



to the sad and disgraceful alternative of submitting to the dictate of men, whose implacable hostility to public opinion, exemplified in their open contempt of the right of petitioning, is not less notorious than their hostility to himself, or of resorting to the use of that baseful influence, the effects of which we feel in the enormous addition to our burthen in the dissolution of our liberties; in the impunity with which the people have been jilted and abandoned, while it is an object of just and deep abhorrence to us, cannot be otherwise to the noble and exalted mind of his Royal Highness.

That, anxious as we must at all times be for the full and efficient execution of a fair and practical Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament, we deem ourselves equally bound to consider every attempt to impair and abridge the powers and prerogatives of the Crown, as a blow aimed at the very existence of the Constitution.

That Address and Petitions be thereupon presented to the House of Lords and to the House of Commons, humbly and earnestly interesting, that in such Bills or Bills may be brought in for supplying the present melancholy incapacity of the Sovereign, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be invested with all the prerogatives of the Royal Office, whether they relate to the exercise of substantial power, or to the genuine lustre of the king of a free People.

That by a full and efficient provision for the incapacity of the King, which can alone restore the Sovereign to the Constitution, can that Constitution be retained, the suspension of which, at all times highly dangerous and alarming, is at this moment rendered infinitely more pernicious by the flagrant arrogance and notorious imbecility of men who have the presumption to call themselves the Ministers of the Crown—by the overwhelming weight of taxation—and by a war, the declared object of which, on the part of an invertebrate enemy, is not alone the extinction of our commerce and best interests, but the total subversion of our rights, liberties, and independence as a Nation.

That the command over his Majesty's Stalls, assumed and exercised in the late instance, by ordering an issue of treasure from his Majesty's Exchequer, exercised by the two Houses, appears to be subversive of the independence, and dangerous to the existence of the royal part of our Government; and that, to prevent the necessity of having again recourse to such perilous expedients, and thereby confirming and extending still further the alarming precedent, it is the opinion of this Court, that in the present suspension of the exercise of the Royal Authority, the most constitutional course of proceeding would be, to imitate the glorious example of our ancestors in the year 1689, by the two Houses of Lords and Commons addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the civil, military, and financial Administration of the Government, until the proposed Regency Bill shall have acquired the form and authority of an Act of Parliament.

COMMON HALL.

Resolved unanimously, That the sacred design of all Government is, or ought to be, the good of the People—that the Prerogatives of the Crown are vested in the King, as a sacred trust for their benefit.

That it is, therefore, equally their duty to guard, by every constitutional means, against all encroachments and innovations upon the just and necessary Powers and Prerogatives of the Crown, as to oppose those encroachments and innovations which have so invariably been made upon the Representative Branch of our Constitution.

That, anxious, as we are, to remove from the Government every species of unjust influence, equally injurious to King and People, and to promote a system of general Reform, especially in that Branch of the Legislature, the corrupt title of which has been the great source of all our national calamities, feel equally anxious to maintain the real splendour and dignity of the Crown, and all its just and necessary Powers and Prerogatives.

That, deeply lamenting the existing incapacity of our most gracious Sovereign, by which the functions of the Executive Government have been suspended, we derive a cheering consolation in contemplating the many amiable qualities of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the attachment which he has invariably evinced for the Rights and Liberties of the People, affording the Nation the best grounded confidence of seeing the Royal Functions wisely and ably exercised.

That, impressed with such considerations, we cannot but view all attempts to abridge the Royal Authority, and impose Restrictions upon the Regent, in the person of his Royal Highness, as highly dangerous and unconstitutional, establishing a new state in the Realm, to control and counteract the Executive Government, and tending to render feeble and inefficient, at a time when the state of the Nation peculiarly requires its full energies.

That we therefore, view with concern and indignation the attempts which are made to degrade the Kingly Office, and to render it dependent upon those Ministers, who have so long abused the confidence of the Sovereign, who have uniformly shown a marked contempt for public opinion, whose whole career has been a course of incapacity, misconduct and violation of the Constitution; who have added to the catalogue of their crimes by usurping the Royal Authority, and who, not content with having engaged patronage and emolument, and secured to themselves and adherents a profusion of pensions and

benefices, are now endeavouring to retain an unconstitutional power and influence, which would enable them to embarrass and impede the Executive Government in all its operations, and render it subject to their control.

That the command over his Majesty's Stalls, assumed and exercised by the two Houses of Parliament in the late instance of ordering an issue of treasure from his Majesty's Exchequer, appears to us to be subversive of the independence and dangerous to the existence of the royal part of our Government, and that to prevent the necessity of having again recourse to such perilous expedients, and thereby confirming and extending still further this alarming precedent, it is the opinion of this Meeting that in the present suspension of the exercise of the Royal Authority, the most constitutional mode of proceeding would be to imitate the glorious example of our ancestors, in 1689, by the two Houses of Parliament addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the civil, military, and financial Administration of the Government.

That this Common Hall do petition the Right Honourable the House of Lords, and the Honourable the House of Commons, agreeably to the foregoing Resolutions.

The Drafts of the Petitions being read, were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 11.

The Duke of Norfolk presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, praying that their Lordships would, in the present state of public affairs, proceed in the most regular and expeditious manner, to remedy the defect in the Royal Authority, arising from his Majesty's indisposition, by investing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the administration of Government, according to the precedent established at the Revolution of 1689, &c. &c. which was ordered to lie on the Table.

The Earl of Liverpool moved, that the said Resolution, together with his Royal Highness's Answer, be printed.—Ordered.

The Earl of Harcourt then made a similar report with respect to the Commissioners writing on her Majesty's behalf, ordered by the House, and he announced her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMISSION.

The Earl of Liverpool then moved the order of the day; when, that for summoning their Lordships being read, he moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation.

This being ordered, Lord Walsingham accordingly took the Chair.

The Earl of Liverpool briefly observed, they were now arrived at that stage of the proceedings when it became necessary for that House to adopt a Resolution with respect to the opening of Parliament by Commission, with reference to the necessary ulterior proceedings. The Resolution which he should move was similar to that adopted on the former occasion, which was, that it was necessary and expedient that Letters Patent be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the tenor and form as expressed in the Resolution alluded to, for the purpose of formally opening the Parliament of the United Kingdom.—Should any explanation be required by any Noble Lord he was most willing to afford it. The Noble Secretary of State then formally moved the Resolution, the substance and effect of which he stated in his introductory observations.

On the question being put,

Earl Grey said, that he could not avoid taking the first opportunity in his power to express in general and decided terms, his strong objection to the whole line of proceeding adopted by Ministers on this most momentous question. Unwilling as he was to add in the smallest degree to the most unnecessary and dangerous delays which had already taken place, he should not remain silent when a proposition was brought forward calling upon that House, on its part, to assume one of the most important powers of the Crown, namely, the affixing the Great Seal to an Act of Parliament. He had anxiously wished for an opportunity of expressing his most firm concurrence in the opposition afforded; and the sentiments by Noble Lords on his side of the House, to the whole issue of proceeding urged and adopted by Ministers. A course of proceeding, he contended, according to all the genuine principles and analogies of the Constitution, as well as the practice of their ancestors, as could be collected from authentic precedents, hostile to the very fundamental principles of that Constitution, and tending to establish a precedent of the most dangerous tendency. The consequence and character of the line of conduct they had adopted was, that under the

form of law, they had violated all the principles of the Constitution; and, under a pretence of a serious regard for the rights of the Monarchy and the Royal Prerogatives, had lapsed the very foundation of the Sovereignty.

Lord Walsingham then put the question, when Earl Stanhope said, "Not Content," in consequence of which a division took place, when there appeared—for the Resolution 53—Against it 33—Majority, in favour of the line of proceeding recommended by Ministers, 20.

The dooms continued shut for some time, and the adjournment took place before strangers were admitted—but we understand the substantive Resolution (that referring to points of form) was passed without any division. Their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

The necessary proceedings are expected to be in that state of forwardness, that Parliament will be regularly opened by Commission (as in the case of 1789) on Tuesday next. The Commissioners will consist of three great Officers of State and high Dignitaries of the Church, who, after the withdrawing of the Princes' names, on the occasion alluded to, were constituted the Lords Commissioners.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Sheriffs of London presented the Petition of the Common Council, against Restrictions on the Regent.

Mr. Alderman Cooke moved that it be read.—It was read by the Clerk accordingly, and was in substance the same as the Resolutions already published.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Bar, reported that, in obedience to the order of the House, the Committee had waited on the Prince of Wales, where they had met the President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal from the other House; that they had communicated to his Royal Highness the Resolutions of both Houses, and their request, that during the incapacity of his Majesty, his Royal Highness would accept the Regency under such Restrictions and limitations as the two Houses of Parliament might deem it expedient to impose. To this his Royal Highness had returned an answer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE QUEEN.

Lord Clive reported from the Committee appointed to wait on the Queen, that they had proceeded to Windsor with the Address of the House, to which her Majesty was pleased to return an Answer.

Both the Answers were delivered in at the table.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the State of the Nation had been read, expressed his wish to be guided by the course which the Gentlemen on the other side intended to pursue, whether to propose that the House should adjourn to-morrow, or whether they should adjourn till Monday. The next business would be, to agree with the other House in appointing a Commission to open the Parliament. If a Resolution to that effect should be adopted, he would be guided by the other House, they might meet to-morrow. But if the Gentlemen on the other side meant to debate the question at any length, they were all aware how inconvenient it would be to have a long discussion to-morrow; and in that case he would propose to adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Whitebread, as no other Gentleman had risen, stated for himself, that he did not intend to go into the subject at length. After the discussion which had already taken place, he should, as far as depended on him, think it sufficient to protest against the measure, and declare his dissent by his vote.—Being on his legs, he wished to ask, whether, in the Bill which he supposed would be brought into the House, in the early part of next week, the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to make any provision for conducting the Government in case of the recurrence of a similar calamity, that the country might not be again placed in such a situation as that in which we had been for some time past?

Mr. Adam suggested, that it would be totally improper to introduce such a measure in the present mutilated state of Parliament.

Mr. Whitebread said, that his Honourable and Learned Friend had misunderstood him. He had merely asked what might be the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without saying that he would concur with him, if he had proposed to introduce such a provision in his Bill.

Mr. Sheridan said, that it would be very hard, indeed, for the Gentlemen on his side of the House to answer positively whether there would be debate, or how long it would last. There were, however, some of them, who were bound by every principle of consistency to enter their protest against a measure, which they had already declared was, in their opinion, of the most vital importance, and subversive of every principle of the constitution. He himself had expressly stated on a former occasion, that he would conceive it his duty to make a stand against what he conceived a most wanton and dangerous innovation on the constitution. Although he, and perhaps, some other Members might think it their duty to enter their protest, yet he did not apprehend that there could be a debate of such length as to make it necessary to adjourn to Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thanked the Honourable Gentleman for being so explicit.—If the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) conceived it was a measure on which it was necessary

for him to make a stand, it was quite impossible to foresee to what length the discussion might run, as it might be necessary for other Gentlemen to reply to what should fall from him. It being therefore convenient to fix on Saturday for such a discussion, he should move that the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday. He felt himself called on to answer the question put to him by an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Whitebread). It certainly never did enter into his contemplation to introduce any provision in the bill of the nature alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman. He concluded by moving, that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday.

The question was loudly called for, and the House at length, without dividing, agreed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion.—Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

"His Majesty is not quite so well this morning as he has been for some days past." (Signed as usual.)

THE REGENCY.

At two o'clock yesterday the deputation from the two Houses of Parliament proceeded to Carlton House to present to his Royal Highness the Resolutions which the two Houses, after long discussion, had agreed. The Lords and Gentlemen, all in full dress, were ushered through the superb suite of rooms to the Drawing Room, where his Royal Highness stood, His Chancellor, William Adam, Esq. and Earl Mordaunt on his right; the Duke of Cumberland and Mr. Sheridan on his left; behind him four officers of his Household, Mr. Trywitt, Colonel Macmahon, Colonel Bloomfield, and General Turner.

The deputation advanced according to their order of precedence. The Lord President, Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Ryder, the President of the Board of Control, and the Master of the Rolls, and they made the usual reverence.

The Lord President then read, from a Paper in his hand—

"That they were a Committee appointed to attend his Royal Highness with the Resolutions which had been agreed to by the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority during his Majesty's illness, by empowering his Royal Highness to exercise that authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided.

"And that they were directed to express the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons entertain, that his Royal Highness, from his regard to the interests of his Majesty, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be vested in his Royal Highness, as soon as an Act of Parliament shall have been passed for carrying the said Resolutions into effect."

The Lord President then read and delivered to his Royal Highness the Resolutions.

To which address his Royal Highness returned the following most gracious answer:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint Resolutions on the subject of providing for the exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness, with those sentiments of regard which I most ever entertain for the United desires of the two Houses.

"With the same sentiments I receive the expressed hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty, and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be vested in me, under the restrictions and limitations stated in those Resolutions.

"Confident that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have thrown all the reverential delicacy towards him, inculcated in those Resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his affected and loyal subjects, that such would have been my conduct.

"Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice, consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are; full retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similarly distressing occasion.

"In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left to me to merit both.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, you will communicate this my answer to the two Houses, accompanied with my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."

This answer was delivered by the Prince with that most graceful and dignified deportment which so peculiarly distinguishes his Royal Highness.

The deputation then withdrew, viz. Earl Harcourt, Lord Mordaunt, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Lord Viscount Clive, Lord John Thynne, and Colonel DeBouillon.

In like manner we understand the deputation agreed to wait on the Queen proceeded to Windsor, and being admitted to her Majesty's presence, she presented the humble address of the two Houses of Parliament, and Commons, wherein she expressed the purposes of an ambition that know no limits, and of a tyranny that sets at naught every political, every moral, and every religious obligation; but still, they form a system which is founded upon the basis of vast and extensive power, and constitute a gigantic feature in the history of a period which will be memorable through every future age. On these grounds, they offer to the reflecting reader topics which claim from him not merely attentive, but even his profoundest consideration.

It is stated, that the friends of Colonel Bloomfield, who has a post in the Prince's Household, are canvassing at Plymouth. From this it is concluded, as soon as the Regency bill is passed and some pressing business executed, Parliament will be dissolved.

The Jamaica paper mentions, that Prime Minister Moore had arrived in that city, and that he intended to visit the Countess of Waterford and Tipperary, for the purpose of inquiring into the disturbances that exist in them. Several papers have also mentioned, that, on account of the crowded state of the prisons in these Counties, a special commission will shortly be held in Waterford and Clonmel. No official notice of such a measure has been given here, and we apprehend that the statement is erroneous. The assizes will probably be held in this City in the first week of April, or about that time.

On Saturday night, the Supercargo of the Portuguese schooner Heate Delencima, lying at the Quay, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was found soon after the fatal accident.

On Tuesday morning, the bodies of a man and woman were found at the mouth of the lime-kiln near John's Pill. It is conjectured, that they were intoxicated, and that, having fallen sleep, they were suffocated by the gas proceeding from the kiln.

A volunteer from the Militia will speedily take place.

The Belfast paper mentions that a boat, with a midshipman and eleven men, returning to one of the frigates lying at Bonaventure, was upset on the 9th instant, that the midshipman and seven of the crew were drowned, but that the remaining four saved themselves by swimming to shore. The same papers also state, that on Sunday the 6th, a fire broke out in the rear of the Derry Bank, which had at first a very alarming appearance, but which was fortunately got under without doing any material injury.

Mr. Redmond, by an Advertisement in the *Wexford Herald*, has offered a reward of 500l. for the discovery and conviction of the persons who attempted to rob his bank on the night of the 3d instant. An additional reward of 100l. and 50l. for private information have also been offered for the same purpose by the Wexford Commercial Club. The Gentlemen of the County of Wexford, joined by the same Commercial Club, have offered rewards in the amount of about 500l. for the prosecution and conviction of the murderers of John Loxel, Park keeper to John Knox Grogan, Esq.

Mr. Bagwell of Marfield has published, in the *Clonmel Herald* of the 12th instant, a long Advertisement, in which, after forcibly enumerating the outrages recently committed in his neighbourhood, he speaks of the obligations incumbent upon him as a Magistrate, and declares his firm determination to exert himself to the utmost of his power, for the suppression of such atrocities, and for the preservation of the common tranquillity. He then notices particularly the late attacks on Mr. Grubb's house, Kilsnary, and Mr. Harvey's of Coleville, (both of which are situated in the County of Waterford, and within one mile of the town and garrison of Clonmel) and betrays some well merited complaints on Fleming, the labourer, who defended the house with a spirit of the most undaunted boldness. Mr. B. next offers a reward of 100l. for the apprehension and conviction, before or at the ensuing Waterford Assizes, of each of the persons concerned in the above violations of the law, promising, at the same time, to make application for the pardon of any accomplice who shall discover his associates. He then offers a reward of 50l. for such information as may enable him to furnish the affidavits in their premeditated depredations, pledging himself at the same time to keep secret the names of such informers and not to require them to prosecute, unless to do so shall be their own desire.

A DUNDEE, Dec 28.

The Northern signal posts defect on English boats on the coast; two leagues North of Dundee; he has cut away her masts, and is in great danger.—*Monitor*, Dec 31.

The proceedings of the French Conference Senate have required a large portion of this and our former publications. Their proceedings, with whatever colours of ostentatious boasting and magnificent promise they may be covered, cannot be regarded as insignificant, or unworthy the attention of the public mind. They bear forcibly upon the present generation, and although they should be only partially accomplished, they are likely to influence the destinies of generations to come. It is true, they are the purposes of an ambition that know no limits, and of a tyranny that sets at naught every political, every moral, and every religious obligation; but still, they form a system which is founded upon the basis of vast and extensive power, and constitute a gigantic feature in the history of a period which will be memorable through every future age. On these grounds, they offer to the reflecting reader topics which claim from him not merely attentive, but even his profoundest consideration.

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The proceedings of the French Conference Senate have required a large portion of this and our former publications. Their proceedings, with whatever colours of ostentatious boasting and magnificent promise they may be covered, cannot be regarded as insignificant, or unworthy the attention of the public mind. They bear forcibly upon the present generation, and although they should be only partially accomplished, they are likely to influence the destinies of generations to come. It is true, they are the purposes of an ambition that know no limits, and of a tyranny that sets at naught every political, every moral, and every religious obligation; but still, they form a system which is founded upon the basis of vast and extensive power, and constitute a gigantic feature in the history of a period which will be memorable through every future age. On these grounds, they offer to the reflecting reader topics which claim from him not merely attentive, but even his profoundest consideration.

It is stated, that the friends of Colonel Bloomfield, who has a post in the Prince's Household, are canvassing at Plymouth. From this it is concluded, as soon as the Regency bill is passed and some pressing business executed, Parliament will be dissolved.

The Jamaica paper mentions, that Prime Minister Moore had arrived in that city, and that he intended to visit the Countess of Waterford and Tipperary, for the purpose of inquiring into the disturbances that exist in them. Several papers have also mentioned, that, on account of the crowded state of the prisons in these Counties, a special commission will shortly be held in Waterford and Clonmel. No official notice of such a measure has been given here, and we apprehend that the statement is erroneous. The assizes will probably be held in this City in the first week of April, or about that time.

On Saturday night, the Supercargo of the Portuguese schooner Heate Delencima, lying at the Quay, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was found soon after the fatal accident.

On Tuesday morning, the bodies of a man and woman were found at the mouth of the lime-kiln near John's Pill. It is conjectured, that they were intoxicated, and that, having fallen sleep, they were suffocated by the gas proceeding from the kiln.

A volunteer from the Militia will speedily take place.

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Mr. Bagwell of Marfield has published, in the *Clonmel Herald* of the 12th instant, a long Advertisement, in which, after forcibly enumerating the outrages recently committed in his neighbourhood, he speaks of the obligations incumbent upon him as a Magistrate, and declares his firm determination to exert himself to the utmost of his power, for the suppression of such atrocities, and for the preservation of the common tranquillity. He then notices particularly the late attacks on Mr. Grubb's house, Kilsnary, and Mr. Harvey's of Coleville, (both of which are situated in the County of Waterford, and within one mile of the town and garrison of Clonmel) and betrays some well merited complaints on Fleming, the labourer, who defended the house with a spirit of the most undaunted boldness. Mr. B. next offers a reward of 100l. for the apprehension and conviction, before or at the ensuing Waterford Assizes, of each of the persons concerned in the above violations of the law, promising, at the same time, to make application for the pardon of any accomplice who shall discover his associates. He then offers a reward of 50l. for such information as may enable him to furnish the affidavits in their premeditated depredations, pledging himself at the same time to keep secret the names of such informers and not to require them to prosecute, unless to do so shall be their own desire.

A DUNDEE, Dec 28.

The Northern signal posts defect on English boats on the coast; two leagues North of Dundee; he has cut away her masts, and is in great danger.—*Monitor*, Dec 31.

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the morning. Between one and two o'clock, a Gentleman, passing through William Street, observed 4 or 5 men lurking about the Sugar House, whom he challenged, but who concealed their faces and made no reply. From the premises the barrels were traced to some little distance, where, it is conjectured, they were put upon cars, and carried towards Newtown. There must at least have been two cars, if not three.

The claims of the unfortunate upon the Citizens of Waterford are so many and various, that it becomes a painful task to appeal to benevolence so frequently and to so