Nor can we for it necessary to make a few observations as to the a moment doubt; but that this will be the rolling pal. transmittion of our papers. This journal, in common.

agasl influence on all who are fuffered to come within first resolution was acceded to without opposition; on yet forbids hope to link into despair. the compale of its radiance; and gladly shall we hail the second, lord William Ruffel moved the previous The accounts received fince our last publication the time, when none on any account fhall be left to question, in which he was defeated by a majority of of the situation of his majesty are of the most affects 198 to ty. Both the fecond and third refolitions ling and alarming character. They will be found To impart these bleftings to all the people, is at once were then passed. Among the speeches delivered on regularly inserted in our columns, and they will a-Their natural and inflienable fight, and the face balls | this occasion those of fir John Newport and mr | waken the most painful feelings of every reader. It will Whitbread are calculated to excite the deepest atten- be remarked too, that the bulletins are to be regard-Th that prosperity and that safety, whether they tion. The first is replete with strong and conclusive ed as at least as savourable as circumstances will albe affailed by political venality, by popular infubor- urgaments, accurate and extensive knowledge, and low. The last of these announces an abatement of dination, or by foreign enemity, we shall remain the most liberal, independent, and constitutional the bodily ailment, and it is ferrently to be hoped, firmly and unalterably bound. We feel for our views: the fecond is diffinguished by a sererity of in that it will be succeeded by a statement of still more enuntry as waitely and as unfeignedly as any man vective, to which scarcely any minister before mr. favourable promise. who dwells within her precincts ; and we fall be Perceval his ever been doomed to fubmit. The ora. ofoeds which every hour unfolds.

conference took place between deputations from each | peril in the beginning of November, that the prefent with respect to the resolutions of the Commons rela- paroxysms are longer than those in the former illness, tive to the regency, after which the lords adjourned and that, if recovered, he will probably remain lia. The first purfue with integrity the public good, and to the 26th, and the Commons to the 28th. On the | ble to repeated attacks." once entitled to respect and esteem, even although | 26th, a farther adjournment of the lords took place | The hymph and Pallar frigates were unhappily to the 27th, on which day they were to refolve them. loft off the coast of Dunbar, on the 18th of No. felves into a committee, to confider the relolutions | rember, by running aground on the rocks. They communicated by the Commons.

The last English journals have conveyed an extenfive variety of foreign intelligence; but it is not in lime-kiln for the May Light. its own nature of much impiritance, while it is far lefs calculated to withdraw the public anxiety from those proceedings and occurrences which are palling at home. It is not, however, wholly undeferring of

'Official accounts, addressed to both the Portuguele Wellington. Thefe, combined with private flateand that both the commanders in chief were active in | mond, Hudson, and Frazer. ftrengthening their politions, and in providing against future contingencies.

confittution will specify and inevitably follow .- Iderable energy, though not always with success. of question or extenuation :-Revolve the annuls of mankind; was the liberty of Ac Cadig, nothing of importance had occurred;

couraged and supported, where the despot could | The commercial mentures of Bonaparte are daily situated in the county of Kilkenny and lying on the long hold his iron-feeptre? What has enlightened | encreating in their detellable character of enmity and | road from Mullinavat to Callie-Morris, that they had Europe, but the liberty of the pref. ? What keeps | deftruction. His burning decree is rigoroully car- | given-orders to the inhabitants to purchase gun-pow-Afia in profound ignorance, but the want of that li- ried into effect at various places. At Bourdeaux der, commending them to have it ready for them or berty? Why does to much bigotry and superfittion the people, as they beheld the flames of colonial the night of Sunday last, that they would again viprevail in Spain and Portugal? The effolgence of produce, are represented as exulting " in the execu- fit them on that night, and that, if their directions a free preta has yet to finne on the darknels of inqui- tion of a law which is to preferre the eternal liberty | were not obeyed, they would burn their houses. In Interial bondage. Why is France deteending into of the feas, and to maintain the facred rights of ci- confequence of this information, mr. Hunt, with

principles and implementation and design and it may be magiftrate and with that zeal in support of the principles and it may be magiftrate and with that zeal in support of the principles and it may be magiftrate and with that zeal in support of the principles and it may be magiftrate and with that zeal in support of the principles and it may be magiftrate and with that zeal in support of the principles are a principles. which they employ to promote their purposes, and labours of the mind and the energies of virtue, which remarked, that the glowing language of the writer | mon peace for which he has long been diffinguish it. Greater abortive the warnings of the Paass, when would shake the dreadful fabric to its foundation, of the article only surnishes a new proof of the facithe first the fi and the vigilant guardien of general and genuine trees of a man who well knows their potency, and ments that belong only to virtue.—Accounts from law of the land. Accompanied by his brother. W. freedom. Such, unhappily, has long been the fi- who anticipates his extinction in their efficacy.—Sa- Perterburgh flate, that it is in contemplation of the H. Hunt, elq. a. magillance of the fame countr. treeaum. of the lands, and fach is fill in force de- cred palladidm of British liberty 1 Illustrious defend. | government of that country totally to probibit the | lieutenant Hog, and a detachment of the Rosenment. gree their bitter portion : but fur brighter scenes er of British glory ! May thy reign be durable even introduction of British manufactures, and to augment | mon militia, ten in number, he set out a little before there benign and healing influence. Already, the In fine; our motto shall be-" On Earth Peace faid to have coallesced in the French system, and to from the villages, they heard a shot and distinctive carrent begins to run in favour of a pure, manly, and -Good will toward men." This fentiment, one of have resolved to burn such Beitish goods as may be saw the flash. On a neutrer approach, and in exact

for lower borne every thing down before it, is about meaning, the fources of happiness both to nations actually taken place between Russia and Turkey; the number of about twenty, almost immediately afto be freslowed up in its native and dack abyle .- and individuals. It fhall be our Pouar Star to guide but it is also ascertained, that the war raged with ter they had paid their vifit to the above mentioned Be it our's, to promote, as lar as we are able, the us through the ftormy Ocean on which we are un- unabated fury. The last success that the Russians places, all of them on horseback, riding by files are faid to have obtained was, the conquest of Ni- with military discipline, and with their leader ad-We are the friends, the findere and ardent friends Our publication of this day appears on paper of an copoli. This town is fitnated in the Province of | rancing in their front. Mr. Hunt called to them of the Brives Constitution. We regard it so improved quality; and no exertion shall be wanting Bulgaria, about 276 miles north well from Constant to stop, and deliver up their arms, on which the the hell frittem of policy which has ever been given on our part, to fecure a conftancy of a fimilar fup- tinople, and memorable for a battle fought near it in whole party immediately balted. On repeating his to the World, and, as, in its primary and unadulters ply, and to fulfil our promife of printing with a new 1369, between Sigifmund, king of Hungary, and command a fecond time, the leader threw himfeld ated principles, adequate to all that toworthy of a na- type, as speedily as the type-founders in London Bajazet, in which the latter obtained the victory, off his horse, and the reft of the pursy prepared to and in which the Turks loll 60,000 men, and the | do the fame; on perceiving this, air. Hunt ordered

between Britain and America, it is fill impossible to stantly fled, leaving one of their number and one of fon of all its suffice, to long as region (ways their with every other in the kingdom, has long and mate- form any conclusive judgment. The American go- their horses dead upon the spot. Two other horses pulgment and virtue dwelle in their bofoms. For frially fuffered from irregularities in this respect, and vernment is represented as having repented of the were afterwards taken, and several bate and shows ourselers, the prayer of our hearts towards it is injuries have of course been proportioned to itsex. precipitation with which it issued its late proclama- were also found upon the road. The night was ex-41 ett pergetko." But the very attacliment com- tenfive circulation. We are willing to believe, that tion. How far this rumour, may be well founded, tremely lark, a circumstance which made prefuit immande to remember, thist wards grow in the richeft this evil has in most cases arisen from accident, or, it is difficult to say; but it may at least be observe possible, and probably also prevented a mose foils and amongst the fairest flowers, and that no wife at the worft, from that thought feliels which did ed, that the president and his cabinet had not be- dreadfut execution from the fire-arms of the Rosman will-be afraid to repair a good house which may not fully reflect either on the injustice of which it fore that document assumed the character of rash de- common. have loffered by the injuries of time, or to substitute was guilty both to the subscribers and to the pro- cition; and it may be rationally suspected, that a found pillar to one that appears ready to crumble. prietor, or on the heavy pecuniary penalties which they had ftronger motives for the measure than those The word referen is at prefent confidered as antishin; the law has attached to fuch offences, to which have made a public appearance. The fincerity really ariting to an alarming height a but there is eing the most splendid prospects of national felicity; cen add, a fixed determination in the Post-Masters | of Bonaparte, in the revocation of his decrees, in still one circumstance in this particular transaction which or as menacing the deftruction of every beneficent and | General, to enforce the obligations of those under | doubted; but the evidence on which that doubt is | is most material to flate, and to which we give a difequitable establishment. In neither of these inter. their power, or to punish every delinquency with founded is as yet far from being incontrovertible, or tind and prominent place, in order that it may strike pretations can we place the confidence their advocates | the utmost feverity. In the first inflance, therefore, | rather, it refls wholly on report, or on affections upon the hearts of the diffurbers of the common require. In the first, the traities of human nature, we appeal to the candour of those from whom we which have the present interests of the British cabinet peace and selety. Ma. Hunt accession three and the obfincies to be furthoristed, are kept out of have alegal right to expect a faithful attention to our more at heart, than the concerns of commerce and the ANFORMATION FROM ONE OF THE PARTY ANGAGE view; and in the second, there is all that folly, to interests and to the interests of our subscribers; and cause of humanity. Some indulge the hope that the an in the encasping we have stated To give it no harfher name, with which ufeful innorsti- we feel confident, that this appeal will neither be ministers of England will revoke their orders, while reclaim such undeppy and deluded men, the frong ous have had in every ag e to contend, and which, had neglected nor despised, and that we still hereafter others, and upon what they state to be good autho- hand of punishment and the gentler persuasives of it always prevailed, we should not at the present day have no occasion to repeat it, or to enforce, by stron- rity, affert, that they will continue to maintain them mercy have often been resorted to a lif they be fill have had to bouft of the 'light of revelation, or the ger and more effectual measures, those duties which in their fullest force. A faort time must fully disimprovements of philosophy. With all our feeble neither indifiduals nor the public can allow to be close this painful and injurious mystery. To specu- lingle fact just mentioned, and alk themselves, are late on the iffue, is almost wholly vain ; but, when they in safety for one moment of their lives? We it is confidered, that ministers have so long delayed imploce them not to be deceived; the found of On Friday flie 21ft, mr. Luftington prefented to coming to a decition, that they are most tenacious death is suspended over their heads, and it will the House of Commons the report of the committee of every plan they devile, and that they cling to fall upon them when they think themselves more forward to meritotime a work at home, to aid, though on the flate of the nation. The regency-lyftem of their measures with a fond and immutable attachever to finde, in refluring the confliction to its prif. | finishers immediately underwent a long and animated | ment, evil, not good, is to be apprehended as the tine health and vigour, will be a principal and molt discussion, part of which appeared in our former result of this long protracted negociation. Their gratifying subject of our labour. That constitution, publication, and of which the conclusion will be found subject in office is not at the present moment so firm like the great luminary of day. sheds its kind and in the last page of this days paper. Mr. Perceval's as they could wish, and the prospect of a change as

In some former papers, we gave a full copy of the alive to her interests wherever we can see approaching tor, contemplating the mobilest privileges of the mo- report of the committee of the commons appointed dangers, of be infleremental in repelling them. If hardry and of the people as exposed to the most to examine his majesty's physicians. The examinawe claim the privilege of fpeaking of the administra- alarming and fatal danger, pours forth a torrent of tion before the lords has fince appeared; but is for Entional principles, we shall touch with an equally mind the classical reader of Demosthenes and Cicero, it is wholly unnecessary to detail it. There is but unrestrained pen the blindness, the prejudices, and and which ought to coule the whole oution to serious one point in which it materially differs. The depothe tumults of the people. We despise the flate reflections on the posture of their affairs, and on the fittions made before the lords is more unfavourable Both houses affembled again on the 22d, when a former state, " that his majesty's life was in great

were both totally wrecked, but fortunately only feven or eight men loft their lives. They millook a

The election of the country of Limerick is fixed for the 7th of this month, the candidates are the of Ballingown, in the County of Waterford, for such term right hon, colonel William Odell, and colonel William Thomas Monfell.

At an examination held lately at Trinity college, and Britin governments, have been received from lord | Dublin, in order to dispose of the premiums beflowed by his grace lord bishop of 'Armagh, lord ments which bring the intelligence down to the 13th | primate of all ireland, for the promotion of the ftuof last month, hew, that no movement of confequence dy of the Hebrew language, premiums were adjudg- Tallow, County Waterford.—Persons applying will please had taken place in either of the contending armies, ed to the following findents, Bachelors of arts, Rich-

To the numerous and daring outrages by which this country is fo often difgraced, and its tranquillity The defultory warfare, to which the Spaniards | invaded, we have to add the following recent instance, have reforted, commines to be carried on with con. | the details of which are too well founded to admit

A few days ago, the rev. Edward Hunt received the pressever heaten to the ground, where despotism but it is gratifying to Searn, that the health of the private information, that the Caravate had paid fredid not full dealy efect life throne? Was it ever en- inhabitants was progressively and rapidly improving. | quent vilits to the villages of Killahy and Red-Acres,

the duty on colonial produce. Denmark is also to o'clock on Sunday night. At some dillance conformity with the information which had been rethe Rolcommon to fire, and the division immediate-On the important subject of the flate of affairs ly fired a volley, on which the party of Caravate in-

Our limited space obliges us, for the present, to avoid all general observations on practices which are

One English mail only is due.

DIED .- At Cowbridge, Hugh Wellece, eeq. formerly letterant colonel of the Inth food

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

ON WEDNESDAY Evening. January 5, will be presented, the Grand Drama of BLUE BEARD,

With all the original Music, Songs, &c,-All the Dresses entirely New, Splendid and Characteristic -The Scenery and Marhinery incidental to the Piece, entirely New, an painted expressly for the purpose-Scenery-a diseast View of the Asiatic Mountains, over which the purperous Trains of Abamelique is seen to pass-the appearance of Blue Beard. seated on an Etephant, from which he descends on the Stage the Palanquin in which Fatima and Irene are borne offthe Cottage of Ibrahim-the Magical Blue Thember-the transformed Pictures, and awful Inscription-the Castle of Blue Beard, with all its Turrets, &c -the Sepulchrothe warning Skeleton-the announced Fate of Fatima-bet Preservation-the Charm broken, and the total annihilation tors with a freedom to be moderated only by confli- reprobation on his anfagonift, which will forcibly re- much the fame with the report of the commons, that of the Monster Blue Beard .- After which, Mr. Tours's celebrated Play of THE CURPEW.

> TO BE LET. ROSAM FERR TO TAG STYPE SET MOSE OR SOONER IF REQUIRED,

THE LODGE in which the Rev. JOHN ROSERTS resides. with the OFFICES and GARDEN, and such Quantity of the CROUND, from two to seventeen Acres, as may

Apply to Mr. Rohears at said House, January I, 1811.

In the Matter of TOURSUANT to an Order of WILLIAM M'CREIGHT. His Mujesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this Matter, bearing date the 26th day of July last, I will, at One o'Clock, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of January next, at my Chambers on the Inn's Quay, in the City of Dublin, proceed to Set the House and Demeane during the minority of the said Minor, as aball appear most beneficial - Dated this 18th day of December, 1810.

N. B. The Tenant is to enter into Security by recognizance n the amount of Three Year's Rent for the payment thereo -Any Person wishing for further particulars will please to apply to Messrs. Maunsell and Greene, Solicitors for said Minors, 25, Holles Street, Dublin, or Cappequin, or to Pay postage.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. A T DUNCANNON, OR SATURDAY SIN OF JANUARY. 1811, the HULL and what has been saved of the Mati ials of the Sloop James, of Greenock, consisting of SPARS, SAII S, CABLES, ANCHORS, &c .- Sale to begin at 1.

January I, 18II.

QUARTER ASSEMBLY.

County of the City of NOTICE is hereby given, that
Waterford, to wit. OTICE is hereby given, that will be held at the Council Charasers of the said City, on MORDAY the 7th Day of January next. between the Hourwof Eleven and Twelve of the Clock in the Foremon, being Quarter Assembly Day -Dated this 19th Day of December, 1810

ROBERT COOKE, Telva Clerk