

forming the arrangements on this principle there was nothing in which alteration should be made with so sparing a hand, or preferred from alteration together, as the Household establishment of His Majesty; but whatever the absolute authority of the King demanded, that necessity should be complied with, but they should not exceed that limit; and was there any one ignorant of the human mind or character, as to the removal of all persons who had the care and charge of one's domestic concerns and affairs, must make a most unfavourable impression on the mind of an individual, and more so on the mind of one placed in such peculiar circumstances as a Sovereign Prince? All they asked for was, that the arrangements proposed by them should stand for the period of one year from that time.—The regulations proposed by Ministers were such as to leave as little ground as possible for influence. At the end of that time, the Regent, if in power, could make a new arrangement. Nothing could be done in that way without his personal consent. All that they asked for was, what they deemed necessary for the true dignity and personal comfort of His Majesty; and this had been arranged on the great principle laid down as the rule of their whole proceedings—namely, that the probable recovery and redemption by His Majesty of the Kingdoms. They asked for no more than obvious propriety suggested; and they were ready to admit of every thing the necessity of the case required. They had, the Regent repeated, reason to hope the operation of the Bill would not be of long continuance, and they had to hope that no material alteration would be made in His Majesty's household until they knew what the result would be. Under this impression, he should certainly prefer the limitation to be extended to one year, and that the whole household, as in the case of 1789, should be left under the control of His Majesty during that period. The arrangement was temporary, and, considering the shortness of the interval, no serious inconvenience could arise. Were the arrangements proposed to be of a permanent nature, then the objections on the score of influence would apply; but as the whole was but a temporary arrangement, and at farthest not of long duration, as they all had reason to believe, they expected and to hope would be of much less duration than contemplated by the provisions of the Bill, no part of the arrangement could be rationally objected to on that ground.

Earl Grey contended, that in regulating their conduct on the present occasion, their Lordships should look to and be guided by the Resolutions they had already agreed to and sanctioned; and not to the opinion of any individual, however respectable, or the opinion of that individual might be considered. As the clause of the Bill now stood, it rested no longer on the basis of the original Resolutions, but tended to throw the power into the hands of the Queen so far as, in being there placed, it might conduce to strengthen and support the interests of the present Administration. When that portion of His Majesty's Household was referred to be referred in the Queen's most excellent Majesty, what interpretation was put upon that Resolution? Was it meant that that portion should comprehend all that was feasible to the dignity, or necessary to the state of the Sovereign, or only such portion as might be deemed requisite to his convenience and comforts in his present situation, or even on his recovery? To him it appeared that such was not the view and intention of the clause. On the contrary, it appeared to be intended to erect somewhere a great political power and a great political influence, which was to counteract that of the Government of the Regent; so that all the great offices of the Household should be taken from the Regent except two, and placed in the hands of the Queen. By so doing, something like a fraud or deceit would be perpetrated on the Prince or on Parliament. The offer made to His Majesty by the Resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament spoke a very different language from what was held out to him by the present clause, and the Prince would therefore be imposed upon if the clause were to pass in its present form. In effect, as the clause now stood, the prerogative of the Household would be divided into 49 parts, forty-four of which would be possessed by the Queen, and two only would be left to the Prince.—To this observation he replied by referring to the very critical situation of affairs at the present moment, but critical as it was, he would contend, that even in ordinary times the Executive Authority should not be crippled. It had indeed been remarked, that those who, on former occasions, were most forward to assert that the influence of the Crown ought to be guarded against and diminished, were now the loudest in deprecating all restrictions and limitations on the power of the Regent. Great indeed had been the increase of the influence of the Crown from the increase of the army and navy, from the national debt, &c. and he was ready to agree that any such increase should be considered by Parliament with the eye of jealousy. But on the present occasion that power and influence which might be exerted for the public good, was placed in other hands, and directed into different channels from which no increase could be expected in the energies of the Executive Government, but merely an engine to strengthen their personal power placed in the hands of the Ministers of the day. From views of their own, they attempted to shake the hands of the Executive Power for a year, although within that very year, the honour, the prosperity, and the safety of the country might be brought into hazard, be fought for and decided. But should he be effected, why object to placing this power in Her Majesty's hands? It should not perhaps make any objec-

tion to its being placed, if in reality the Queen were to possess and exercise that power; but was that the case? The Queen was indeed to have the care of His Majesty's person, and the power of filling up certain vacancies in His Majesty's Household, if such should occur from death or resignation. Her Majesty was even to have the disposal of all parts of the Household, excepting certain officers which were the least essential to the convenience and comfort of His Majesty. But the Queen was not to have the power of removing any of them without the authority of the King, and thus they were rendered independent of her Majesty; such were the offices of the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, &c. &c. And not only was Her Majesty debarred from appointing to such offices, but not permitted to remove them even in cases of misconduct; no, not a Physician or even a Page.—The Noble Earl concluded by observing, that after what had passed, and had transferred the various means, the House should have better authority (and much he respected that authority) than that of the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woodstock, to convince them of the competency of His Majesty to resume his Royal Functions, and to authorize him to do that, which he could not presume to do, unless it were manifest that the Executive Power was complete.

The Lord Chancellor, in very energetic language, declared that the allusions of the Noble Earl who had just sat down, were so marked, that he could not suppress the emotions which they had produced in his mind. If he had referred to his own conscientious feelings, it was because, from the outset of his public life to the present hour, he had endeavoured to regulate his conduct by the impartial suggestions of his conscience. Confident in the probability of his own heart, and assured of the integrity which he had laboured to perform the duties of his office, both to the Sovereign and to the public, he would neither court nor shrink from scrutiny and investigation. The sole and constant rule of action with him had been the satisfaction of his own mind, and he would not scruple to declare to their Lordships, that no fears, no influence of any kind should deter him from doing over again what he had already done, if he conceived that it was necessary to the interests of the King his master, or to those of the country at large. When he mentioned His Majesty, he never could speak of him without gratitude for the favours and the obligations he had bestowed upon him; he could ever think of this unhappy malady without the acutest sensibility. Neither the reports of the Physicians, nor threats in or out of doors, should operate to prevent his exercising his own judgment in whatever regarded his interests. He would rather persist on the scaffold than desert his allegiance to his Sovereign, by declining to take any steps which his duty and his office pointed out to him. He would aid in every possible way upon his own responsibility, and be content to leave the consequences to God. The circumstance of a temporary incapacity were not those under which it appeared to him just or generous to remove from him what had belonged to him as the King of this country. He for one could not take his heart from his breast, or forget that his Majesty was a man. Until he should vacate his Throne by descending into the grave, no other person would be acknowledged himself a subject. He had been attacked and reviled, but this he disregarded; actions which he had never performed had been imputed to him; and others had been foretold and distorted by calumny and misrepresentation. In the newspapers he might to-morrow read, as he had often before read, actions and expressions attributed to him, of which he was perfectly unconscious, and of which he had never heard till he saw them recorded in those newspapers. He assured their Lordships that to all this he was insensible and viewed it without any feeling of pain. To the statements of those journals publications he never referred, without discovering errors and misrepresentations, but the conscientiousness of rectitude and integrity was sufficient to sustain him against any confusions that might afflict him from any quarter. Whatever those consequences might be, he was prepared to brave their shock, whatever it might be.

Impavidum terribemur!

So long as he served a master so justly dear to him and to the country, it would be consolation enough to him to be satisfied that he was a zealous and faithful servant. He well recollected the time when the reign of revolutionary principles, and the influence of Jacobinical doctrines had well nigh subverted the Constitution and the Government of the country.—Among those who were now opposed to him, were some who had concurred with him in the measures which were then successfully adopted, to stop the progress of those principles, and among them were also to be found those who, under the appellation of gagging bills, had ridiculed those measures. He really believed, that amid the convulsions and perils of that period, it was the private virtues of His Majesty's character that had gone the farthest to effect the salvation of the empire. With those virtues in his remembrance, could he feel justified in taking advantage of an incapacity which there was more reason to think ever to believe would be of very short duration, to break in upon his domestic comforts, to violate his personal feelings, and to deprive him of his Royal dignity and splendour? He envied not the feelings of those who would reconcile, under any circumstances, such a proceeding to their minds. He could never put it out of his recollection, that the Committee had two objects to accomplish—they had to provide both for the stability and security of the Government, and for the safe resumption of the Royal Functions on the part of His Majesty, whenever his

recovery was ascertained. The Noble Earl (Grey) had enlarged on the importance of the former, and in this respect he coincided with him, but he must contend, that in securing His Majesty's restoration to his Government, they were providing in the most effectual manner for the true interests and the ultimate security of the Government. Was it to be believed, that the officers withheld from the control of the Regent, could possibly create any serious embarrassment in his measures? Was the Noble Earl who filled the office of Master of the Horse, to be supposed incapable of voting according to his real opinions on the public interests, or would the Noble Earl oppose to him, if in office, be therefore unacquainted of leaving his country, or of expressing the honest conviction of his mind? But the argument was extended to all who held places in the Household, and if the argument were just, he could only say, that he must wish to withdraw from such a society as that in which he then stood, as a society of a character and description with which he had never before mixed. The Noble and Learned Lord declared, that he was not ambitious of continuing in place—that he was incapable of holding any interested views as such a period as the present; and concluded, by repeating his regard and veneration for His Majesty.

Lord CLAREMONT was against the amendment, but he understood the Noble Lord to be hostile to the clause itself as then worded.

Lord GREVILLE had but a few words to offer upon the present occasion. He had frequently, in the course of the present and preceding nights, been struck for the principles which he had thought it his duty to support; but nevertheless, he never did, nor ever would, repeat those principles, because they had been formed upon the most unvaried and conscientious conviction. He would, as far as possible, surround the King's sick bed with dignity, and could never think of imposing upon the Queen the painful duty of His Majesty's personal care, while he, at the same time, withheld from her the means of doing it with effect. By the clause as it now stood, the Queen had not the power of dismissing the most menial servant, no matter what might be his demerits. Was this the delicacy, were these the fine and sentimental feelings, with which the Noble Lord opposed had affected to be so opposed? He could not acquiesce in what he considered to be a most clear and manifest breach of faith. With respect to the Civil List, there were in the distribution of four departments not less than 1,200,000l.

Considering, then, as he did, the present provision for the Household as essentially different from that of 1788, and considering also the clause introduced into the bill to be the most inconsistent and incompatible with the alliance which had been relied upon, he should vote for the omission of the clause altogether.

The Lord Chancellor was certainly of opinion that the whole Household ought to be given to the Queen.

Lord LAWRENCE was glad to hear that was the case, as he supposed of course he should have the Noble and Learned Lord's concurrence in leaving out the words which he had proposed to omit. (A laugh.)

Lord REDFERN proposed to have the N. Earl's amendment put in this form, "that these words be here inserted." If that should be negatived, then the original would still remain liable to any future amendment, which at the option of the Committee might be deemed desirable.

Earl STANHOPE had intended to rise before the Noble and Learned Lord who had just sat down; but he, however, gave way to him, as he was curious to learn what he had to say. All he wanted was, he repeated, to suggest to his Noble Friend (Lord Lansdowne), an amendment of his motion. If his Noble Friend took his advice, however, he would never heed the suggestion, and stick to his own motion. For my part, said Lord S., if I had a good motion which I wanted to have completely spoiled, I do not know in this House any one whose aid I would sooner call in than that of the Learned Lord (a laugh.) As to the noble Lord, sitting by the fire, who has suggested this modification on which he would leave us, all I can say is, that if it come to a point of necessity, we shall be glad to give it; but I hope, most sincerely, we shall not be driven to such an extremity, as not to be able to beat off our opponents without him. (H. S. heard.)

Lord SIMONSTON thought that any division of the Household was improper. He was willing that all necessary and becoming splendour should be given to the Regent; but when he was told, that he could not give his consent to strip the King of his dignity.—He wished that the Regent should be armed with all the ordinary power of the Government; but he did not wish that all power should be taken from that illustrious person to whom the care of the Sovereign was entrusted? He retreated their Lordships to spare their Sovereign the possibility of feeling a disappointment at their proceedings on his recovery; to avoid departure from a precedent which did immortal honour to the person who had the merit of it. He would therefore give his vote for the rejection of the Noble Marquis's Amendment.

The question being then loudly called for, the Committee divided on the Motion, that the words of the original Clause should stand part of the Bill; when the numbers were—

Comes	98
Non Comes	108
Majority	12

The Committee we understand (as I frangere continued excluded) after some discussion as to the man-

ner of putting the Motion, proceeded to divide on the Amendment moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne when the numbers were—

Comes	107
Non Comes	114
Majority	9

When frangere were re-admitted, we found Earl Grey addressing on the clause which provides for the appointment of a council to assist the Queen. It seemed to appear, indeed it was admitted by the Noble Lord's opinion, that the House should place every impediment against those to whom the Regent may extend his confidence. If that was the principle, it was better at once to introduce a clause disqualifying such persons from holding any place of trust under the Government.

On the clause being read, relative to the disposition of the Privy Purse—Earl Grey observed, that as it was a fund intended for the purpose of protecting the arts, and giving encouragement to those improvements which have conferred such honour and advantage on the country, it should be wholly under the illustrious Person placed at the head of the Executive Government.

Lord LAWRENCE stated, that as it was a fund as well for private beneficence as for public honours, it should be strictly applied to those purposes to which it was procured the foreign would himself apply it.

Lord MORRIS strongly reprobated the improper exposure of this fund.

The other clauses were then read and FORNARD after which the House adjourned until Monday.—On which day the report will be taken into consideration.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

PARIS, JANUARY 26.

To His Serene Highness Monsieur General the Prince of Neuchâtel and Waegon.

Monseigneur—In obedience to the orders of His Majesty, the third Corps of the army of Spain proceeded towards Tortosa, after the siege of Lerida and Mequinensa. The first division blockaded the tete-de-pont on the right bank; the second advanced to the frontiers of Valencia, having detached a corps towards Teruel to keep Villa Campa in check, and to cover Saragossa; the third division was posted on the Lower Ebro, to secure our supplies, the conveyance of our artillery, and to observe the enemy's army in Catalonia.

General Rogiat, of the Engineers, opened a road passable by carriages from Capse and Mequinensa, through 30 leagues of mountainous country, practicable before only to mules and foot passengers.

General Valer, of the artillery, after waiting a long time for the Ebro, succeeded, with infinite labour, in collecting, by land and water, his besieging artillery at Xerta. In order that no delay might be employed when it was necessary to act, the troops employed in the blockade incessantly laboured at the works preliminary to the siege. Your Highness is acquainted from my former reports with what vigour they repulsed the sorties from the garrison in July and August.

On the 31st October, and 12th November, Gen. Clopiquey defeated Villa Campa, in Aragon, taking from him six guns and a company of light artillery. On the 10th November, General Habert took the position of Fallet from O'Donnell's troops, and made 300 of them prisoners. On the 26th of the same month, General Musnier defeated the Valenciens at Vinaros, and took 2,500 prisoners.

As soon as the army of Catalonia, on its return from Barcelona, had approached the Ebro to cooperate in the support of the 3d corps, I marched towards Xerta, where my columns were formed on the 14th of Dec. in the evening. I ordered 12 battalions to pass on the 15th to the left bank.—While one party carried the position of the Col-de-Alba, the other extended itself in a half circle, touching the Ebro both above and below the town. The whole of the enemy were driven into it on that evening, and the place was completely invested.—From that day nothing could enter or come out of it.

The artillery immediately established a flying bridge over the river, which is 300 yards wide in this place, for the purpose of opening a communication between the two banks.—The engineer officers reconnoitred the approaches of the garrison; I fixed the camp and made the necessary preparations to push with vigour and rapidity the operations of a siege which has been so long delayed.

On the 18th, I ordered the Commander of the Engineers and the head of my Staff to arrange the whole line of our advanced post, as to drive in the enemy's parties, and even their centries, which was admirably executed. The 117th on the right, and Hanill's division on the left, had already occupied the crests of the heights, before Forts Tones and Orleans, and within eighty and one hundred toises of them.

Under cover of these dispositions, on the 19th, in the evening, the trenches were begun at the height of Orleans, but the soil was so very hard, that it could not be raised without the assistance of explosion.

On the night of the 21st, under the cover of a violent storm, and excessive darkness, 2000 workmen opened the first parallel in the front of the batteries of St. Peter and St. John. The left at the distance of 80 toises, extended from the bank of the river to the foot of the heights of Orleans, to a length of 250 toises. At the same time, a trench was opened on the right bank, within 50 toises of the tete-de-pont, for the purpose of erecting batteries intended to flank the principal attack.

On the 12th, Eric's divisions of the army of Ca-

tain joined the besieging army. I pulled it a league below the town on the Ebro, to observe the Valenciens and the fort roads, detaching a battalion to watch the Col-de-Alba.

It was impossible to display greater talents, courage, and facility than was shown by the Engineers, both officers and men, during the prosecution of the works.—Hanill, chief of battalion, who commanded the works in the centre, carried it out with remarkable activity. On the night of the 25th, evening, the batteries were established, the covered way was crowned, an unexampled success, I believe, in the history of sieges. Five officers of Engineers were killed and two wounded, either in the works, or in the trenches, which the enemy frequently made to interrupt them.

They came on the nights of the 19th, 23d, and 25th, to attack our camps and works, in columns of 3 and 400 men. The grenadiers and troops that guarded the trenches repulsed them with the bayonet, with great loss.

On the 28th, in the evening, after a vigorous discharge from all the batteries of the garrison, about 200 men rushed upon all our points of attack, penetrated them for a moment on the left, and burned some gabions of the judgment on the covered way, while they out-flanked in force the right on the height of Orleans.

But General Habert, quitting his camp with General Brozikowky and the companies of the elite of the 116th and 51st light, drove them within the walls, and General Abbe, who commanded in the trenches, with Col. La Fosse, of the 45th, advanced against them over the trenches with crossed bayonets, overcame and killed a great number of them, and took several prisoners. The ardour of the infantry could only be exceeded by the perseverance with which they worked.

The artillery, on their part, had surmounted every difficulty and continually increasing difficulties in conveying the besieging artillery to the left bank. The navigation of the river changed every day, and was extremely difficult. The erection of the batteries was wholly opposed by a tremendous fire from the garrison, which crushed every thing, particularly on the right bank. The battery, No. 1, within 50 toises of Fort Orleans, was erected in open day, and completely exposed under cover of a vigorous and continual fire of musketry, aimed at the enemy's batteries.

General Valer, the officers and men, displayed an extraordinary zeal. The soldiers of the train acted as volunteers; a Captain of the artillery, and a lieutenant of the train, were wounded. On the 29th, at daylight, 45 guns, in 20 batteries upon the sides of the river, opened a fire, which in 2 hours, acquired a decided superiority, and soon silenced all that of the front attacked.

The bridge was cut on the same day, and on the next morning was entirely broken; in consequence of which, the enemy was under the necessity of evacuating in the night the tete-de-pont, of which we took possession. On the 30th the cattle were the only part of the garrison from which they were wakened up, and on the 21st our fire became back, as it was not answered. The parapets were raised, the embrasures not in vain to receive guns, and two breaches were commenced near Fort Orleans.

In the mean time General Rogiat pursued his military career, completed the descent and passage of the ditch, and began to mine the scarp of the battery on the place.

It was in this state of things, that on the morning of the 1st of January, a white flag was displayed from the castle, and immediately upon this signal, all hostilities having every where ceased, the ramparts were covered with a crowd of soldiers and inhabitants. Two officers with a flag of truce made their appearance, and were conducted to me; they communicated a letter from the Governor, who had summoned them to make proposals. The Adjutant, St. Cyr Niquet, the chief of my Staff, carried my answer to the town with the basis of capitulation. He found in the Governor a weak man, surrounded by two or three Chiefs, who divided the authority between them, and who demanded their liberty from Tortosa upon their immediate departure, or offered to surrender conditionally in 15 days, if not relieved before the expiration of that term; following up my instructions, I rejected everything different from what was contained in my letter, and insisted they no longer to display the white flag, if not merely and simply to capitulate. Some time before the soldiers received the news with following days. The fire of bombs and howitzers recommenced on the night on the town and the trenches, the mortars continued their business on the night of the 2d a new battery and breach, raised by extraordinary rapidity in the covered way against the counter-scarp of the ditch, was battering at the distance of 15 toises; the breach was hourly enlarged, and white flags were displayed at once; I ordered the flag to be every where redoubled. At two o'clock every thing was ready for the assault; I ordered a brigade of G. H. Hanill to be under arms in great line of trenches, and formed in columns of 100 men, the companies of the guards of the trenches, to cut the breach.

Flags of truce made their appearance anew, but which was not to be received, except for the purpose of delivering to our grenadiers, as the first preparatory, a gate of the town. They hesitated; I ordered, followed by some Generals and other Officers, and ordered the draw-bridges to be let down. The soldiers obeyed me; I entered, and made them down their arms, and reproached the Officers

and Governor for their conduct the evening before. The forts, undermined and surprised, adopted the mode of submission. I ordered the grenadiers to enter, and at 4 in the afternoon, a garrison of 8000 men, desfilé as prisoners of war, deposited 6 colours, of which one was presented by King George to the town of Tortosa, and immediately took the road to Saragossa, under a strong escort.

After eighteen days of siege, of trenches opened, and five of batteries, we thus masters of the heights of Tortosa, which differs into the power of the Emperor 177 pieces of artillery, 30,000 balls or bombs, 1,400,000 cartridges, and 9,000 mules, &c. I have the honour to transmit to your Highness the different inventories, with a view and plan of the town, and the attacks and the journal of the siege, and the documents furnished by the Chiefs, which make the force of the garrison, including the hospitals, amount to 9,000 men, of whom 392 are officers; in that number is a battalion of artillery, of the marine which was two years at Brest, and the officers of which have declared to me, that fastened by the fate of arms from the anarchy which debilitates their country, they all form the wish of combating the English, whom they regard as their true enemies.

Our loss during the siege amounted to 400 men, and the enemy 1,200. Your Highness will consider it trifling when you learn that the Forts fired 25,000 rounds of cannon, and 15,000.

I cannot close this relation, Monsieur, without repeating to your Highness how much I have had reason to be satisfied with the distinguished conduct of the Generals of engineers and artillery, Rogiat and Valer.

I am, with respect, &c.

COUNT SURET.

Head-quarters, Tortosa, Jan. 4.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Waterford Chronicle.

SAURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

We have been obliged, for the purpose of admitting other articles of importance, somewhat to curtail the Report of the debate in the Lords relative to the Regency Bill, of the result of which we gave a brief account in Thursday's paper. We have, however, preferred every thing of novelty which is presented, and have only struck out those observations and arguments which have again and again been repeated almost to satiety. Throughout the whole Empire, their Lordships' decision has been received with unreserved congratulation, as an honourable discharge of that duty which peculiarly belongs to the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and as tending to preserve unimpaired and unbroken some of the most valuable prerogatives of the Royal Power.

The Qualification proceedings of the year 1794 and 1798 were introduced into the debate alluded to in a most unexpected and extraordinary manner.—Like the quotation of Mr. Sheridan's verses, they were totally irrelevant to the subject; but we apprehend, that the reference to them had more meaning than meets the ear. Be that as it may, few, we are persuaded, will now refuse to concur in the following observations made by the *Morning Chronicle* on the occasion. "We do not hesitate to say that, if the Constitution of the Country was saved at these memorable times, and if any thing was left to us, as a ruined people, worth enjoying, we owe it to the undaunted, zealous, and eloquent hand made by Thomas, now Lord Eskine, and to the inflexible bulwark of the Trial by Jury. This is the decision that the faithful and unbiased historian will make on the subject, when all the actors in the scene are at rest."

Some time ago, an article appeared in our columns relative to the loss annually of one million sterling on the money transmitted to Portugal, arising entirely from the mere agency of that branch of public expenditure. This statement still remains without any substantial contradiction, while another, announcing a still greater loss, has recently transpired in letters from the Mediterranean, alluding particularly to the pecuniary transactions at Malta. Six millions and eight pence have there been given for the dollar in specie. It is not said, that it is the general price, but it is strongly intimated, that the regular negotiation is above six shillings per dollar, or 53 per cent higher than what has been considered its intrinsic value. These things may be matter of reprobaton, but they cannot excite surprise, as they are in perfect conformity to the whole system of public administration that has been pursued, both at home and abroad, for the last four years.

The last accounts from Gibraltar fortunately confirm the former intelligence, that the fever was to be considered as entirely subdued. It seems to have been more malignant and fatal than in 1804, and to have carried off more than half of those whom it attacked. At Cadiz alone, upwards of 3000 persons fell victims to its ravages. Two circumstances are particularly worthy notice in the present history of this dreadful visitation; it is expressly ascribed to a fact, that those, who were formerly attacked by it, and who survived its fury, wholly escaped the last infection; it is, also, said that the thermometer was at 54 when the last patient, who suffered by it in Gibraltar, was taken ill, a circumstance which proves, that the difference might prevail in Britain for a considerable period of time, and render it a duty on the part of Government of the utmost importance, to guard by every practicable means against even the possibility of its introduction into these countries.

It is stated in some of the last accounts from Lif-

now, that the French spy, apprehended near Almadia, had given information that Misses, under colour of a general attack upon the British army, meditated sending detachments to the southern bank of the Tago, and that the alarm, consequent upon this information, had led to the retreat of the British Officers about to embark for England, and to the ensuing measures of precaution already known to the public. The spy had in his possession such plans of places as were calculated to facilitate the design of the enemy. The expectation of an attack was universally prevalent in the British army; and it is said, that an urgent order had been dispatched by Lord Wellington to Lisbon, to expedite the conveyance of such reinforcements as might have been sent. In war, the seizure of spies has often, no doubt, led to important consequences; but their information is always a subject of suspicion, and it has frequently been followed by serious disasters.

The mystery, in which Ministers have uniformly and so industriously involved the affairs of Portugal, deprive the Journalist of the power of presenting to his readers any thing like clear views of a subject which combines in it the finest feelings of the heart, and the most valuable concerns of the Empire. He has frequently any data to detail, or any premises from which he can deduce conclusions that are not every moment in danger of being falsified and overthrown. There is one ground, indeed, on which he can stand with firm security—a security neither to be shaken by Ministerial impolicy, nor by the numerous hoists of human liberty and happiness. The Peninsula ever fall under the iron-yaw of insatiable ambition; British valour may be forced to retreat before superior and overwhelming numbers; or, it may even be vanquished in the field of blood; but that valour will still retain unshaken the glory of its mighty name. Here, the most discordant sentiments will cordially harmonize; here, too, the nation, in the midst of doubt, apprehension, and terror, may give free scope to its best and most exalted hopes. Let it, however, be remembered, that impossibilities are not to be overcome, that the scene, on which that trusted valour is to be put to the proof, is full of difficulties, which the coolest and most experienced speculators have set down as ultimately insurmountable; that the period will arrive, perhaps it is even now at no great distance, when Portugal will swell the catalogue of Continental tributary States. Many, even of them who look forward to this issue of things, join in opinion with those, who expect a more triumphant result, in thinking, that it is a matter of congratulation to have preferred that country so long from the invader's grasp. How far this doctrine is well founded, can only be ascertained by a honest calculation of the advantages produced by this temporary obduracy to hostile aggression, of the expenditure of men and money it has required, and of the consequences with which it will be followed. If, after calm deliberation, we feel ourselves compelled to dissent from both opinions, we are at least willing to treat them with respect, and eager to express the most fervent wish of our hearts, that the prostration of French conquest may bring to the cause of the Peninsula all, and much more than all, the advantages stipulated in, and that the termination of the struggle may be the establishment of perfect independence to the deeply injured and oppressed inhabitants.

Through the medium of the French papers, accounts have been received from Spain, which, while they afford unequivocal proofs of strong resistance and firming fortitude on the part of the natives, furnish no foundation for the indulgence of sanguine hope. Almost every where their efforts are frustrated; and even Cadiz itself, the last refuge of their Government, appears to be fast approaching its fall. Tortosa, after a siege, which will be memorable in the annals of the war, has unconditionally surrendered. Its defenders contended for liberty whilst the faintest prospect of success remained; and it has justly been remarked, that the Spaniards have displayed an intrepidity in their garrisons which they have but feebly testified in the field. To both parties, Tortosa was an object of considerable magnitude, and it has given to the enemy advantages in Catalonia which will be difficult indeed to redeem. The history of this town is somewhat remarkable. It is said to have been founded 2000 years before the Christian era; but the proofs of this distant origin, if ever they had a being, have unfortunately been lost. The celebrated Scipio, conferred upon it the privileges of a municipal city, and gave it the name of *Durdaja*. In the Moorish wars, the female Citizens dignified themselves by their valor, and received from the Counts of Barcelona various distinctions and immunities, of whose existence, with only one exception, the memory only now remains. To the present day, they preserve the right of precedence in matrimonial ceremonies, whatever the rank of the affianced husband may be.

The vessels belonging to the Hanseatic Towns, recently detained, have received permission from the Board of Trade, to sail with licences—so changes are the plans of the present Administration.

On the 18th of January, a numerous detachment of Danish sailors arrived at Hamburg, on their way to Antwerp, for the purpose of serving on board the French fleet. The French consol addressed them in a flattering speech, in which he called upon them to vindicate the liberty of the seas, and revenge the burning of Copenhagen, and to which they replied with enthusiastic exultation. If this be true, and there appears to be no good reason to question it, what becomes of the late formidable introduction into these countries.

Recent accounts represent the West Indies, particularly Guadaloupe, as in a very sickly state. In

the sea adjoining that Island, a French Privateer, of 22 guns and 170 men, had made some captures and caused considerable alarm.

There is at least one statement in the French papers relative to which it will be prudent to wait the arrival of British accounts, before full credit be given to it. It is stated, that a body of our troops, amounting to 1100, was repulsed off Palermo, that 800 of them were taken prisoners, and that the French had only 8 killed and 15 wounded. Jonathan Murat is expert in the trade of boasting. At the same time we must remark, that expeditions of this kind are more distinguished for bravery than for wisdom.

The Bulletin issued from Windsor on Sunday says, that "His Majesty continues in the same state as before," and is regarded as usual. This, coinciding with the Bulletin immediately preceding, is of an highly favourable character, and a strong belief begins to prevail, that a state of convalescence will speedily be announced. The *Englishman*, a London Sunday paper, says expressly, that the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Percival went to Windsor on Saturday, that they had an interview with His Majesty, and that the result was such as must be gratifying to the wishes of every loyal subject. How far this statement is founded in truth, we are at present unable to determine.

The English Journals of the 27th are the only ones received since our last publication, the severity of the weather having prevented the arrival of the two succeeding mails. Whatever the Sunday papers bring, and whatever we could glean from other quarters, is fully noticed. To the *Dublin Correspondent* we are indebted for the foreign intelligence.

BIRTHS.—In Cork, the Lady of Thomas Sheres Westropp, Esq. of a son.—At Belvoir Castle, the Duchess of Rutland, of a daughter.—In Mountjoy Square, Dublin, the Lady of Samuel Perceval, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—William Barry Deane, Esq. to Miss O'Keefe, both of Kinsale.—Lately, for the fourth time, at Norton, England, Lawrence Winsor, fiddler, travelling Brahmin, and his wife, the leader of a gang of gypsies, in the 83rd year of his age, to Johanna Skelton, aged 32.—At Norwich Church, the Rev. Mr. Emswold, eldest son of Alderman Emswold of Great Yarmouth, in the Parish of Langley, Bath, doctored, of Sarah, County of Cork, Esq.—In Chelsea, A. N. Namara, Esq. to Julia, daughter of James O'Flaherty, Esq.—In Burr, Charles McGilchrist, aged 18, to Mary McGilchrist, aged 53, the fourth time for the husband, and the first time for the bride.

DEATHS.—Suddenly at his house in Dublin, T. O'Reilly, Esq.—On Friday week, in the Parish of St. Andrew, Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart.—During the course of a long political life, his talents were among the brightest ornaments, and his services of the most arduous and important nature. Not bigotted, or attached to any party, his conduct was regulated by just and honorable feelings, and a faithful attachment to Ireland. He lived on the bosom of a very numerous family, whom he has left amply provided for, to emulate his virtues, and regret his loss.—Thomas Bond, of Newtown Bond, in the County of Longford, Esq.—In the County of Cork, Edward Berry, Jun. Esq.—On Tuesday night, at Union Island, Cork, to the deep and universal regret of a large family and numerous acquaintances, Mrs. Roberts, widow of Mr. Roberts, Esq. of the city.—Lately, in the Parish of Inch, County of Antrim, Thomas Torrey, aged 100 years.—Kilmarney, Mr. Edmund Lyons, of that city.—In Dublin, George Lunell, Esq.—In Cork, Philip Strubbsman, Esq.—At Mitchelstown, Mrs. Jane Harris, sister of John Watkins, Esq. formerly of Cork.—At Donemule, Mr. T. Harding.—Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Minister of the Gospel at Willow Mill, Co. of Cork, Mr. W. Dowe, aged 65.—On Sunday last, John Lonergan, Esq. of Mallow, County of Tipperary.

WATERFORD PORT-NEWS.

ARRIVED.

30th—Clementine, Liverpool, Davidson, m. goods; Diana, Liverpool, Sharpley, white salt; Nancy, Swanswick, Jamaica, coal; John, Swanswick, Malaga, wine.

31st—None.

SAILED.

For Bock—30th—Comdes Cruiser and Auckland packet.

31st—None.

Wind—W. S. W. at 8 M.

STATE LOTTERY.

THURSDAY next, the 7th of February, will be the Second Day's Drawing of the CITY LOTTERY; a notice, therefore, should be lost in purchasing a Sixteenth, which costs but sixteen shillings, may produce a Thousand Pounds, and other Shares in proportion.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th of February, the STATE LOTTERY will be drawn. The Scheme is uncommonly good, and Shares which are now at a low rate, are expected to rise considerably in four or five days.

TICKETS and SHARES in a great variety of numbers, in the above two Lotteries, are now for Sale by

JOHN BULL,

Bookeller, Quay, Waterford.

MR BOWYER, of Pall-Mall, London, begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Aristocracy, that his Agent, Mr. GEORGE N. SMITH, is at present in Waterford, where he will remain a few days, to receive Subscriptions for his Splendid New Publications—*Poetry, Prose, and Miscellaneous*, at Mr. CATTELL'S, on the Quay.

MR. BY National, whole-length Portrait of Fox, is just completed, in the Lineament by Mr. BLOOMER, the Engraver, exactly similar to those of PITT and NELSON, by the same Artist.

January 31, 1811.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

For three young Lives and thirty one Years, in Reversion, THREE HOUSE and DEMESNE OF OAK PARK, (the best Part of the LANDS OF STOKES TOWN), most beautifully situated on the River Barrow, within two Miles of New Ross. The Demise contains sixty four Acres. Proposals to be made to Adam Glascock, Esq. Portobello, Row.

(To & S) January 29, 1811.