



LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.

The following bulletin was shown yesterday at St. James's Palace:—

Windsor Castle, Dec. 30.

His Majesty has passed a good night, and is better this morning.

Windsor Castle, Dec. 31.

His Majesty has passed a good night, and is well to day as he was yesterday.

Both these bulletins were thus signed:—

M. BAILLIE.

W. HERBERT.

The Wallingham packet, captain Roberts, arrived at Plymouth on Friday from Lisbon, after a voyage of ten days. She has brought dispatches from Lord Wellington, and also Lisbon papers to the 17th instant. Several affairs of importance, but none of them of any moment, have taken place, the state of the roads and the season continuing to hold the main body in a state of inactivity. Massena was strengthening his position at Santarem, and along the Zizere. Lord Wellington continued at Carisbrooke. Sir Hill's Division, strongly supported by the Portuguese militia, guarded the southern bank of the Tagus; while the corps of General Miller, Trant, and Silveira, narrowed the range of the enemy in Beira. General Miller had assembled 12,000 men at Coimbra, a force considered fully sufficient to hold in check the column of the enemy which advanced in, but whose progress the letters and papers do not notice. The most important article by these dispatches announces the defeat of the enemy, in an attack on the file of Leon. Their loss is stated to be immense, but the details have not been given.

The Perovoyate ship arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, with dispatches from Gibraltar in three weeks. We understand they are duplicates of former dispatches. Captain Wynyard has come home in her wounded. The Perovoyate left Malta on the 22d of October, when the Montague, Fame, and Victoria, were lying there. She left at Gibraltar, the Blake, Sasho, Topaz, and Thais. The Thais was not to sail till the 7th, Captain Balthaz, arrived from Malta, when they would both proceed with the convoy for England.

Some of the particulars of the defeat of general Blake, by Sebastian, in the vicinity of Granada, have transpired. According to the accounts brought by the Neboon packet, which arrived last week at Plymouth, with the mails from Cadix, the French force under Sebastian amounted to 10,000 men. The battle was long and desperate, and the result, a total rout and defeat of the Spaniards, with immense loss. The captured troops were flying in all directions. After this signal defeat, General Sebastian, with his army, marched to join the army before Cadix, which they effected previous to the Neboon's departure. General Blake, at the same time, escaped to the coast, and was taken on board an English frigate for the purpose of going to Cadix, being appointed Prefect of the Coast, where he arrived on the 9th instant. The British line-of-battle ships at Cadix were ordered to England, with the exception of a smaller class being deemed sufficient for the protection of that place; but a report having reached Cadix, and which was generally believed, that the French fleet had escaped from Toulon, and that their destination was that place, considerable alarm, in consequence of which the men of war were ordered to remain there. Sir Richard Keats and General Graham consulted on the occasion, and the above measure was deemed expedient. The French were increasing their galleys in Cadix harbour, as they bring their gun-boats overland from St. Mary's about half a mile across.

It is with sincere regret we state the melancholy loss of his Majesty's ship of war the Satellite, of 16 guns, commanded by the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, with all the crew. She sailed from Spithead on Monday the 17th inst. to join the ships that were coming off La Hague. On Wednesday following, at five o'clock in the evening, she was with the Vautour, Captain Lawless. It was then blowing very hard, and, in the course of the night the gale increased exceedingly, blowing in most tempestuous squalls. In one of these sudden gusts (which have been experienced, both at sea and on shore, in a most extraordinary degree this winter), she is supposed, upset, and every soul on board perished! The next morning her bows, iron spars, &c. which were upon her deck, were picked up by the Vautour; but no other refuge of her has ever been seen. The following officers were on board her on the 17th, when she was last sighted:— Capt. Willoughby Bertie, Lieut. R. S. Farquharson, Lieut. Thos. Nicholas, R. Corby, Surgeon; J. Sampson, Purser; John P. Cole, Midship; R. S. Kemter, Master's mate; John Henderson, Carpenter; Benjamin Brown, Gunner; G. Prouty, Boatman; George Campbell, Clerk; A. G. Babington and William Brouck, Midshipmen. The Hon. Capt. Bertie was son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Abingdon. He married Miss Fisher, late of the Plymouth Theatre; and what increases the distressing event of his death, is that Mrs. Bertie (now in Portsmouth) expected daily to be confined.—Captain Bertie was in his 29th year. We gave on Sunday a correct copy of the Protocols of all the main branches of the Royal Family against

the Regency proceedings of Mr. Perceval.—If we may judge from the vocal and fervid points that advocate his cause, this Protell has severely galled the Premier. They are, with a revolutionary and Jacobin air and tone of contempt, who are the Princes, those Frederick, Emma, and Williams, that dare thus to find fault with the great Mr. Perceval; and do not, like other Peers, mark their disapprobation, if they entertain any, in the usual way, upon the Journals of the House of Lords? To this audacious insult to the Royal Dukes, in which is displayed a degree of ignorance only to be equalled by its insolence, we answer, the Royal Dukes stand on the present question in a situation different from that of common Peers. The Crown of England is an hereditary Crown in the House of Brunswick, of which those Ernest and Fredericks are principal Members, and the Sovereign is not only their King, but their Father—a person towards whom they have not only political but natural duties to discharge. But if those royal dukes be of no importance to the state, as the Jacobin and Revolutionary prints assert, how come Mr. Perceval and his colleagues to cultivate the friendship of the Duke of Cumberland, to attach themselves to him and to bestow him with every species of adulation? How come they to devote themselves to her royal Highness the Princess of Wales? to encourage and partake of her levities at Blackheath, by which the incurred debts beyond her means, which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (whose health they did not even condescend to dunk at those routs and parties) was afterwards obliged to pay?—We repeat in answer, that the royal family are of more weight in the public estimation than that of any ordinary peer, and that the Royal Dukes are on the present occasion more interested than any of Mr. Pitt's or Mr. Perceval's Lords!

Three protests have been entered on the Lords' Journals, against the resolutions of Friday last. They are signed by the Princes of the Blood, as well as by a numerous body of peers.

The Lord Mayor has appointed to-morrow (to-night) for the Common Council.

Mansion-House, Dec. 29.

Gentlemen.—In consequence of having received a requisition from you to convene a Court of Common Council on the earliest day possible, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Lords and Commons on the most constitutional means of amply and efficiently supplying, in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the affecting incapacity of His Majesty to discharge the necessary duties of the royal office, I have consulted with several of the principal Officers of the Corporation, and find, by their decided opinion, the Court of Common Council cannot be constitutional, or legally assembled until after the return made to me by the Wardmore Inquest on Plover Monday (according to ancient usage and custom) of those Citizens who are to serve in that court for the ensuing year. I will therefore give directions for summoning the Court of Common Council to meet, according to your wishes, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, being the day immediately after Plover Monday.—I am, gentlemen your obedient servant, J. J. SMITH.

It is not known that Lucien Bonaparte, after he had refused a crown, and positively refused to divorce his wife, was requested by the emperor to send his eldest daughter to the Court of Paris, that if he rejected grandeur for himself, he might not object to his daughter's advancement. Lucien consented; and the young Lady went to Paris under the care of a Lady by whom she had been educated. She was received with great magnificence, and an establishment, splendid and expensive, provided for her. She was not dazzled by the brilliancy of the Court, nor the pleasures of Paris; and the soon sighed for the tranquillity of her father's home. It was proposed to her that she should marry Ferdinand VII. who, upon her union, should be restored to his kingdom, but she peremptorily refused; and said that she was educated in her father's principles, and was resolved to follow his fortunes. She despised the grandeur that was to be purchased by the sacrifice of the engagements which had fulfilled the family to power; and the only request she had to make to the emperor was permission to return to her father's house. This inflexible Republican spirit in a young Lady of sixteen years, repeated at once the indignation and jealousy of Napoleon against his brother; as he imagined, that if any reverse of fortune on his part should revive the trump of the Jacobins, they would look to a leader of such a character as Lucien had proved himself to be. He sent back the young lady, with pre-emptive orders to her father to quit his dominions forthwith.

We mentioned some time ago the circumstances attending the voyage of Lucien Bonaparte to Sardinia. On his arrival there he was not permitted to land, and a very irksome correspondence was carried on between him and Mr. Hill, in which he truly flared, that having trusted to the faith of the British nation in the permission he had received, he had made his final departure with his brother, and could not return without the certainty of ruin. Happily at that time Mr. Adair arrived at Cagliari, and Mr. Hill consulted with him what course should be taken in the unpleasant dilemma, when it was agreed that Lucien should go to Malta till the resolution of the government, under the new circumstances, could be known; and in the mean time it was ascertained, that the only object of Lucien was to gain a quiet asylum, and that he would in truth prefer England to America.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when a committee was appointed to confer with a Committee from the House of Commons, in the Painted Chamber. The Commissioners being returned, Earl Camden reported, that their Commissioners had communicated to the Commissioners from the Commons, that their Lordships had taken into their consideration the resolutions sent up by the Commons, and concurred in the same.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, DEC. 31.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Lambton in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the resolutions agreed to by the House, on the King's incapacity, importing the right of the two Houses to take steps for supplying that deficiency, and the proper mode of doing so, by bill, having been agreed to by the House of Lords, it was remained for the House to consider the measure proper to be adopted on the occasion. Following the precedent of 1788, he should now propose to the House a resolution, that the Prince of Wales be requested to take upon himself the exercise of those functions, with certain restrictions, for a limited time; a second resolution, respecting the conferring the honour of the Peerage; a third resolution, relieving the conferring places and pensions for life, and in reversion; and a fourth resolution, respecting the care and custody of the King's person; which he would propose should be vested in the Queen, with a Council to assist her. The first resolution was that which related to the authority to be vested in the Prince of Wales, as regent, which he would read, and which was to the following effect:—That it was the opinion of that Committee, that to provide for the exercise of the Royal Functions during the King's indisposition, in such a manner as the interests of the nation required, it was expedient that his R. H. the P. of Wales should be empowered to exercise the laws, on the behalf, and in the name, of the King, under the title of Regent; and under such restrictions as this House would provide. He believed there was no difference of opinion as to the prince being Regent; nor had it ever occurred, since understood, that the Regent should have any prerogative council; the only difference of opinion was on the question of restrictions—whether there were to be any, and if any, what restrictions, and to what period of time they were to be limited; and here the committee would be called to keep this on file in view, that the duty they were called on to perform was not to fill a vacant throne, but to supply a temporary suspension of the Royal Functions—a suspension which, he trusted, under Providence, would be put an end to by his Majesty's restoration to health. The Committee had two important objects to provide for, 1st, the security of the Throne, and the performance of those duties required for the interest of the public; and 2d, to provide for the restoration of his Majesty, upon his recovery, to the exercise of his functions; and, as far as possible, to prevent any embarrassments being thrown in the way of the exercise of the royal authority, when it should please Providence again to restore our beloved monarch to health.

All the power necessary to give energy to the Executive Government would be lodged with the Regent, he would have the control of the public purse, and the power of dissolving parliament, if he thought fit; and also of conferring the peerage on those who had performed splendid naval or military actions.—As to what had been said of a wish to abdicate the royal authority, he was convinced the House would reject every attempt of that sort which should be made during the time when the crown did not possess all its energies for its own defence.—That the prerogative for making peers was not requisite to be exercised frequently, was proved by the present government, who, although they had been in power four years, only two peerages had been conferred during that time, except what had been bestowed by his Majesty, as rewards for military and naval services. The preceding administration, indeed, although in power but twelve months, created twelve peers; but his Majesty had of late taken that prerogative more particularly into his own direction, and, therefore, the House should be careful, that the curtain drawn round this prerogative of the Throne, by the King himself, for four years, should not be thrown down by the House, in four months. Another objection to which he would draw the attention of the Committee was, that the recovery of the King, after so many different attacks as he had of his present unfortunate disorder, would, it had been said, become more doubtful, and that the people might be less inclined to believe it; (hear! hear!) therefore, supposing that to be the case, and that the people would be slow to believe, might not the Regent also be slow to believe, and have greater doubts on his mind as to the reality of his Majesty's recovery? (Hear! hear!) In former allusions his Majesty had, on his recovery, shown himself to his people, and convinced them of his recovery; at present his blindness and other infirmities, would prevent his doing so. Kings had sometimes been misled by evil Counsellors; why might not a Regent also be misled, and taught to believe, that the Sovereign was not in a state to resume his authority when he really was (loud cries of hear, hear!) from the Opposition Benches.—Mr. Perceval replied; he was guided by his duty in the statement

he had made; he meant nothing disrespectful to his Royal Highness; and would not be presented from speaking his sentiments by any clamour raised on the other side of the House.—(Hear, hear!)—Mr. P. then proceeded to state his remaining resolutions.—The 2d resolution was to the following effect, viz. That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the power to be conferred should be for a limited time; and that it should not be exercised in conferring the Peerage of Great Britain, or Ireland, on any persons, except such as had performed great military or naval services for the benefit of his country.—The 3d Resolution was as follows.—That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the power of the Regent should not extend to granting places in reversion, or pensions, but during his Majesty's pleasure, which such as were granted for life or during good behaviour.—[An exception would be introduced in favour of persons rendering eminent services by sea or land.]—And that such part of his Majesty's personal and private property as was not already vested in Trustees, should immediately be vested for his Majesty's use.—The 4th resolution, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, he would state generally, as it was not probable the Committee would arrive at its discussion during the present evening, it related to the care of his Majesty's person and household. A Lord called however being made for its being read, Mr. Perceval read it as follows:—

Resolved, That the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; and that her Majesty shall have the power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint such persons as she shall think proper, to the several Offices in his Majesty's Household; and to dispose, order, and manage, all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the time aforesaid; and that, for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important task, it is also expedient, that a Council shall be appointed to advise and assist her Majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and such powers, from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath, the Physicians and others attending his Majesty's person, touching the state of his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto.

After some further observations on this resolution, Mr. Perceval concluded by moving his first resolution. On the Resolution being put by the Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Lambton rose to oppose it. He observed, that in so far as related to the exercise of the royal functions, the King might be considered as dead; and the question now before the Committee was, whether they should provide for the efficient exercise of those functions by the Regent, till his Majesty should, by his return to health, be himself enabled to resume them. The precedent of 1788 had been held out to them as a guide; that precedent had never been completed, and he had a right to affirm that it never would have been completed, if even allowing it had been so, the times now differed most materially; that the calamity of his Majesty's indisposition came upon us in a time of peace, and danger unparalleled,—a time when all the energies of government were necessary for our defence; and was this a time to cramp and restrict the Regent? He objected to keeping up distinct households for the Regent and the King, and placing the latter under the control of the Queen; he wished not to be invidious, but he believed as much decency would be shown towards his Majesty's Person by the Royal Highness as by the Queen. The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the latter part of the first resolution, viz. the words, "subject to such restrictions, and limitations as this House shall provide," be omitted.

Mr. Canning observed, the ability in the Regent to exercise his power and authority did not depend on particular acts, or privileges, but on a general impression as to his right to exercise the same. The effect of the powers which he ought to possess would be to meet the increased dangers and difficulties of the country. With these general ideas, he thought the limitation proposed by his Right Hon. Friend was unnecessary. He certainly would be ready to give all necessary rewards to our Naval and Military Heroes, but he would do so by preferring, and not by changing, the Constitution.—(Hear!) This mode of rewarding meritorious men would also be practically inefficient. It would be converting the Regent into a trustee, on a most critical trust, in which every man, doing a trifling service, would think himself entitled to reward. Nothing would be left to the discretion of the Regent; and every thing would be a source of discussion, and as whether the Regent had made a judicious and just use of his discretion. Then he wished in the next place, that the house would see the danger of any prerogative pushed to excess, in consequence of the limitations on it. There were already many checks on abuses of power; and among these the greater was, perhaps the force of public opinion, which must ever set its face against such limitations as might produce the abuse of power. With respect to the prohibition against giving offices in reversion, or sinecure offices, he would openly declare, that the Regent should not be precluded from granting rewards to men who had long been publicly attached to him, and who had devoted their lives and fortunes to his service. He would not deny but the government might go on with these limitations. But he asked if it would now be contended that these powers, which had always been considered as productive of great good, were now bad and mischievous; that, when vested in a Regent, they would go to deprive

the Sovereign of the opportunity of ever returning to his kingdom? He would ask what possible abuse could arise from the exercise of all the powers of the Regent for twelve months? As to the giving of offices, they must fall before they could be given. And suppose only one or two should fall, was any man so extravagant as to imagine that there could be any serious barrier against the return of the King to his throne. The example of Mr. Pitt had been quoted; but when that great man proposed his plan, it was a time of profound tranquillity and prosperity. These times were totally different; and a different course was required to meet their exigencies. The most grave and weighty objection that could be urged against an unlimited Regency was, the possibility of its preventing his Majesty's return to power. But this consideration must vanish before other considerations of higher importance. He could not imagine that there existed in the mind of the prince a disposition to do an act of this kind; and if he were capable of such a disposition, he was undoubtedly capable of any power at all. He objected to fixing the period of a year, or any period at all, because he could not conceive a more melancholy date than that which parliament would fix as the one, beyond which there was no longer any hope for the king's return to health. He would have the king, in his present situation, furnished with physicians, and he would fix no date, but look forward at all times to the probability of his recovery. On the whole, he thought all the limitations unnecessary, and productive of danger, and therefore he would give them his decided opposition.

Mr. MATTHEW MONTAGUE spoke in favour of the resolutions, and considered the arguments of Mr. Perceval as unanswerable.

Lord CASTLERAGH was of opinion that the precedent of 1788 was founded on the practice of parliament, and that parliament should now extend and enlarge the limited duration of 1788 by their vote that night, they would inevitably create great public embarrassments. It was said that limitations and restrictions were unbecoming and ungracious; and they conveyed an idea of distrust of the individual to whom the powers of the regency was to be conferred. In the last view of the subject, he declared that it did not enter his mind to harbour the slightest suspicion. Were it consistent with his situation, that he should act upon personal considerations, he could not but be the most difficult in laying that there existed no necessity for any restrictions or limitations. He was convinced of his Royal Highness's disposition to execute the functions of the high office with distinguished moderation and forbearance, and with a full sense of his trust and duty. He was equally disinclined to impute to whoever might be the trustee of the Regency, any disposition to advise him to exercise his power abusively. But being in that House as a representative of the people, he was not in a situation where he could act on confidence or personal motives. He conceived that the Prince of Wales himself would do so without restrictions, it was only to show the world what was the temper and disposition of his government; and that he was, what his Lordship was convinced he was, a Prince entitled to very different views from those of suspicion. As in Parliamentary cases, for all cases wherein the Crown has appointed a Regent, it has acted on the principle of confidence which appeared on the face and on the body of all instruments for that purpose; all the greater powers were restricted. It was never supposed, that the power of creating Peers related in a Regent. The proposed limitation of the Regency could create no public difficulties. He was not for a long period of his life in all cases, but according to circumstances; but in any case to restrict, as he could be desired, nothing could be better than that which pointed to the probable and well grounded opinions of the time at which the calamity was likely to be removed, or that at which it appeared more likely to continue long. Now, the conclusive evidence of the three former bills showed that the extent at which recovery might be expected was not far distant. The King upon his return to health ought not to find his arm weakened; he should not find the Crown paragoned a separate, and the requisites to the House of Lords altered, so as to require to fix terms before. As to the very names of the Royal Household, they did not fall within the principle he had mentioned. On this point he thought the precedent of 1788 deficient. He did not see the necessity of proposing the several positions of the Court Establishment, by giving the King's Establishment to her Majesty, and another to the Regent, which would leave the Regent's government comparatively weak. A plan, he wished to see for the Regent to splendour, but not to personal splendour; rather showing in the splendour of his father, in whole name, and on white behalf, he was to exercise, comparatively, his Father's function. If the king unhappily did not recover, it would be right to consider such arrangements as that the Regent should be handed over in an undisturbed manner to his son, the Prince and Regent; in making him as strong as possible in his government. To conclude, he was for restricting the Regent according to Parliamentary practice and just constitutional views, but he would give him every proper energy for carrying on with advantage the public affairs.

Lord KERSINGTON condemned the proposition of the Motion as anomalous and unconstitutional.—They had agreed to propose by a resolution, the Rights of the Crown were not to be altered, and they were called upon by Members to divide and differ the House would be cautious, before they permitted a blow to be struck at a fundamental part of the constitution, by men who had left us for eight weeks without a government.—(Hear!)—It was dangerous to change a King, but it was more dangerous to change the King's Office. With respect to the transaction concerning the Regency in 1788, he thought it the greatest of Mr. Pitt's political errors.—(Hear!)—He could wish that the proceedings of those times on this subject were obliterated from the Journals of the House (Hear!) He hoped the Gentlemen would seriously consider the necessity of acting in this case, up to the emergencies of the times; and recollect the duties they owed to themselves, to their King, and to their country. He trusted, that in the happy event of the King's recovery, the first object that his Majesty believed, would not be his son appointed to sit in his name, in a state of rebellion and insurrection. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Lambton totally differed on this important subject from his Right Honourable and Learned Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Learned Gentleman then went through a long historical detail in support of his opinion, and concluded by saying,—The general result of all he had been able to collect was, 1st, that the right of the limitation of the powers of the Crown in the hands of a Regent, or a Regency, had never been exercised by that House. 2d, That such right of the House was founded upon no authority, and in the case under consideration was beyond the necessity which created it, and was inconsistent with the Constitution; and, 3d, that the expediency of such a right was as unfounded as the right itself. He had dated the reasons with all liberty which led him to these conclusions, and he left it to the Committee to decide upon them. He should only add that if the Committee should adopt the resolutions, they would take upon them an awful responsibility to the Constitution, which having received entire sanction from their ancestors, they would thus hand down to their posterity mutilated and deformed. (Loud cries of hear! hear!)

Mr. W. SMITH expressed his regret at having supported the resolutions of 1788, which were carried, he believed, by a struggle for power, on the part of those who were in power at the time. He should, in this instance, vote for the amendment.

Mr. BACHMANN supported the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and replied to many parts of the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning); but was not distinctly audible in the gallery.

A division took place on the amendment. For the Amendment 209. Against it 224.

A division then took place on the 2d Resolution, respecting the power of creating Peers. For the Amendment 210. Against it 213.

Majority of General Majority 15. On the third Resolution respecting the power of granting Places and Pensions, there divided. For the Amendment 213. Against it 213.

Majority of General Majority 19. Mr. Lambton said that the Resolution, respecting the King's private property, was unanimously agreed to.

The consideration of the last Resolution was then postponed, the House adjourned at Half-past Twelve to this day.

LONDON. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1. WINDSOR CASTLE, JANUARY 1.

His Majesty has passed a quiet night without much sleep, and continues the same as he was yesterday. (Signed as usual.)

Letters from Liverpool mention the arrival of an American ship, the Lucia, at that port on 20 days, from New York, with the copy of the president's message to congress, of which the following is the substance.—The president alludes to the act passed at the date of the last session, and speaks of its having induced France to repeal her Berlin and Milan decrees, which are mentioned as the only direct, effectual, neutral commerce; and then notices the renewal of commercial intercourse with France consequent upon the rescinding of those decrees. He goes on to say, that it might have been expected that France would also have made reparations for American property confiscated, but that this expectation has not been fulfilled. He then proceeds to state, that the British government had notified, through the American minister in London, their willingness to repeal their noxious orders, as soon as neutral commerce should be actually restored to its former footing; and that it had been communicated to the English government, by the American Government, that not only the Orders in Council must be abandoned, but that England must also abandon the general and legitimate blockade.

We regret to have to state the loss of a vessel bound to the East Indies, with a valuable cargo.—The particulars are contained in the following letter, dated Dec. 30:—

Sir—A person who left Dunkirk this morning, brings me the following melancholy information:—That on Thursday evening last, the Elizabeth country ship, anchored off the South Foreland, drifted from thence into Calais Roads, from whence on the 29th, she was knocked off her beam ends, and cut away her mizen-mast. No assistance coming after her repeated signals, the Capt. put off to sea, and was in half way between the

outer edge of Dunkirk Brake, and went to pieces, when every soul on board perished, except 22, who landed at Dunkirk and were instantly conducted to prison. No letters were suffered by the Commandant to be brought away.

The names of the persons saved are:— Captain Eastwick, Captain Jackson, Mr. Barker, an Officer, Mr. Laird, 3d Officer, Mr. Edin, free mason, Mr. Heywood, and fifteen Latimers. The crew together amounted to upwards of three hundred persons.

Waterford Chronicle. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals to the 18th inst.—None due. Those of the 18th did not reach us till about four o'clock yesterday evening; but, as they brought with them the debate in the Commons on Mr. Perceval's Regency-bill, we were induced to alter our arrangements, in order to lay the different speeches before our readers in as ample a form as our time and limits would allow. The London Journals of the date mentioned are almost entirely occupied with this important discussion. We have, however, given it in such a way as convey clearly and distinctly the substance of the principal statements and arguments employed on the occasion. The different divisions are evidence of the rapidity with which ministers are falling. On the 1st Resolution, declaratory of the principle of restrictions, their majority was 24; on the second, restricting the granting of Peers, 16; and on the third, relating to offices and pensions, 19. On the last division, there were 437 Members in the House. The fourth Resolution, relative to the disposition of the King's private property, was agreed to without a division. The discussion of the fifth Resolution, respecting the Household Establishment, was postponed till the following day; and it would appear, that the principal leaders of opposition were relieving themselves for this particular topic, as they were silent on all the other points.

Our last publication expressed a hope, that Ministers would be defeated on the first discussion of the Regency Bill. That event has not actually come to pass; but it has nearly approached, that any other Minister except Mr. Perceval would have instantly resigned his power—we cannot venture to say, for we are totally ignorant of the term by which his present function ought to be designated. It is easy to be seen, that he lives and struggles upon expectation, and that the lapse of time is of inexpressible value in his estimation. The prevailing belief in London on Tuesday was, that he would, on the evening of that day, experience a complete overthrow, many Members who voted with him on Monday night, having announced their intention to oppose his fifth Resolution, which, if passed, was viewed in its consequences as sending Mr. Perceval into opposition, with the influence of the Crown at his command.

The fall of ministers may, also, be in some degree anticipated from the rage and invective which abound in all the Treasury Journals. They have descended to language of malignity and abuse which would disgrace the very lowest orders of the community.—Their vituperation is particularly levelled against the King's Sons, whom they represent as "great booby boys with toys and rattles—great babies with collars and bells." Terms such as these must excite public and universal indignation, and recoil upon their authors with the full measure of that contempt which they will be bringing down upon the objects of their hatred. These furious proceedings, however, strengthen the prospects of those who honestly love their country, as such conduct can hardly spring from any other feelings than those of despair, routed to the highest pitch of malevolence that even desire and prejudice cannot restrain. To the Royal Family they afford a lesson of ineffable utility, as they reach them duly to appreciate that loyalty which has long poured upon them the encomiums of a boundless adulation, and to guard against the evils into which familiar hollow and interarded servility might hereafter betray them.

Dispatches, coming down to the 17th of last month, have been received from Lord Wellington, notifying of his conquests had been published by Government; but it would appear, that the accounts attributed to Lord Burgoyne were entirely without foundation. The main bodies of the hostile armies remained in their former positions, and it has been very generally conjectured, that no engagement is to be expected till the conclusion of the winter. If the French made of warfare, the exhausted state of delay will inevitably bring with it, he considered, (this idea will hardly be regarded as credible. Some unimportant affairs of posts had taken place, in one of which Major Fenwick, of the Buffs, unhappily lost his life.

It is again asserted, that an Armistice has been concluded between the Turks and Russians, and the statement is rendered somewhat probable by the circumstance of the Servians having ceased from hostilities. The Emperor of Russia is said to have ordered a levy of 100,000 men on the grounds, as is supposed, of an intended opposition to Bonaparte, who is represented as about to call upon Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden, upon Russia to restore Finland, and to erect Poland into a kingdom. That Russia should engage in war with France, is as unlikely as it would be pernicious to the former. It is, however, obvious, that important changes in the Northern States are meditated, perhaps by this time fully matured.

ARRIVED. 2d—Thomas, of and from Whitehaven, Drury, coals; Argus, of Workington, Carr, Liverpool, rock salt, &c. 4 Four Brothers, of and from St. John's Newfoundland, Mor. 10, fish, oil, and baggage; Star, of and from Whitehaven, Wright, coals.

3d—Mary, of Plymouth, Power, Swanes, coals; Earl Leicester packet; Prudent, of Postmouth, Haskell, Mor. 10, fish, oil, and baggage; Star, of and from Whitehaven, Wright, coals.

4th—Camden Revenue Cruiser, Captain Bolton, from a coast.

SAILED. 2d—Annick packet; John, London, Nailer, provisions; 4th—Wind E N E at 8 Morning.

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY WARE-HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD. RAMSEY and BIRNIE have just received a very extensive Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LETTER, and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds, and of the very best Quality, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms.—They have also a Variety of ACCOUNT BOOKS ready made, and in different Styles, and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER, in a variety of Shapes and Sizes, Plain, and Lined, which they can make into BOOKS, under their own Inspection, on the most Notice, in any Manner of Business ordered, and executed in the very Neatest and Best Manner, in either Haste, Wines, or on any other Terms.—They have also an ACCOUNT BOOK made by them, which will be substituted back, or exchanged, if any Fault is found in the Business.

The accounts relative to Continental Commerce, are melancholy beyond description. In Holland, numerous failures have taken place, and more were expected. Colonial produce was almost every where confiscated, or destroyed; articles prepared for export were confined to store-houses, detour of the uncertainty and danger of navigation, while a scarcity of specie universally prevailed. To these things a partial exception has occurred in Bavaria, where an Ordinance had raised the sequestration upon Colonial and English produce.

Bonaparte, in his usual style of giving happiness to those whom he cultivates, has passed a decree, by which the Valais is annexed to the French Empire. His intention has likewise been notified to the Senate of Hamburg, that he had resolved to annex in the same manner Hamburg, Lubek, Bremen, and Luecher.

ACADEMY IN STRA-BALLY.—The Rev. John Finlay, Master, Vacation began Dec. 29d, and will end January 30th. A few more Boarders can be received till the 15th inst. It is desired, that the Master be intimated the whole. Every necessary assistant is employed. The Claim of this Institution to public notice is derived solely from the progress of the Pupils; and it is no small recommendation, that after being established for more than Five Years, it is still in Character every day. For the delightful and important commencement of Sea-bathing in the proper Season, and for wholesome Air, the situation is unrivalled. Stra-Bally, Dec. 27, 1810.

WATERFORD PORT-NEWS. ARRIVED. 2d—Thomas, of and from Whitehaven, Drury, coals; Argus, of Workington, Carr, Liverpool, rock salt, &c. 4 Four Brothers, of and from St. John's Newfoundland, Mor. 10, fish, oil, and baggage; Star, of and from Whitehaven, Wright, coals.

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BINDING, in general, is executed at their Hours, in as good a Style, as at any other in the Kingdom, and with the utmost Dispatch.

WILLIAM HAMY, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has removed from No. 41, East-Street, to No. 20, Dame-Street, (exactly opposite Eustace-Street) and has now ready for the Inspection of his numerous Friends, New and Extensive Assortments of GREEN PAPER, PLATE, and WATCHES, &c. manufactured under his immediate Inspection, which he will sell on moderate Terms as any respectable House in the Kingdom. Wares of every Description carefully repaired. The highest Price is given for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, GOLDS, SILVER COINS, &c. No. 20, Dame-Street, opposite Eustace-Street. (2) January 4, 1811.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, T. M'MAHON, MASTER. STUDIES renewed on Monday, the 7th Inst. Waterford, Jan. 5, 1811.

In the Matter of PERSUADING to an Order of WILLIAM M'CARROLL, a Minor. His Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this day of July last, I will, at One o'Clock, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January next, at my Chambers on the King's Quay, in the City of Dublin, proceed to set the House and Demise of Ballymore, in the County of Waterford, for such term during the minority of the said Minor, as shall appear most beneficial.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1810. E. W. WESTBY.

N. B. The Tenant is to enter into Security by recognizance in the amount of Three Year's Rent for the payment thereof the Person wishing for further particulars will please to apply to Messrs. M'Connell and Green, Solicitors for said Minor, 55, Holles Street, Dublin, or Cappagh, or Tallow, County Waterford.—Persons applying will please to pay postage.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, OF THE INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY, &c. THE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in John Street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson