mocech which they had heard from his Right Hon. Triend, but that he had given way to his Honoura word, they were now arrived at that point in which authoricy cexies and difcretion begins. When, Thape to which fuch precedent can bear no analogy, then are the pointons of those who have hitherto bowed in refrectint fubmiffion to that precedent, no longer controlled by its authority-they come to this part of the question as to a new question, and Mierefore come unbinffed; their judgmente, keeping within the Sphere of the Constitution, may take their range at large; and if they fail in convincing others, it can only be because they fail in that reafoning which alone fhould produce conviction. Under this view of the nature of the prefent quettion, in proceeding to offer his humble fentiments upon it he was anxious to premile one or two observations. both with refpett to what had hitherto been admitcredings in 1788, and also to thew to the Commitpurpole he would direct their attention to two ob-Parliamentary precedent that was, how far the Legislature, at that time, did actually go; and fecountry, as to what might have been the ultimate opinion of both Houses regarding their final adoption of the measures then before their deliberation. Between thele two objects there was a main deflinction, a diffinction that at once diem the line between what was admissible as authority, and what rightly faid in proof of the great weight given the proceedings of both Houses by the fauction, of his Majelly's subsequent sporoval, surely it followed, by a parity of reaforming, that the positive enectments of both Houses of Parliament did in themfelves conflitute an authority which no unrecorded proposition in either, however proposed or received, if not finally adopted, could be permitted to afforme. What Parliament had enacted during the illne, of the Sovereign, was not too high or too fecure to admit the confirmation of the Royal Authority. He admitted the full weight of that great fanction. but if that fanction, added to the grave authority founded upon a legislative enactment-if the approbation of his Mujelly upon the refumption of the Kingly minundment upon amendment was fuggefted ; no ny in that house were flrong and various upon different parts of that Bill, and that that circumitance did give rife to various and repeated efforts to newmodel that Bill in conformity to those opinions, by obviating the numerous objections through which it had to ftruggle. It was notorious that even on the very last day of its discussion in that place, at the to the creation of Peers to three years; this was also the paramount weight it ought to have in in-

would go to attach all the force of precedentto con- that the home difficulties of the Government were ing which he thought the approbations might not have become an Ach of the Legislature. were now engaged, flil lefs to compare it with that individuals, perhaps be himfelf was the least interest Tollow immediately after the able and perspieuous The difference between both he contended to be fo flate of frome and profound peace which existed at ed as to the hope of any personal advantage the able Friend opposite, who had just fat down. In measure of Restriction then did not receive the con- obviete the objections that prefented then I be a rrangements respecting the carrying on of the question is to far advanced as to assume that fact, it had not received the fanction of the Lords, fervices, either in the army or navy, might deferve But another object of this Bill was to prevent the might have done that which they did not do. Har. | poling the exemption to be (what he did not think | sutherity by the king on his recovery-fothen this partial and unprejudiced view of the question itself. Bill bore merely upon the exercise of the Regal a majority in Parliament, were yet to have power In taking that view, the House would look to it with / Functions in a flate of war - this, in point of fact, coough to make us provide against an attempt at a were advisable to take for the purpole of effecting be exercised in a flate of war, or that if they were, probend. The Right Honourable Gentleman the the object which had brought them together? And, that they ought therefore to be reftricted. He thirdly, in what fituation they at that period floud? thought the argument was the other way, and that quences of proving, or attempting to prove to the ted as authority drawn from the Parliamentary pro- ty, as all agreed that the best way to do, what they state of things, to be called into immediate and con- the Crown, may be dormant without any inconvent Tree how justly that authority may be faid to fail, if that Regent should be the Illustrious Personage near. left most free from restraint. After his Right Hon. grave and weighty objection was sounded on the possitempted to be applied to that part of the subject | ell to the Throne. With respect to that Personage, Friend had almost grown weary, in cologising this sibility of opposing his Majesty's restoration to the immediately before their confideration. For this he (mr. Canning) entertained none of those appre precedent in the general, he then took it by detail, Government .- " If," faid Mr. Canning, " I believe hensious which fuch a system of precaution in re. and illustrated the ground of his praise by the in- ed there was a man so lost to all sense of what is due Jects-first, to what might be technically called stricting his powers as Regent seemed to imply. | stances where perfection could be made more perfect, to hunfelf and to society, I would not only refuse was not suthority. If so much had been said, and Government being in acknowledged deficiency .- not only withheld from the Executive a great port upon him a great and ardinous unfly. He objected Called upon by the necessity created by such desi- tion of its nevessary power, but in a measure degrae to a similed period for Restrictions, as implying the Government with fafety and honour. But was of his great military qualities (Hear! bear!) — of his rank, fevered by his fituation, and not extinhe to be told that such was never to be aided or bet should be crown that compaign with one of those guished; but at any rate that the Executive Gooff by the relief of those milder, more aminble, and splended victories, certainly more congenial in cha- recomment should not be deprived of that imposing functions, confirmed the precedent of an Act of the indeparable attendants upon all power indiciously he be thought worthy of a more exalted tank in that trull, and the due execution of its duties. He dife both Houses, he inferred not only that without that regulated and wifely adminuflered. No power, Perrage of which he is already one of the orna- approved, therefore, of the refluctions as to creafanction the authority must have been confiderably wherever lodged, or however granted, should be merte; or should another Nellon rush into the fight | tion of Percs, and with respect to Patronage, with Icle, but he inferred also, that incomparably more made subject to those limitations only, which, while with all the ardour of anticipated victory, exclaim- the exception of the Household. The restriction, diminished must be the authority of a proceeding they limit it to the discharge of arduous and unpopuling, or The Peerage, or Westminster Abbey !"- as to Peerages, might be mischierous, the rest were which had not received the consent of both Houses, lar duties, restrain it from the gratification of the no. The grave in the Abbey might indeed open to re- unnecessary. Understanding the amendment to reor which, perhaps, had been little more than pro- blest propensities of our nature—the justice to warm ceive his remains, but the well earned hereditary fer the Restrictions, to which he objected, he depoled in either ; is, indeed, such proceedings were by punishment, and the generality to incite by re- honours would be closed against his living glory. clared his concurrence in it. to be admitted to have the same weight with the ward-(Hear! hear!)-His Right Hon. Friend (Hear, hear.)-He (Mr. Canning) did that apenactments of the Legislature, they must inevitably had talked of necessity—that they should do nothing prove of the proposed changes, the objections were, lead to abfurd conclusions in theory, and extreme that was not effentially necessary to be done. Was in his mind, even more fatal to the change than to difficulties in predice; they flould then have to this necessary to be done?—(Hear!)—Where | the thing as it flood before the change. What was argue not so much from what had been approved of, was the necessity which called upon themin imposing the value of the prerogative? In what did it conadopted, or enacted into law, as from what had that office upon the Prince, to add to the inkforme- fin? Was it to be estimated merely by the dry, addressed to his Lordship by Lieux-General Viscount been proposed without having been discussed or de ness of its duties—not that they should lessen the study discharge of a stipulated duty, and not all Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 15th Dec. 1810. liberated, without having been decided upon, or task or lighten the burden-not that they should by those free and spontaneous acts of grace and geperhaps acceded to, without ever having been acted | fmooth his passage through a road of difficulties | nepula bounty which were " twice bleffed;" upon ; this would go to exalt conjecture into prece- not that they should dislipate all distrust, and diffident, and they might be now called upon to legil- dence, and doubts by the free tender of a magnani- and which may be fo juffly faid to ennoble the heart defeiters and prisoners continue to report the diflate upon what had been projected at a former per mous confidence, but that they should impôle upon which siest conceives the thought of ennobling riod, and thus to raife a whole Act of Parliament that Illustrious Perlonage the responsibility of a giupon no more folid foundation than the traced in- gantic undertaking, and at the fame time withhold gained as had been won by either Marlborough tentions of those who were now no more. Whatetentions of those who were now no more. Whatefrom him all the means which had been hitherto
from discharge the high duties of it
difficulty, because there could be no doubt of
have returned again to their station in the rear of the nions or intentions of those distinguished men, it was with honour, and maintain the lustre and dignity of the nature or extent of the reward fuch fignal right of their army. not to be forgotten that from the commencement of its character; this was not the natural mode of prothe discussion of the Regardy Bill up to the latest ceeding, taking the case in an abstract view, but litary successes might be placed at a point be- from Marshal Sir Win. Bereaford, of the death of objections to the Restrictions were unasswer- disgrace. Respecting the merits of these fers During the last two months he had been engaged man who had read or could remember the hittory of able. He was not one of those who thought the vices, there might be considerable doubt and dis-Executive Power too great, neither did his Right ficulty. Talavera, though fo brilliant an affair, parties, and I have had feveral opportunities of re-Honourable Friend think fo, but here he mult had not had, it was well known, the unanimous porting his fuccefs. agree with his Honourable Friend who fooke int, fullrage of that Houle-what a fource then of that if that power was barely sufficient to curry on endless discussions might arite from the various pre- upon, and bad driven in, a party, confishing of 80 the Executive Government, the Executive Govern- tenfions of different degrees of fervices; and if the grenadiers, in the neighbourhood of Evora, near ment could not be carried on by a Regent in whom Regent had either made Peers of fome, or withheld Alcobaca, which had come there in fearch of prothat ordinary power was materially reflected.—

A mathematical in this is a materially reflected.—

A mathematical in this is a material with the diffinition from others, perhaps, the first part visions, having under his command a detachment of Another point in which he concurred with his Hon. of the next Sellion of Padiament, might be occupied the fame in wher of the milltia of the gardion of moment that it was about to take its flight to the Friend opposite was, as to the difference between in discussing whether and how far that Officer of Obidos, and was pursuing them when he was morance was proposed, and, after a debate, adopted; tion. It required very little resection to remind therefore, from mending the bill as it originally thus sustained a great loss, and he is lamented by in short, on the third reading, two amendments were them, not only of the wide influence such a change shoot, he thought that this suggested exemption all who had any knowledge of his gallantry and proposed, the one limiting the restriction relative in our affairs ought to have upon any question, but made it works—for whether the Regent granted or exertions. the one which was adopted; the other clause pro- fluencing their present deliberations. Was it then poled was for referring to the Regent the power in this view of the queltion, as to the different flate in certain cases, of giving the Royal Assent to Bills of war and peace, no ferious objection to the meafor the relief of differences; this last clause was, he sure of Restrictions, that they were now called upon that part of the Royal Prerogative on such occasi- woops, as well as Gardanne's detachment, have rewere sufficient to shew that the Bill in its progress of war put the country under the Government of an through that House was by many persons, thought Executive which was not the sountain of honour? here adverted to the hints that had been thrown out, not incapable of smendment. So far then the Re- What was a flate of war but a flate involving rife he knew not from what quarter, of the lavish ofe of gency Bill had received all the authority and fancgency but not received an tile authority and tance, and confer upon it, lures, perhaps as extensive as unexpected, and as nied that any lavish use had been made, and contend. but the House of Commons was but one branch, of unmerited as either, must at least be calculated upthe Legislature, and here it was, that whatever lit. on, and, as far as may be, provided against --- a state its fair proportion to the growing bulk of the prothe Legitature, and never man, that whatever me and the weight his preliminary observations might be allowed to carry with them, he wished those observa- geneics to pressing might occur, as to call for the most abuse, the remedy was not to be sought for in a sys-

forming that it would pale; because this presumption | firmined ? and if they were not, who could deny | opinion .- (Hear, hear!) - Another abuse to fame. jecture, by giving the same weight of authority to increased beyond all comparison by a flate of war, groundless, was that of a lavish and his judged gain Act of the Legislature, and to what might or to say nothing of the nature of the war in which they of finecures. Here, he would observe, that of great, that the one was an authority, and the other the period from which the precedent intended to i derived from a change; but he thought the light neither was nor could be argued from as fuch. The model our proceedings is avoved to be taken? To make ale of finecures necessary in facilitating men fent of the Lords. He did not want to argue from forcibly is a military point of view, his Right Hon. the King's Government. On the Bench from which this, that because it did not it would not have re- Friend had proposed an exemption from the Re his Right Honourable Friend had spoken, were to crived it; but he contended, that if, in point of firections in favour of persons who, by their brilliant be sound proofs of the use of sinecures - (A laugh, in point of realoning no Gentleman could argue, by to be raifed to the Pecrage—but this distinct, in his advisers of the Regent from having is in their poster way of precedent at least, that the House of Lords | judgment, do away the original objection, even sup- to prevent the immediate resumption of the Royal ing thus put out of his confideration all that fort of it was) well-judged, because it was founded upon a Act was not firing in positive activity, but in perundue influence which was endenvoured to be raifed prefumption, and a fallacious prefumption, that spective prevention; and the advisers who were met upon prefumed authority, he came now to an im- the Peerogatives Intended to be reftrained by this to have sufficient influence to secure to the Regent reference to three confiderations-First, What they was not the case-no one could say that all the Pres revolution; by what process all that was denied in were now affembled to do? Secondly. What steps | regatives to be restricted were merely such as should | effe were yet to exist in posse, he was unable to com-With respect to the first, there was little difficult those Prerogatives most likely, from the existing then met to do, was to appoint a Regent, and that Mant exercise, should be those which ought to be ence to the public service; but certainly the more He entertained none of those apprehensions, certain moving Amendment upon Amendment, exception ly tather findowed out than expressed by his Right upon exception, and limitation upon limitation-Hon. Friend, that the Illustrious Personage in quel (Hear, hear, hear!) - He had listened to those tion, or any other Regent to appointed, could be suggested improvements, and thought it might for- for one moment find an entrance .- (Hear, hear!) capable of confidering himself in any other light | prize his Right Honourable Friend to hear it. He | But in this as in every other part of the question, than that of a 9 rantee (Hear, hear) .- As to the vet must lev, that in his mind they were any thing it has been too much the habit to look upon what steps which have been, and yet are to be taken, they but improvements-(Hear!). The system of we are now doing, as if we were conferring a book had found, and entered the record of the Executive Reflection with respect to the grant of Peerages, upon his Royal Higness, and not about to impose vieucy, they had assumed, afferted, and recorded ded the value of the little that it granted. The as much suture inscussion, and the excitement of much their right of supplying and remedying that deficit | chievements of military forcetty bad in view the accimonious feeling. With regard to the appoint. in the exercise of the Royal Functions. What those | most splendid objects of an ambition the most exolted | ment of the Officers of His Majesty's Household functions were they could not but know. They know and refined t they were animated by the warmest he fuggested that the Patronage need not be lodged also, that the means by which the Executive Go- zeal, and influenced by the purest motives; one any where; and if an enactment should be proposed vernment of that realm was carried on within the auxious and ever ruling principle of identifying their that those should continue in the situation who were course of the Confliction, were to be found chiefly personal same with the glory of their country. - actually in it, and were certainly his Majesty's choice in the responsibility of responsible Ministers, (Lond Should Lord Wellington crown a campaign, in the during the period of his Majesty's life, or till his recries of hear, from the Opposition.) - Such certain | courle of which he has evinced those tal ots which | covery, he should be disposed to agree to it. He ly were the integral effential means of carrying on were not thought by many to be amongst the crowd wished that his Majesty should retain the splendour more grateful influences, which were meant to be racter to the east of his military genius, and should magnificence so material to the magnitude of the

withheld, he must be equally liable to the inquiry of Parliament; belides that, the true spirit of the gift would be loft in the obligation implied in the where preparations were making for the affembly of one. He should rather suspend it altogether, than tired from the frontiers of Portugal. tions to apply. The Regency Bill never passed the vigorous and immediate exercise of the functions of tem of checks and balances in theory, but in the House of Lorde, neither were they justified in pre- Government ?-Were those considerations over- practical effects of the wholesome influence of public

proceeded to animadvert upon the dangerous confe ountry, that lo many great and vital functions of him one branch of the Executive Power, but the Power itself. I would not arm with a pigmy ftraw. that man into whole mind to monftrous an idea could

LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET DEC 31

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract,

No alteration has been made in the enemy's pofixion in front of this army fince I had the honour

confidering it under all its local circumstances, the tween such stupendous achievements and signal Capt. Fenwick, the late Commandant of Obidos.

It is generally reported that the battalions compoling the oth corps have marched towards Madrid. Cartago, December 11.

My Lord-It is with much regret I communicate to you the loss of Captain Fenwick (lieurenant in the Buffs), who died the following day of the wounds he received in the attack he made upon the enemy at Evora, on the 8th inft.

I have the honour to be, &c. W. C. BERREFORD.

WATE TORD-Printed and Published by the Proprietors ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Qury.

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

Parce Four-Parce?

THURSDAY, JANUARY to, 1811.

[Number II 078

NOTICE.

ETHE GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE for the County of Waterford, will be held at St. Patrick's ill, on Saturday, the 19th Day of January, and at Dungaron Thursday the 24th Day of January Inst. instead of By Order of EDWARD O'GRADY, Esq.

BAT, DELANDRE, D. C. Posce.

BARRACK MASTER GENERAL.

NFCFSSARYS of the Permanent Barrack cleansed Monthly Parneulars may be known, on Application to Mr PARKER,

Waterford, Jan. 7, 18 II.

WILLIAM HAMY,

RESPECTEULLY begs leave to acquaint the Nobility,
Gentry, and the Public, that he has removed from No. moderate Terms of they respectable House to the Kingdom Wareurs of every Description criefully repaired, The bodiest Price is given for DIAMONES, PRAKE, Gota

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL T. M-MAHON, MASTER.

STUDIES renewed on Monnay, the 7th Inst.

CHAMPAIGNE, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINE

ING and JONES have for Sale, excellent CHAM!
PAIGNE, in Carevot six Dozen Bottles, engaged firs OH MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes and Bottles.

RYD PORT WINE, in Pines, Riga Rhine HEMP and FLAX, Twenty Tous of choice OAK BARK.

as usual, well supposed with Timber, Deals, Laths es, Sietas, Sheet Lead, Fire Brick and Bearers, Window Welliam-Street, Nov. 11, 1810.

TO BE LET, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, TROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH HEXT,

7 MH: FARM and LANDS of BALLYMOLALA West ron, Esq except the WOODLANDS; that Part held by Thomas Mulcaliv; also, that Part held by Thomas White;

December 26, 1810.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JAN. 5.

| second 5 7s. 0d | 1 |
|---|------|
| third5 2* 0d. | |
| Tallow (rendered) about 90s, 0d. | (0 |
| I and [flake] = = = = = Gor nd = GOr od to | 1 |
| (carks tendered) = 00s, 0d = 70s, 0d, Sper Cwis | Ì |
| Burnt Pigs, 47s, 0d, - 44s, 0d, | 1 |
| Mess Pork, 35x 0d 38s 0d. | ŀ |
| Beef, 26s Od, - 12s Od, | ł |
| Oatmest, 17s, 0d, - 18s 0d | 1 |
| Flour, Grat Quality, : od d.) | |
| - second, 52 od - 56. od per Bag. | [(1 |
| a. a. third, a a a a a = 385, 0d, a 425, 0d, Per Bag. | 10 |
| fourth, 280, 0d, - 34s, 0d } | re |
| Wheat, 37s, 0d, - 10s, 0d | ı |
| Barley, | 4 |
| Osts, (common) = = = = 12s, 6d, = 60s, 6d per Bar- | [te |
| (potatoe) IDs. 6d 00s 3d (rel. | ∮ iı |
| Malt, 35s Od, - 37s Od | ۱., |
| Costs, | N |
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| TOURING, A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | |
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| Mutton fig attended = 6 d 7 d | 1 |
| Morton, South, 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 199 | n |
| | ŀ |
| Pock, | 71 |
| Boner, -, 28d 3 1 | y |
| Whiskey, 7x, Ed. to Sx Od per Gall | t |
| Train Oil, 471, to 491 per l'on. | 6 |
| A | ۱" |

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. 2228 Barrels Wheat,] 3159 _____Oats 2112 ____ Barley 1 0s, 101d.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

AID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, RELA-TIVE TO THE ISSUE OF PUBLIC MONRY.

No. 1 .- This is a copy of a Warrant of the ords Commiffioners of his Majett? is Treatury, diected to the Auditor of the Exchequer, dated 34th Occember last, for issuing 500,000 to the Navy. No. 2 .- A Treefury Warrant, dated 31ft De- by Lord Coke, Int. 106. ember, 1810, for illaing 500,001, to the Army.

Copy .- No 3 .- Lord Grenville, Auditor of the Exchequer, writing all and every the tallies and counter tallies on the subject of issuing Money from the Exchequer, for the service of the Army and Navy, under the Warrants of the Lords of the Freshity

Sir-Mr. Fisher has this moment brought to me two warrants from the Lords Commissioners of his Majefty's Tresfury, under vesterday's date, by which I am required, in confideration of the circumflances therein stated, to draw an order for the iffue of 500,000l, to the Bank, on account of the Paymaller General of the Forces, and also a like fum on account of the Treasurer of the Navy, for which iffuer no authority under his Mejefty's Great Seal, TR. PARKER, BORRACK MARTER Willreceive Written or Privy Seal, or Sign Manuel, has as yet been pre-Proposals from any Person inclined to keep the fented, according to the accustomed mode and course of the Exchequer in that behalf.

I have been, up to this moment, totally unapprifed of any intention on the part of their Lordships, to transmit to me any such warrants, but had on the contrary every reason to believe, from what you stated to Mr. Fisher, that the Officers of the Ex. chequer were to be called upon to act on this occa-11. Fintere-Scient, to No. 20, Dame-Street, (exactly apposite | fion, under the authority of bis Majerty's Privy Euroce Street,) and has now ready for the Inspection of his Seal, which however irregularly it might have been obtained, would have been, in my judgment, imperative on them.

It now becomes necessary for me, to consider the nature and extent of the duties which this new and unexpected course of proceeding imposes upon me; and I must for that purpose request that you will do me the bonour to inform me, within what time it will be necessary, for avoiding those inconveniencies to the public fervice, which are specified in the warrants of their Lordships, that such orders as are before mentioned, should be drawn and transmitted to their Lordflips.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble fervant,

(Signed) on v -No. 4 -Mr. Perceval to Lord Grenville, stating

the period when an issue should be made from the Exchequer, in pursuance of the Treasury warrant.

Downing Street, Jan. 1, 1811, a quarte My Lord-I have had the honour of receiving

our Lordfhip's letter of this day's date, deliring to know within what time it will be necessary for avoiding those inconveniencies to the public fervice, which are specified in the warrants to which your Lordthip's letter relates, that the order for iffuing the money under fuch warrants should be transmitted to their Lordships; and I have to affure your Lord This that, according to the usual course of supplying acts, fimilar to the 52 G. g. c. \$15, have been an discretion on this question. The exigencies of the the weekly iffues. both to the navy and army, it would be necessary that sums should be iffued to both fervices beyond the amount of the existing credits at the exchequer, either to-morrow or the next day at farthest : but although such is the usual practice, which I regret the necessity of departing from, yet by the law on this occasion for the exercise of which observance of the accustomed forms of the Excheif the orders could be for furnished so to admit of an actual iffue being made upon them by Monday next, I do not apprehend any ferious inconvenience to the public from fuch a fhort delay.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble fervant,

(Signed) S. PERC The Lord Grenville.

(Copy.)-Nov. 5 -Lord Grenville Auditor of the Exchefrom the Exchequer under Treasury Warrants, and requesting the same sought be transmitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General

My Lords-I have been informed by a letter of this date, from the Right Honourable the Chancelfor of the Exchequer, that it is defigable the orders required by your lordships' warrants of yetterday's date. should be transmitted to your Lordships either to-morrow or next day at fartheft, and that ferious inconvenience is apprehended to the public fervice, unless the actual issue can be made upon them by Monday next. Under this preffure, I have thought it my indif-

pensible duty to lole no time in drawing up such a of the mischief to the public service, which would porary incapacity of his Majesty for the discharge flatement of the case as my general knowledge of arise, if any delay would take place in the iffues of of his high functious. If it be proper for me, in the Subject enables me to do on the Sudden. If there fhould appear to your lordfhips any deficiency or eraror in this flatement, I beg leave to request that fary that those warrants should be forthwith complied of it from that of the accompanying resolution, by the same should be supplied by your Lordship's officers; and I cannot doubt that your Lordships will then, in compliance with this my humble request, direct that the cafe should be immediately submitted, by your Lordship's orders, to the Attorney and Solicitor general, in order that I may have the fanction of their legal advice and authority in a matter of fuch novel and unprecedented difficulty.

I have the honour to be, my Lords, with great

(Signed) GRENVILLE, Auditor. (Copy.)-No. 6. Case for the opinion of his Majesty's At-

torney and Solicitor General-Jan, J. 1811. The Auditor of the Exchequer is appointed by conflication from the Lords Commissioners of his Majetty's Treasury; his office is generally described

His appointment thates his duty to be, that of my official duty on this occasion.

of all whatfoever the bills to be made hereafter at made the involuntary cause of any, even the shortest the Exchequer of our Lord the King, on all and | delay, in an iffue of his Majefty's treasure, flated to every the payments and affiguees to be there made; me from such high authority as that of your Lord. and of doing and exercifing all other things to that | thips, to be important to the public forvice. If I office belonging.

He has no general influctions accompanying his is required from me by the warrants which I have appointment.

Privy Seal and Sign Manual, and of the usual war- both of a positive statute, and also of the effectial rant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury | principles of our monarchical and parliamentary comto the Auditor, for drawing orders for the iffue of fittution. money, according to the accustomed course of the | The Ad passed in the 8th and oth of King Wila

course of the Exchequer in that behalf.

ther the aforefaid Warrant of the Lords Commission rative on him, and therefore a legal fanction for his what differetion is left to him on this occasion, for Court of Law, or to the two Houles of Parliament :

ments to which we are referred, and the general thereby the fecurity of the public treasure. practice which we understand to have prevailed in | But I beg leave humbly to submit to your Lordthe Exchequer, as well before as fince appropriation | faip, that the law has in truth invelted me with no qually passed, we do not think that the warrant of | public fervice, which your Lordshipe have condesthe Lords Commissioners of the Treasury is in law a | cended to detail to me in these your warrants, are fuslicient authority imperative upon the Auditor, nor | matters of State, of which, as Auditor of the Exconfequently a legal fanction for his proceeding to chequer, I have no knowledge, and can take no obey the same, nor that any discretion is left to him | cognizence; my official duty is strictly limited to an he will not be responsible.

V. GIBBB. (Signed) THOS. PLUMER.

Lincoln's Inn. Jan. 9, 1311. (Copy.) -No. 7 -Mr. Harrison to Lord Grenville.

the receipt of your Lardship's letter of yesterday, his letter refers. requelling that the cale, therein transmitted, should | Perhaps, however, on an occasion of such birth Majefly's Treasury is, in law, a sufficient authority is to be apprehended to the public service. imperative upon the Auditor, nor confequently a fegal fanction for his proceeding to obey the fame.

My Lorde directed me to add, that their fense your Lordship's most obedient, and humble servant, (Signed) Gao. HARRISON.

Copy)-No. 8 .- Lord Grenville, stating his reasons for not complying with the directions of the Tressury Warrant.

Exchequer, Jan. 3, 1811. 55 min. P.M. day evening, a letter from Mr. Harrison, transmitrespect, your Lordship's most obedient humble ting to me the opinion of his Majesty's Attorney Sition, it does, Atrust, afford on the other hand, the and Solicitor General, on the flatement which I took the liberty of submitting to your Lordships for the | seile from my adherence to this my public duty, I purpole of being laid before them; and I beg leave | should think mytelf doubly criminal, if, while the to express the due sense which I entertain of your | two Houses are actually proceeding in the execution Lordships ready compliance with my request.

> Having fully confidered that opinion, I lofe no time in humbly apprifing your Lordships, of the fi- nal defect of the King's authority shall be supplied, nal judgment which I have formed as to the line of | in fo important a branch as that of the iffue of his

> It is matter of the deepeft concern to me, could be latished of the propriety of my doing what had the honour to receive from your lordships, there Special provisions relative to his office and duties is no personal responsibility which I would not reaare contained in the 8th and 0th W. g. c. 28, par- dily incor for the public interests ; but I cannot ticularly in fections 6, 8, and 10, to which your perfuse myfelf that I could bey thefe warrants attention is defired, as well as to the general tenor | without a breach of my official duty in that point of the feveral flatures for the regulation of the Ex- which is above all others pseuliarly obligatory on chequer, and also to the flatute G. 3, c. 215. s. 6. the person placed in the fituation of Andliar of the Copies of the feveral forms of the warrants under | Exchequer; nor without a high and criminal violation

> Exchequer, are transmitted berewith. And Mr. liam the third, cap. 28. entitled, " An Act for Fisher, the Auditor's Chief Clerk, an officer of the better observation of the course anciently used long experience in the Exchequer, will attend you, in the receipt of Exchequer," prohibits the iffuo for the purpole of supplying any explanation of these of the King's treasure, except in the pursuance of instruments, or any other information which you the Special provisions of an act of parliament, or under the authority of warrants under his maiefty's A copy is herewith inclosed of two warrants from Great Seal or Privy Seal only entered in the office the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated of the Auditor, who is thereupon to draw the pra-December 4, 1810 ; and requiring the Auditor, ceffary orders .- In the present instance all these avunder the circumstances therein described, to draw thorities are wanting : and it is supposed that orders for the iffue of one million of the King's trea- 1,000,000l. fterling of his majesty's creasure shall fure, for the iffue of which no authority under his be iffued on the fole ground of a warrant figned by Majesty's Great Seal, Privy Seal, or Sign Manuel, your lordsbips. Every step taken towards fuch an has been prefented, according to the accustomed liffue by any officer of the Exchequer, but more efpecially by the Auditor, would be in open violation Your opinion is requested, by the Auditor, whe- both of that Statute, and of the accustomed course of the Exchequer; for fuch an act your Lordfipe! oners of the Treatury is a fufficient authority impe- | warrants cannot, as I' now learn from the highest authority, afford me any legal fanction. I must I proceeding to obey the same; or whether any, and am told, set on my own discretion, for the exercise of which I must alone be responsible. The responthe exercise of which he may be responsible in any sibility if it legally attaches upon me, I certainly cannot transfer to any other persons, and least of all They having refolved that it is their right and duty | to your lordfhips, whatever willingness you have esto provide the means of supplying the desect of the pressed to take it upon yourselves. My attempting personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising to do so, would itself be criminal stending to confrom his Majefty's indisposition, and in such a man- found the official relations in which I have the honer as the exigency of the cale may appear to them | nour to frand towards your lordfhips, and to annul those checks which the law has eltablished to enforce Having confidered the several statutes and docu- the faithful discharge of our respective duties, and

quer, and of the laws which have from time to time been passed for its regulation. To these I am bound to adhere; and it is on the fullest confideration which this pressure of time has permitted me, to give to them, that I am compelled to declare, but with My Lond-I am commanded by the Lords Com- all due respect to your Lordships, a compliance with

be immediately submitted to the Attorney and Soli- and urgent public interest, it may not be improper citor General, in order that you may have the fanc- for me, before I close this letter, further to submit tion of their legal advice and authority in a matter to your Lordhips my view of the mode in which all of fuch novel and unprecedented difficulty and to difficulties on this inhiect may be removed, in fo far acquaint your Lordship that they lost no time in at least as any agency of mine may be required for complying with your request. And I am now com- the purpose of those issues; a mode which I am manded to transmit to you a copy of the opinion, happy to think may still be reforted to, even within which they have just received from the Attorney and the period which the Right Honourable the Chancel-Solicitor General, flating, that they do not think | lor of the Exchequer did me the honour to point out that the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of his to me, as that within which no serious inconvenience

Your Lordships have recited in your warrants the resolution by which the two Houses of Parliament have declared the melancholy fact of the temthe monies required by their warrants of the grift | my official character, in any manner whatever to ach December, appears to render it indiffenfably necef- on this declaration. I cannot feparate my knowledge your Lordhips will have the goodness to direct that | with ;-and that they are consequently ready to take | which the Lords and Commons did at the same time upon themselves the responsibility of any act which | declare, that it was their right and duty " to promay be effential for that purpole. I am, my Lord, vide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, ariling from his Mejefty's faid indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the cafe may appear to them to require."

To this resolution all the subjects of this realm owe submiffion and obedience, and while it presents My Lords - I had the honour to receive yester- on one hand, in my judgment, a fresh and insuperable obstaclee to my obeying your Lordships requimeans of obvisting any inconvenience that might of fuch their right and duty, I were to take upon myself to decide for them in what manner the perforoyal treasure: much more if I were to arrogate to HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, SANT'ARY T.

'On the order of the day being read, M. Partuvar faid he had laft nigfie frored the embar affment which might occur on the event of his Majetty's recovery, in the extreme pain his Majetty's mind must feel to find that the House bad fo far departed from the principle of 1789. The House, he trusted, would consider it an essential duty to provide that nothing done by Parliament might have the off & of recording or countersting his recovery sthat fuch changes might possibly take place in the Houlehold arrangements as might produce fuch an effect as the return of the diforder with which he is at present afficited, the House could ealily imagine, and would feel it their duty to guard nound. The whole confideration, therefore, to be confidered this night was, whether or not, if the re-est-blishment of the Household-might be attended with such important effects, they were without evident necessity to run the risk of any sheration in that respect. It was his intention that if it might please Providence to reflore his Majefty's health within the period to which these limitations would reach, no danger of any ludden relapte flouid be the confequence of the Resolutions which the House might adopt. No person urged the necessity of a very large household establishment for the Prince, and, us faras the appointment of a Master of the House, and those few other Officers which might be confidered necessary for the additional splendour and wignity of his Royal Highness's rank as Regent, the expence, in his estimation, would be short of 15,0001. wyear. The quellion of economy, therefore, he confidered very confined in itself, and the whole expenditure of the new eftablifment a mere folitary confideration, unconnected with the principle of the Resolution proposed to the House. It had been argued than from the arrangement now recommended, some serious reconvenience might follow; that fuch power placed in the hands of the Queen's Ma-Selly was rable to abule, and to abule of a nature to have by p flibility a very ferious influence on the air. thorny and government of the Regent; but this, 11. Right Honourable Gentleman contended, was, as will from the personal character of her Majefty. no from other circumilances, hardly to be impushed. But any change by which many inferior officers of the Court, all of whom hold their places under the tespedire Grent Officers of the Household, by which many might be deprived of their principal and only dependence, would be felt as a very ferious Inconvenience, and perticularly if the very limited time be taken in confideration, that thefe reffrictions are to remain in full force. To this alteration he would therefore oppose his utmost endervours, and he hoped the House of Commons would, from a constitutional view of the subject, from a defire of preventing the mischief, which might result from it, oppore any attempt of an alteration of his majefty's domestic establishment. The privilege of conferring the prerage was, in a conftitutional view, greater than that under confideration; but, with respect to the effect on the mind of the king, he thought it fell far short of that which they were about to take into their confideration. This was the view which he was forced to take of the subject, and which he thought it his duty to lay before the house. The

London Journal from which we copied it. Earl Gowan moved, that all the words in the Re-Tolution, after " the Queen's Most Excellent Ma jefry," be left out ; and that there should be subfitured words to the following effice:-

fifth resolution was then read, as given in our lait,

er That, for a time to be limited, her Mielty hall retain fuch portion of his Msjefty's Household as may be deemed necessary for the support of his us ! The people of England were not weary of the Majofty's Royal dignity."

Mr. HERRY MARTEN expressed strong objecti-

ons to the Refolution. Mr. G. JOHNSTONEWAS al uplacion that no dimi-

nution of the Regal powers the uld be admitted, be- Whitbread, the House dividedcanfe they were entrufted to the Sovereign for the good of his people.

Lor Militon was of opinion that it was derogatom to the Prince of Wales to have the refiniction urged which was intended to be imposed by this o'clock to this day. Refolation

Mr. Stephen supported the original motion. Sir S. Rominer thought it a most extraordinary circumstance that the Regent should be reflucted in the wagewhich the Relolution held out. That he should fate the power to make peace and war, fend out aimies and navies, appoint Commanders, and limit or extend their powers as he should think fit, and yet be incapable of appointing a Page of the

ported the Amendment. Mr. WILBERTORCE defended the fifth Refoluti on, and argued in favour of all the restrictions.

Black Stairs or a Lordof the Bedchamber. He sup-

Mr. ADAM apposed the Resultaion. Lord DYSART Supported the restrictions. Mr. CARRING supported the amendment. Mr. WHITBERADARGUED in Support of the amend-

Lord CASTLERBAGH thought it unconfeitutional to invell her Mejelly with the power of controlling the whole of the King's Household .- The House

divided. For the Amendment . . . 926 Majority for the Amendment , _____13 Adjourned at Twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.

up the Report of the Committee of the whole House, inland navigation with the Belvic, have appeared to field a chemiar to the feveral custom house agents in which last night fat to take into consideration the me to be the first and most important.

State of the Nation.

that it be read a third time, Heir Apparent as Regent, with unlimited and un- will ceft the right of my frontiers upon the Bahic. restricted powers? Was it feared that he would ing the prerogatives of the Crown. At this moment | as well as to the cires of England. the country was fuffering from a want of an Exe cutive Government. At this moment there was a mode in which the ministers were now proceeding, it they endangering national honour and fecurity, by the most trifling regulations. They were making regulations which could be of no use to the King, but which must be extremely embairassing to the Re. gent, on whom was to be placed a great and labo. rious responsibility. Feeling therefore as he did, he fhould move as an amendment that the words a fabea to such limitations, restrictions, &c. &c. should

be left out in the refolutions. Sir T. Tunton defied uny man to prove an in-Stance of Parliament having ever placed any part of the Kingly authority in abeyance. The house, therefore, had no right to do fo now.

Lord F. Ossenns objected to the refolutions. Mr. Young declared himself decidedly in favour f the precedent of 1788.

Mr. C. WYNNE supported the amendment. M. Secretary RYDER observed, in no instance which he had been able to discover in our history had the Royal power been delegated to a Regent with.

out some restrictions.

Mr. GRATTAN faid, in all former cafes of Regency the Royal authority had existed somewhere : in no infrance had it been suspended, as proposed on the present occasion. If it had not existed in the hands of a Regent, it had in a council; and it was for the Right Hon. Gent. and his friends to prove that thele were times in which the energies of the Crown might fafely be suspended ; it was urg. d. however, that the suspension would not be for long; how could Gentlemen tell to what length it would extend? they fav one year; would our enemies fulpend their operations one year? Would France reft a year ? Would America wait a year ? if our enemies would not suspend their operations, neither in his opinion ought the energies of the Crown to be decreased by depriving it of its prerogatives. He entreated Gentlemen to confider it with for a year; in which perhaps we might be called upon to fight for England itself. He entreated the House not to be trying experiments now, to prove what extent of prerogative was fufficient for carrying on the Executive Government in times like

The MASTER of the Rolls argued in favour of the reffrictions, and faid lie should support the refo-

the prefent; and concluded by supporting the

but erroneously mentioned as the fourth, by the Mr. SHERIDAN supported the amendment, and concluded by observing, that they ought not to remain an hour longer in their petilous fituation .-What were the arguments adduced by our arch encmy, the emperor of France, against us ? -they were, that our monarchy was enterbled. This was the milerable of mileries; and thus it was that the Devil quoted Scripture, with a vengrance against roundes are to be fent to Cadiz. House of Bruntwick. We were fill flruggling, as we had flonggled, for the noblest possible condition

> of fociety. After some remake from Mr. Pontonby and Mr.

For the Amendment 217

The House they adjourned at half past three

HOUSE OF LORDS-WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

The House met at about four o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor having taken his place on the Woollack, the Earl of Dartmouth, after the ufual introductory onths, took his feat ; after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.

FRENCH PAPERS

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

DITTING OF THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1810. The fitting commenced at three in the afternoon ; he Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire prefided. The Prince Arch Chancellor read the following Message:

MESSAGE OF HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL HA) ESTY. cumstances which occasion the junction of Holland | rights to be respected by the English. with the Empire.

Universet. New securities becoming necessary to and declared that, in consequence, all the reltric. ed, the subjects of England, traveling either for

per, the function of the mouths of the Scholb, of Tions impoid by the set of May the Mould and The Meufe, the Rhine, the Ems, the Weler, and | with respect to Praces and her dependence of the On the motion that Mr. Irusaistorou dobring the Elbe, with the empire, the effaultiment of an , department of the treatury on the lame day, all the

first and second time, and on the question being put years, and will connect the Seine with the Battie. "Those Princes will be indemnified who may find themselves circumscribed by this great measure, I merchandise proceeding from the the foil, industries What danger could be apprehended from vefting the which is become abfolutely necessary, and which and commerce of England, if at the above date the

Before I came to this determination, I appri. impair the Royal prerogatives, if entinited with an fed England of it. She was acquainted that the unlimited and unreftricted command over them? - only means for preferving the independence of Hit. treasury department. Such a fear could not be entertained for a moment; land was to retract her Orders in Council of 1806 for from the circumstance of the Regent's being the ; and 1807, or to return at least to pecific sentiments. Heir Apparent, he could not be benefited by impair- But this Power was deaf to the voice of her interests

" I was in hopes of being able to cliablish a car. tel for the exchange of prisoners of war between great question, on which a peace or a war with France and England, and to avail myself in confe. America depended; and according to the dilatory quence of the residence of two Commissioners at Paris and London, to bring about an approximation would not be possible to settle the dispute with between the two countries. I have been disappointthat country in the limited time. Thus were ed in my expectations. I could find nothing in the mode in which the English Government negociated but eraft and deceit.

at The junction of the Value is an effect long inended of the immense works which I have hed performed in the Alps within the last ten years. At the time of my Act of Meditation, I separated the Valais from the Helvetic League, forefeeing then a measure of such advantage to France and Italy.

"So long as the war continues with England, the French people mult not lay down their arms. 41 My finances are in the most flourishing state. I can meet all the expences which this immente empire requires, without calling upon my people for fresh facrifices.

" NAPOLEON." (Signed) By order of the emperor, H. B. Duke of Bassano." Palace of the Thuillings, December 10, 1810,"

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2. " Windsor Costie, January 2.

ec His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as during the laft two days." (Signed as usual.)

We regret to flate that the French Newspapers entain a confirmation of the late difaftre us intelligence from the Ille of France, with the additional circumstance that the small Island of Pale, which it will be recollected was taken possession of by our tenmen, had furrendered, and that the Iphigenia frigate had fallen into the hands of the enemy. A fquadron of fix French frigates had put to fea from he Mauritius, fully equipped for a cruize in the Inhan Seas. Their names are the Altres, Manche, Minerva, Bollona, Iphigenia, and Noreid.

The following letter reached unthis morning to " GIBRALTAR, DEC. 10. at No intennce of any new cale of the fever has

occurred fince the 4th. a The French are full belieging the Cafele of Maibella.

" Drc. 12. - The garrifon continues perfectly

Captain Boyd and child, of the 1 h Veteran Pariation The orfant child of Lieutenaut Colonel Molle, 9th boo The Lady and child of Capiain Foley, 9th foot The wife of Lieutenant Nicoils, Agent for Prisoners of

The wife of Ass stant Surgeon Martin. The wife of Engled Powell, 7th Veteran Battalion, The wife of Major Brown, 4th dino.

prefent; a regiment embarked last we k to join ever closed against her. lord Wellington, and all the 9 and 12 pound car-

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

C i ndsor Castle, January S. 44 His majefty has not declined from the frate in which he has been during the last four days." (Signed as usual)

Our readers will fee that the ministers were once nore in a minority last night. The restrictions and limitations on the Prince as Regent will of course fall to the ground.

PARIS, DECEMBER 25.

State, Prefident of the Council of Prize ::

" Parit, December 25, 1810. 44 Mr. President-In conformity to the orders of his majefty the emperor and king, the minister for foreign affairs on the 5th of August, addressed a of America, containing the following paffager:-

at I am anthorised to declare to you, fir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and later, the great interests of nations, of justice, and that, from the 1st of November, they will cease to of humanity, will prevail over passion and hatred,be in force ; it being understood that in consequence | But the experience of 60 years has shewn us that of this declaration, the English shall-revoke their peace with England can only afford to commerce a orders in council, and renounce the new principles | deceitful fecuenty. In 1756, in February, 1793, of blockade which they have attempted to establish; in 18c1, in the inflance of Spain, as in May 1803, « Senators-I have ordered my Minifler for Fo- or that the United States, conformably to the act | the period of the rupture of the treaty of Amiens,

"In confequence of the communication of this were taken by surptile; commerce was plundered, et The orders published by the British Council in note, the president of the United States, on the 24 peaceable citizens were deprived of their liberty, and 1806 and 1807 have rent in pieces the public law of November, published a proclamation, announce the ports of England were filled with these difgraceof Europe. A new order of things governs the ling the revocation of the B-rlin and Milan decrees; Interophies. Should these examples be ever renew-

is There ordered the plan of a Canal to be pre- well-le into the ports and waters of the United The report was brought up, which was read a pared, which will be executed in the course of five States; and directing them, from the about hely end relative to English ships of every kind, and act militating against the neutrality of the Vorted States, fhould not have been muonifeed by the

> ... In confequence of this engagement on the part of the government of the United States to caula its rights to m respected, his majesty orders, that all causes pending in the council of prizes, on acc. count of cuptures of American vellels, made from the date of November 1st. and thole which shall be theresfier made, shall not be judged according to the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees; but that they shall remain in sequestration; the vesseld taken or derained before being alone under fignels tration, and the rights of their proprietors being referred till the 2d of February next, the epoch when the United States, having reached the term of their engagement to cause their rights to be reaspected, the faid prizes would be declared null be the council, and the American velicle, along with their cargoes, reftored to their proprietors.

(Signed) " The Duke of Massa." EXPOSITION OF THE STATE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

After referring to the five Coulitions against Finner, the expose proceeds as follows to

"The British Orders in Council had overthrown the laws of the commerce of the world; Englands whole whole existence is attached to commerces had thus thrown diforder into the commerce of other dations. She had contemned all its privileges. The decrees of Berlin and Milan, had repelled thele monflrous novelties. Holland found that her polition was a difficult one; her government had not an ection fofficiently energetic; her custom houles afforded too little focurity to permit that centre of continental commerce to remain much longer infulated from France. Your majefty, for the interests of your people, and to fecure the execution of the fritten which you had opposed to the tyrannical act of England, faw yourfelf compelled to change the fite of Holland. Your majefty, neverthelels, conflant in your fyftem, and in your defire of peace, gave England to understand that she could of preferre the independence of Holland, but by recalling her orders in council, or adopting pacific views. The miniflers of a commercialfustion treatof with levity overtures to greatly interesting to its commerce. They replied, that England had no power ver the fate of Holland. In the illusions of their pride, they misconcrived the motives of that measure; they pretended to see in it an acknowledgment of the efficacy of their orders in councils. and Il lland was united. Since they would have it for fire, I think it uleful at this moment.

and I propose to your majesty to confoliate that union by a Secator Confulta. w The apprexation of the Hanfeatic Towns, of Lauriburg, and of the whole coalt from the Elbe to the Ems, is commanded by circumstances. That territory is already under the dominion of your ma-

The imme fe warehoufes of Heligoland would always threaten to soundate the Costinent, if a fingle point remained open to an English trade upon the coasts of the North Sea; and if the mouths of " Nov. 29 .- There is not much news here at the Jade, the Weler, and the Elbe, were not for

The British Orders in Council have totally destroyed the privileges of neutral navigation; your Mujelty can no longer supply your arlenals, and have a fure channel for your commerce with the North, but by means of internal navigation. The repairing and enlarging of the Canal between Hamburgh and Lubeck, and the constructing of a new Canal, which will unite the Elbe to the Weser, and the Weser to the Ems, which will only require four or five years' labour, and an expenditure of fifteen or twenty millions, in a country, the foil of which offers no physical obflacies, will open to the Frencis merchants a cheap, easy, and take conte. Your empire can always trade with the Baltic, convey to Copy of a letter from his excellency the grand the North the produce of her foil and her manufacjudge, Minister of Justice, to M. the countellur of tures, and draw from thence the articles necessary

for your Majetly's navy. "The flags of Hamburgh, of Bremen, and of Lubeck, which at present wander on the seas, denationalized by the Bouth Orders in Council, with there the fate of the French flag, and join with it, note to the Pleupotentiary of the United States for the interest of the common cause, and in ceestablishing the liberty of the fear.

"Peace will take place at last ; for fooner or reign Affairs to communicate to you the feveral cir- which you have just communicated, shall cause their. England commenced hostilities before she declared war. Viffels which navigated in the faith of peace

in this liftem. The refult will be to place England a fuch a dilagreeable figuation, that the will be comselled at length to acknowledge that the cannot riolate the laws of neutrals on the fea, and claim will long excite her fpite and jealoufy, is owing to resty of Amiene, put an end to the negociation at Paris, rejected the propositions from Tillit and Erwith, dildained the overtures made before the an. exition of Holland. have given the last blow to er trade and her power, and conducted your em pire to the fulfilment of its high defrinies. er Champagny, duke of Cadore.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1810.

azlaterford Chronicle.

TUENDAY, JANUARY 8.

To give a full and unciscumscribed account of the intelligence, Foreign and Domeffic, which a refent offers itself to public consideration, is beyond of the English Metropolis Ciemfelves labour under the oppreffire load, and frequently folicit indulgence or abridgements and postponements, fensible, that heie limits are madequate to the complete represenanon of a fingle debate in either Houl & of feataneut, not to mention the multitude of other series es which it is incumbent on them not the neglect. amidft the ton mails variety of contending and tracting claimants, to make that felection which most darctul and anxious forming may recomad, and whole comprehensive chancer shall eminfient but not an interesting value.

One last publication contained a tolerality amole rceval's Revency-restrictions 2 but we have felt our daty again to recur to the fubi-ct, for the surpose of presenting our readers with one of the their O ders till the commerce of neutral nations | Even if Monthers had succeeded in establishing a reoft able speeches ever delivered in Pathament, shall be resurred to the condition to which it frood stricted Regency, the Prince would have called other nely that of Mr. Cauning, inferted at full length en to expanded and direilified in argument and it-Meation, to overloaded with historical facts hower wrelevant, and for charged with endlefarepetieath every opposing argument with respect be- calverns. sufe the functionity of realon ever diffains to emby the infulting language of contempt, and which I

canded as conference of its justice, and as immorea- compliance, on the part of Borain before the 2d of brightness, are we to look for the testimonies of comethe grounds it has affumed. With respect | February, with the system they have mutually adopt- | their glory during the abeyance of the throne? Is Great Britain it Supports in their fullest force | ed will facily them. fe unprom long views which we flated in a recent | We know not how others, more capable of judge | bring within their own grafp that portion of power subjection, and while validity the whole course of ing on these matters than we are, will view them; which would have exceeded all they were inclined

of the finaking the people of Loudon forget the fubject of their inquities. The revocation of the Should the prefent Ministers be enabled to remain clice of the way, will gratify them with the fight | Berlin and Milan Decrees by the French Emperor in power, there cannot be the flightest foundation price or the way and kind of the law of nations, is admitted by Mr. Maddison in the very fullest lease, for hope-grand it may be questioned, whether the prizes taken to continue or the mere to them them to whill they are expressly flated by him to be the poly obstructions they have thrown in the way of conciliwill also have it in their power to me it. | known Edich of this Belligerent to which theset of stion be not to great, as to be nearly informountable. once. And and the plunder on anullment of the obnuxious Decrees, and the event only to our Orders in Conneil, but also to our system earned a solid and unanswerable claim. be less, the confilcation of English merchandize was announced to America by an official Proclamate tem of blockade, and the difficulty which a new Ad. on the Common of the my duty to acquaint your Majesty, that France seem persectly satisfied with the conduct of America before the second of next month. Still, mation. The Dublin Correspondent of last Saturrou can have henceforth no hope to bring back your each other. Let us now fee how the cafe flands however, we would look forward to the falutary and day, on the authority of private accounts from on can nave moderate ideas than by perfereting with respect to Britain. From Britain, as Mr. Mad- peaceable fruits of wifer measures and puter patriot- Windsor, states that the symptoms were becoming dison flates, no communication on the subject of the ism, than what have governed Britain during the last daily more alarming, that the combination of mental A& of Congress had been received; and yet that four years.

Act was forwarded to the British Ministerin the same | Our Publications of last week prepared our readofficial and diplomatic manner as it was transmitted ers for a Minuterial defeat. That defeat has occurtheir protection on the Continent; that the fole to France. B naparte has been accused of excel- red in two complete and successive trials of strength. anxiety. ource of her misfortunes is in her orders in council, five pride and infolence to other nations; let the The first mas on Mr. Perceval's fifth Resolution, onice of the increase of the power of France, which | Ministers of England fland forth, and disclaim the relative to the management of the King's household, compatition which, in the prefent inflance, will force which was rej-cted by a majority of 13. As there tary discussions which terminated in the double dewill tong exercise the spine and parties of feat of Ministers. Short, however, as our report time, however; they did make a communication to the fecond defeat, we shall here clearly state its na- is, it is sufficient to preserve the chain of proceedings, the American Plenipotentiary in London, not in feed | ture, together with the consequences by which it | and we shall hereafter select such of the speeches as with respect to the Act of Cangres, for on that head seems almost certain that it will be followed. The have the greatest interest and novelty: To give the they appear to have maintained a conflant bleuce, whole of the Resolutions were twice read. It will whole of them, is impracticable, as they almost ex. but on the fully of the revocation by the French be recollected, that the first of them proposed to clusterly occupy the London Journals of two succeed-Government. Their answer on that occasion will invest the Regency in the Prince of Wales, said as debates of at least equal importance be found, if carefully examined, to amount to a fixed to inch limitations and restrictions as foodld be pro- may be expected to make their appearance. One purpole to maintain the exercise of the Orders in wided. To this Lord Porchetter, on the second Mail due. Council. Their system, they said, would be reading of it, moved an amendment, that the claule li quished as from as the repeal of the French De, we have just stated should be wholly omitted. That crees should have actually taken effect. Before this lamendment, after a long and animated discussion, gesses of Cloumel, assembled in Council, presented declaration, they had called only theoretically for was carried by a majority of three, the numbers the Rev. Daviel Henry Wall, youngest son of James that repeal, and had a formly amounced their in thanding thus; for Mindlers 214, against them William Wall, of Cooleanuck, Esq. to the valuetention of following the example of France, with all 217, conflitting a Houle of 431 Members, ex- ble Rectory of St. Mary's, vacant by the death of even histing at Hipulation as to future events; but chilive of the Speaker and Tellers. The confethe Rev. Thomas May.

The Yeomanny are to exercise foundays in the he compass of even a daily Journal. The Papers of France before they advance one flep in the prografe of reconcibation with America. France might functions of Royalty, untimited and nurelleasined. - days in the month, after that period. have been filent and fufpicious, and jullified hertelt | The Refolution, thus thepod, will be fent to the In both on grounds equally throng and equally applie | Lords for their concurrence, after which the necelcable. Nor is it only to perceive, what greatings, fury Bill will be brought in. By this mode of prory could have enfined to Britain, if her Ministers | ceeding, instead of that by various refointions, every had actually repealed their Orders, and thus put the jone of which would have produced protracted and recacity of the French Emperor to a declive tell .- | pernicious discussions, the process will be materially Que only alternative, therefore, that remains for us | Flawever apprehendive they may have been of his | thoutened, and the Manarchicel part of the Conflifuperior talents, or treachery, if they will have it fo, turion speeddy reflored to its full and vigorous exerthey might at leaft have been certain, that the Bri. cife, a mea use which the prefent posture of affairs with Navy would from have redeemed the plory of demands with an imperative and irrefitible voice.

their country, and let aggression at deliance. B - It was evidently the object of Ministers to have ace, if not always in detail, at least always in fub- files, it America was furfice with the conduct of reduced the power of the Regent to little more than an store, the whole of those momentous events that are France, the Ministers of Birain, so far as the fore empty name, and to have carried with them to the w paffing on the Theatre of the civil fed World, mer country was concerned, had no right to in. Oppolition Benches the whole refluence of the chout overlooking fuch midde incidents as have a terpole difficulties and obstructions. But Bri- Crown. Had this project succeeded, it would have tain, or rather her Miniffers, for on this as created af with Ettate, and might have ultimately fub. on every other principle of found-policy, vertafthem har hystlest It went her wasto the whole ount of the hoft debate in the Commons on Mr. there is an eternal wall of separation between | Empire a source of the Sighest congratulation, and the two, have gone beyon I what we have finted .- of the most animating hope amidst the gloom and Tipperary .- At New post Home, aged 72, Sir N. O'Donel, They declared their determination, not to revoke terror of the times.

previous to the promulgation of the French Decrees. Adviters to his Councils. This the Courier itself our last page, and fent forth, if we are not mida- Without entering into the question of, who first vio- has at list admitted; but it has coupled the admit-, under the corrections of his own hand. The lived that neutral commerce? - a point on which from with affertious which are totally unlikely to cultions up in the lyttem purfued by ministers have | France and the present Ministers of Britain frem to meet the concurrence of the public mind, and which be attire concileable variance, we shall only observe, cannot be passed over without animadversion. This ON WYDNIEDAY EVENING, January 9, 1811, will be that this principle would put an end to every prof- Journal, under the date of the ad, has the following pect of nonty with the United States and Britain, paffages; . " Ministers adopted the precedent of en, that the most industrious and patient inquirer | B maparte has secured America by a repeal which 1788, which received the approbation of Parliament all have found himself in an inextricable laby- I gave her full satisfaction; he will never accede to the Country, and the King. Let a different course mish of perplexity and indecision. Mr. Canning, this plan of England; and, when he renews the ef- be pursued, but don't let them be charged with inhatever may have been the merit of his efforts in ficacy of his Decrees, the American Government terefled and personal motives -don't let it be conaddress, has, with respect to the doctrine of re- livstem adopted by its Legislature with respect to they knew that the Son would not keep the FaiRions, displayed inlents of the most splendid and both Belligerenta. That Buraparte is determined ther's advisers. From the first step taken towards ltivated order, whilst he has given to the nation to resort again to these Decress, unless our Orlers a Regency, the question of remaining in place never large a document which combines in it every thing | be repealed, feen a subtrably evident from his M flage | entered into the contemplation of his Majesty's Miat bears upon the fubject, which advances from to the Confervative Senate, inferted in our columns, officer." The bare flatement of fuch declarations inciple to principle in a rigiller and connected and it is put beyond all queltion by the annual Ex- will excite upon the countenance of the render some groffion, which lay down just premifes and polition of the frate of the French Empire, in thing more than the finite of incredulity, and a litaws from them incontrovertible conclusions, which which the ract is declared in express and unequive- the reflection will enable him fully to appreciate their truth and value. When the Regency was fish talked Here then, we might leave this melancholy and of, the writer we have quoted spoke in plain and ununpromiting topic; but there is ftill fomething fur- equivocal terms of an unreftricted investment of it in rounds the abide with an doquence not inferior ther mit, which is not lefe entitled to public attent the Prince, and maintained the same principle for a that of the best days of antiquity. We are not ; tion. Mr. Maddion states his disappointment, that | very considerable time. All at once, however, he advocates of the political courte which Mr. Cau- the property of American citizens feized by France, changed his tone, conjured up the precedent of 1788 that hisherto 14.13 but we mould better every had not been immediately resported. He speedily, from the grave where it ought to have reposed in nciple of our hearts and every obligation of pub- however, abandons the fubject, and leaves the rea- everlasting oblivion, and founded in the ears of the Premiers. duty, if we forbore the endeavour to do justice to | der to suspect, that America and France were not | whole nation the very doctrines which the proexalted merit on the pretent occasion. We are very far removed from an understanding with respect trons of his idolatery have finer endeavoured fides definous of recommending his speech to the to it. But this point is settled by an official letter to establishe Why was all this? Ministers have entive period of the public, as it will fave tive from the French Minister of Justice to the President loudly boasted of adherence to their Sovereign, but ouble of much varied and less instructive read- of the Council of Prizes, in which the orders of the was there no period, during his affection, when ig. It beselfo rendered it wholly unnecessary for | Emperor are explicit and conclusive. American they were willing to arrange themselves under the even if our columns afforded the space, to re- vessels, captured since the 1st of November, are not Candard of the Prince, had he been willing to acren may farther to the debate of which it formed fo to be judged of by the Beilin and Milan Decrees, cept the guidance of their vaunted talents and wiffut to remain for a time limited in sequestration: dom? Had he told them, that he would keep them all American veffele, taken before the 1st of No- in their places, would the revolutionary measure of reft, to long and to auxiousty looked for, has at last | vember, are to remain in figuestration till the 2d a Bill of Restrictions have ever assonished the Counande its spipearance, and will be found among the of February, the time at which the United States try, and threatened the deflutation of some of those icles of our felection. It is written in a flyte which are to cause their rights to be respected, when the first principles on which the foundations of the comes the dignity of the Hoad of a great p-ople, faid prizes shall be declared null by the Council, and Constitution are laid? Still, we are commanded whose rights it afferts with calm but firm moderati- the American vessels, along with their corgoes, be to believe in their uncorrupted and incorruptible n, and of whose injuries it complains with that re- restored to their proprietors. The conclusion from purity. Where are the evidences of this virtue to timent which is free from the diffusting obulitions all this is, that France and America are in a state be found in the history of their administration? If passion, but which, for that very reason, may be of unqualified amity, and that nothing short of a no page of that history shines with a single spot of

their difinterefsednels proved by their attempt to

value or helicels, whole properties and persons sevents has for a long time concurred in establishing. I but such is the light in which they appear to us: I to conter upon the Regent, and which nout so sectors on a survey, among a property from the Balue has The Address of the Prelident is in exact conformity and our only object has been, to elucidate with plain any time have flaken his councile and readered as to Addition guil, will be answerable for thele to the explanations given by Mr. Gallarin to the funplicity a subject of the most serious magnitude to bortive his designs—which would have given to lum the Advisor give, who is the English government, for the American merchants, in sufar as it touches on the the British Empire, and particularly to Ireland. only the semblance of Royalty, while these reconstructions taminated Patriots, thefe boly Zeaborr, world nasrioted in its lubstance ? Has the Courier, when it indulges to monstrous a strain of eulogy, torgotten, that truth vet exists, and that the various is a dead to discernment and juitice? Well and felie. e halles worth see and committee in gotte and folly.

Congress of last foffice, concerning the commercial Amongst these obstructions we may mention the for- does the nation now know these vens advocates of is over grown and as your property of the Orders in intercourse of the United States, could apply. The ward trave of negociations between France and Ame- corruption; and they may rest affored, that they rece to rough as congruence products and the first time blocks knowledge of this act in France produced the defired rica, the determined enmity they have arowed, not hold that place in its regards to which they have tion of Government. Thus far, then, America and ministration will find as to fending an Ambassador to Bulletins, so far as these documents give any infor-

The fituation of his Majefly will be feen in the and bodily infirmity is faid to have made a must ferious inroad on the Royal Patient" constitution, and to have filled the medical attendants with the utmoit

In our paper of this day, we have been enabled to give only a very brief abstract of those Parliamen-

On Friday laft, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Bur-

WATERFORD PORT-NEWS.

ARRIVED. 4th-I ethend of Obon, M'Pherson, Dumbarton, glass

Gower Packet, Grey SAULED.

4th - None.

On Sunday week, in Counder Street, Dublin, of a tedious ind lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude in Haynes, son of John Haynes, Esq. late of Kenny Court. County of Kildare - His loss is deeply felt among a laine circle of acquaintance, and an afflicted family. - On the Lat instant, John Shirley, Esq. - At Cork, Mrs. Barding, reher of the late Samuel Harding, Eag. -S. H. Hardy, Eag. In the West Indies, Edward Taylor, eig. of the Royal Mayy connection of the late Fdward Taylor, of Noan, can. Co

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

By Permission of Corn. Borron, Efq. Mayor.

presented, (being positively THELASL TIME this Sesson,)

THE EXILE.

Daran, Mr. Kean-Ulric, Mr. Ford-Count Calmar, Mr. Knowles-Welzein, Mr. Stuars-Baron Altradoff, Mr. Sauter-Yermak, Mr. Niblett-Rimski, Mr. Barry-Governor, Mr. Cherry-Serviez, Mr. Woulds-the young "-Sedona, Mrs. Whaley-Catherine, Mrs. Knowles-Pea trowski, Miss Charteris-the Czarins, Mrs. Gunning-

After which will be added, the new and much admired

YOUTH, LOVE, AND FOLLY.

TO BE LET. FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH NEXT, For such Term at may be sgreed on,

THE FARM OF KILLEDANGAN, together with the HOUSE OFFICES, &cc. as lately in the Possession of the Widow M'GRATH and her Son, Mr P. M'GRATH, containg about 87 Acres, within one Mile of the Market Town of Dungaryan. The Tenant can have the Privilege of Tuif and Limestone at Ballymacquage, within half a Mile of the

Proposals to be made to WILLIAM BARRON, of Carricka ron, Esq. who will declare the Tenant when the Valua

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GEN. FREEMAN, DEPUTY BARRACK MASTER GENERAL.

MR. PARKER, BARRACEMASTER will receive Weitten Proposals, from any Person inclined to keep the NECESSARYS of the Permanent Barrack cleansed Monthly Particulars may be known, on Application to Mr PARKER,

Waterford, Jan. 7, 1811.

NOTICE.

FIGURE GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE for the County of Waterford, will be held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Saturday, the 19th Day of January, and at Dungarvan, on Thursday the 24th Day of January Inst. instead of the Days on which the said Sessions were heretofore advertized to have been holden. By Order of EDWARD O'GRADY, Esq.

BAT. DELANDRE, D. C. Peace.