77 F # T 6 John Collen, alias Collins, was capitally indiched for having been found in sems against the fubjects of his Majesty, contrary to his allegiance, on board a French privateer, off Ufhant, in the month of November laft, with intent to carry away a certain

Englift packet: Lieutenent John Parr depoled, that he was firft Lieutenant on board the Northumberland man of war. On the Baft of November laft he was on a cruile off Ufhant, when a French privateer was obferved in chale of a pucket, which it was believed belonged to a British Port. The Northumberland immediately commenced a chace after the privateer, but night coming on the was obliged to lay to for the night. On the enfuing morning, however, fin again obtained fight of her, and recommenced the purfuit, and about noon came up with fier, and after firing fix or feven thoughte flinck. Witnels. with part of the crew, then went on board the priwaters, and so he got up the fide he was fomewhat furprifed to hear a person swearing most vehemently in the English language. On looking round, he accoffed the priloner, and affeed lilm whether lie was not an Englishman? to which he replied, that he was not an English, bur an Irishman. The crew of the privateer, together with the prifoner, were then Tent on board the Northumbelland, where he again confessed that he was an Irishman; and stated, that he had been invalided from the Zexlous man of war. On his arrival at Plymouth he was fent on board the Salvador del Mundo, from whence he was forwarded to town for trial.

The priloner having no Countel, by permillion of the Court, officed witness whether he did not hear him (the prifoner) express his happinels that he had been taken by a British ship, and observe that he had been almost tharved to a French prison?-An anfwer in the affirmative was given.

Henry Hill, a feaman belonging to the Northumberland, corroborated the tellimony of Lieut. Parr. Henry Boyle, another featman, deposed that he knew the priloper to have belonged to the Z-alour man of war, in the battle of Trafalgar-he was in

the wafte, and always represented himself to be an When the prifoner was asked whether he had any questions to put to this witness, he faid, that he had not; but he recollected him to be no old fhomace.

Andre Harte, the Captain of the French privateer, was next examined. He flored himfelf to be a Dane 4 he obtsined the command of the Glancufe privateer, on hoard of which the prifoner was taken about two months before his centure. During his cruife he had taken nothing, but was in chace of a British resselted day preceding that on which he Bruck to the Northumber'and. He left St. Malocs two divebelore he was himl-if chafed. The pulmer entered on hourd his thin as an American, and flated himself to be a notive of Philadelphia. He met him among & other foreigners at a person in St. Malices. and afked him if he should like to ferre on board his vessel- to which he replied in the afficmative ; and in confequence of an agreement entered into between them, he (the witnets) paid five hundred and fifty livres to obtain his liberty.

The prisoner cross-examined this witness and after ed him, whether he did not fend him to prifon for fix weeks, on fulpicion of his intending to fteal a boat to make his escape to Guernsey?

Witness sufwered that he knew of no such intention on the part of the prifoner & he acknowledged that he fent him to prifen for about a mouth, in confequence of his, being drunk and riotous about the fireets of St. Maloes, and attracting the attention of the police, who found it accessive to take notice of his irregularities i

The next question put by the prisoner was-Whether witness did not fend two gens d'armes for him to the Tower, St. Maloes, to convey him on board the Glaneuse by force, two days before the capture by the Northumberland ?

an observation, that as foon as the privateer was day; when it appeared from the statement of Mr. days. Since Friday last, when his Majesty last took ready for her cruize, be thought it necessary to bring Jerris. Counsel for the Admiralty, that this man the air, we understand he has not been advised to the prisoner on board, as he should want his services was the master of a coal wessel, and that five days | quit his room. We should have forborne to make to work the veffel.

queffion, he was called on few his defence. He im- W III. c. 18 6 to; and that he would have been had not been grievoully and forely disappointed; mediately related, in a blust manner, the following | dicharged a forond time, had be made a fatisfac- | and if we had not heard from a quarter, which jufflory :- He formerly ferved in the Zealous man of tory at Lary. The manuari now been drafted from the titles our belief, that the important and hazardous war, and cas at the battle of Trafaljer, but being | 12 za being not the Standard, which had failed from experiment of exposing his Majesty to the open air, anvalited, from a wound in his right hand, he we Spithead to Cod zon fervice of importance. Mr. and to the fatigue of a walk on the Terrace, in his rendered incapable of further fervice. Being out Jervis flatett, that he had applied to the Admiralty prefent melancholy fituation, was undertaken not of employments he agreed to go with a fmack, in Office, and learned that the flip could not be recalled only without any previous confultation or communicompany with the owner and another man, under | ed without great national inconvenience; but a te- | cation with the Queen, or any of the Royal Family, Pruffian colours, and by the authority of an English | legraphic differth had been fent yefterday to order a | but also expressly contrary to the wish and opinion of licence, with a vargo of oyflers. On their arrival full failing cutter to bring back the man as foon as fome of his Majefty's medical attendants. We off the town of Concale, on the coast of France, be- possible. ing unacquainted with the harbour, they waited for a pilot, and, on the next morning, when they were | pede in Majetty's ferrice : it is the man, and not | fort, and they were obliged to lower their fails. A

From the sime of his leaving Philadelphia? to which prealing and it was the duty of a Court of Jultice to 1 on Priday next. We beg to guard the public, in he answered. That he had been a failor in different | guard against the encroachments of a right of fo un. American ports, but had not been much on flore .- | popular a nature as that of impressing. The Learned The next quellion put to him was, us to the port | Connfel had allowed that the prefent impressed man from whence he last came I he faid, that he came was under the Order in Council to impress sea. Braight from Norway, and had not had any commu- faring men, and men employed in working on boars olection with the British during his voyage. After and rivers, except de cratia as matter of a vessel : this examination, he was again put on board the | and certainly there must be thele examptions, other-Imack, to protect her from the depredations of the wife, a Captain or higher Officer in his Maiefly's

scape to his own country, or fland the chance of

try, and declared his firm intention to escape from

Baron Macdonald firmmed up the evidence for

he Jury, with an observation, that if they were sa-

ished the perform had been found on board an eve-

Jury had but the one painful course to purfue,

unfortunate man most strongly to mercy.

The Ja v. after a few minutes confideration, re-

urned a verdict of Guilty :- but recommended the

Sir William Scott then addressed the prisoner

with his wonted feeling. He lamented the melan-

choly rack which tell to his lot to perform; yet in

our nature, inalmuch as the character, the honour,

and the lafety of the nation were at thake-for the

tendency, than that of our own countrymen turn-

ing their ability and their arms to the benefit of our

enemies! There was no excuse to be found for

fuch conduct, nor could any juffification be niged

deferring of attention. The Jury, however, hav-

ng Brongly recommended the wretched criminal to

vergy, he should take care and flate that circum-

tance, as well as fuch other facts as occurred in

he course of the trial, in the proper quarter. He

would advise the prisoner not to be too confident of

became him to pronounce. The Right Hon. Gen-

came, and from thence to the place of execution,

The poor fellow having made his bow, retired.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH-LONDON, JAN. 25.

France when the means should offer.

towns people. On the enfung day, an officer of fervice would be equally liable to be impreffed with

the Commillariat department, accompanied by an in- a common failor. terpreter, came on board, and hennderwent a fecond Mr. Jervie proceeded to confider, who were the examination t-the fame quellions which were proobjects to whom this right applied, and these were poled to him on the preceding day were repeated, described as being seamen and leafacing men, and all to all of which he returned fimilar aufwers. An offer persons whose occupation or calling it was to work was then made to give him one-third of the value of in boats or vessels in rivers. In the late Defence AA. the cargos provided he would tell from whence in it was held that every person between certain ages, reality The came, but he could not be induced to who could bear arms, was liable to be called out to I werve from his first flory. The interpreter imme- defend the country, and yet in that Act, and in all distely ferzed him by the collar, called him by an the different Militia Acts, feamen and featuring men | Would they have put thips into committee that cane opprobious epithet, and faid he had been telling are expressly exempted, being liable to a different les for which he should be fent to the Tow-Ipecies of Cervice.

er of St. Maloes, and fined \$50 livres; and accord-Lord Ellenborough conceived that the Militia gly he was forthwith conveyed to prilou, where he Acts had made a great difference on the old Commit- fundid application of Members to from votes and commined until the Captain of the privateer came and lion of Array. It was for the Learned Controle, fixed thin, if he would ferve on board his veff-1? - and thole for whom he acted, to fay, if they wished Having been living nine months on bread and water, to push this very useful and necessary service to an be agreed to go on board the privateer, in the hope extreme.

but he should by that means be able to make his Mr. Jervis faid, there were no doubt exceptions from the general rule, and first there were excepting subject them eiver to his Majesty's scruting by such bring released from his miferies by being taken by a love experation, the Lords of the Admirally being in lacts, if they had entertained the hopes of his re-Bruffi veffely He had actually formed a plan with the liabit of iffuing instructions that no Captains or establishment; because fuch a course of proceeding s comrade to fteal an open boat and grooff to Guero- Malters of veffels, or Mates, in particular circum- would be an imputation on his judgment, if it should the very day on which he was tent to prilon by I ances, should be impressed. Of this description, receive his fanction. Captain Here. He concluded by folemuly deux. Therefore, the performow complaining was one, if I ng any intention to fight against his King or coun- he had not misbehaved himself.

Mr. Dampier observed, that this could only apused in answer to the application.

Lord Ellenborough faid, if the party complaining had forfeited his right by any delinquency commitmy's reffel aiding and affilling in the management | ted by him, that was a different question; but the of that wessel, he was guilty of the crime imputed | Court was now called on to determine the matter of o him, pulefe it was proved that he was forced right. His Lordfoin was a most inclined to order that plication? Are Members really aware of the mil by correive measures into such a situation. As it ap- the matter should stand over, in consequence of the peared in evidence, however, and by his own con- mischief which might result from such a discussion. fession, that he had gone voluntarily on board in the When the Court was gravely told that the person first instance in the character of an American, no such bere applying might have been discharged, if an excuse could be formed for him, consequently the apology had been made by him, they must naturrally feel for what others might be supposed to feel in fimilar circumftances.

Mr. Dampier flated as an additional bardfhip in his cafe, that the voffel was rendered ufclefs, and had already loft feveral freights, the person impressed | Besides various other-fums and that upon all the having the registry of the ressel along with him. Lord Ellendorough faid, if Gentlemen prefe for

decision, a decision they must have. reparding the offence with which the culprit was charged, he conceived it to be one of the most hein-Me Jervis observed that the man had been fent for Lord Ellenborough laid, as this was a great queltion, let the writ go; and the Court would have preferentian of due order and full action tion in his Majefly's fervice, it was highly necessary that men be contested. His Lordship added, " As it is a who were found in arms against the subjects of their great question, the writ goes. We do not recomcountry should be punished in the most exemplary manner. What crime could be more injurious in its

determine the point on the return, if it should still mend to you, Mr. Jervis, to comply with it. You may make a return if you pleafe, and it will then be for us to fay, if that return be or be not fatisfacory."-Rule made absolute. FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE. The naiverfal banning a which was diffused by

he accounts of his Mai-fly's having been to far rechablified in health, as to be enabled to take his accustomed walk on the Terrave, we must confess have been fomewhat leffened in our feelings, by the daily bulleting fince iffued at St. James's, which it of the Vice Chamberlain, because it happens that the parilor, but to prepare himfelf for that face which is impulfible to view without some distrust as to the Fice Chamberlain is the partixan of Mr. Perceval ! the law prescribed for his offence, and which it then actual state of the King's amendment. We were He will soon have, in all probability, to use his untobl on Thursday last, ( and we beg our readers to expected patronage; for the place of Gentleman tleman then best-need him, in the utual words, to look back to that day, as one on which a most in- Uther of the Black Rod, with 4000l. a year, in betiken from the bar, to the place from whence he portant parliamentary discussion took place), that likely to drop ! his Majefty was fo amended in his health as to be where he should be hanged by the neck until he coabled to walk on the Terrace. On the Friday norning following, no notice was taken of the amendment in the Bulletin issued at St. James's .--On the same day we heard again that his Majesty by threatning letters, and the burning of buildings had repeated his walk, and was greatly ftrengthened The case of an impressed man who had moved for and improved in health; but on the Saturday moin. a writ of Habeas Corpus, which had been mentioned | ing following, the Bulletin announced that the King An answer in the affirmative was returned, with on the preceding day, was finally called on this had not been fo well as on the two or three previous before his final impreferent, he had been impreffed any observations on these transactions, if our feel-The priloner having declined propoling any other and diffiliant day exempt under the flatute 6 and 7 lings, in common with every man in the country, know that the experiment had not been followed by Lord Elemborough .- " God forbid I should im- success.

We have been induced to offer these remarks, in about to raile their an hor, a gun was fired from the the flip, I would recall." His Lordflip, however, order to expose to the public the cruel and despeexpected himself very Arongly obnoxious to fending rate expedients to which a fet of oren, calling-themboat full of foldiers immediately put off, and took on abroad impressed men, pending an application by felves exclusively THE KING'S FRIENDS, refort, in there the owner of the Imack, and the other man, them to the Court for a writ of Habens Corbus, and moments critical to their own political objects in Parwho were conveyed to prilon, the priloner being left | declared his intention of never again granting an en- liament-expedients which hazard every thing that | into different houses in the neighbourhood. Since behind the was fent for, however, in a few hours af- largement of the return to a / about Corpus, as had is most dear to the feelings and interests of Englishterwards, and taken before a Magistrate, who asked been done in this instance. The right of impress men-expedients which cannot be too much reprohim what countryman lie was the replied that he was was certainly declared in Foster's Crown Law, 159, bated, particularly at this important juncture, when an American, born in Philadelphia, but having left to be inherent in the Crown; but therewere inflances | we have reason to believe that the same contemptible the country at four years old, he had no recollection in Rymer's Forders, where men had been asoftenim- but guilty means have been fuggefled, and will be proffed to carry the King's fifter to Gafcony, or to reforted to, previous to the diffcuffion which takes He was the siked, how he had been employed perform any other fimilar fervice, as to defend the place on the Regency Bill in the House of Lords

we must quard outletves, from being again imenf. upon by attempts to profligare and unbecoming. and shich only wound the minds of thole who are not disposed to facrifice their feelings, to the politic ral objects of a delperate and falling party

If we were to took carefully at the prefett pract. ers of the men in office, we might be able to draw a more just inference of their real featurents as to their hopes of the King's recovery, than if we were to udge from their language. If they inwardly thought what they profess if they believed that his Majette was likely to be reflored fron to that healthful flate of mind which would enable him to examine their proceedings, and truly to judge of the ufe they had made of the resources of the Country, and of the patronage of office, would they have lavished in the waffelul way that they are doing, appointments. places, commissions, and grants of every fort not be fit for lea for months to come, and which aggravate the expences of the country without add. mer to its force ? Would they have yielded to every countenanced their doubly paid colleagues to put one honourable thippling here and another there, not on account of their flanding in the fervice, but of eccount of their Parliamentary conflections? Wa are fatisfied that they would not have prefumed to

What then, it may be asked, could influence their conduct ?- The hope of eredling themselved into a faction against the Regent's Governmentpear on affidavit, and no affidavits had here been They have made partizans by means of the patronage of office.

In it not monflrous to think that a fum of not lefe than 1,200,000l. per annum is actually taken away from the influence of the Crown, and put at the difpolal of the Oucen, who is not responsible for its apchiefs of fuch a precedent being put upon record ?-Do they know that the Queenis to pay in falaries to Members of Parliament - 130,000 per ana. And that she has further to pay to persons

who may be the some daughters, or connections of Members, in salaries - 70,000 ditto-That she has foreser to expend in the King's That she has her own Povy Purse - 58,0, o ditto And of the King's Ditto - 20,000 ditto there is no chequer but, on the contrary, that perfors appointed by name, but not on account of high office. (for their fucceffors are not to supply their places in case of death) are to compose bet

Now, though there can be no fulpicion of her present Majesty, yet, when so much is said about precedents, and fuch pettyfogging arts are practifel to restrain the Prince of Wales, it may be suspected that Mr. Perceval has a meaning, and a view in all this, very different from that which he professes It is a most dangerous, and a most unconstitutional experiment on the Crown ; and, indeed, the whole proceeding is too little difguifed to impose on the most shallow understanding.

For inflance, it is not thought advisable to allow the Revent to fill up the vacant place of Lord Chamberlain, on account of the immense patronage attached to that office-but it is perfectly right to leave the whole patronage of the office in the hands

The atrocious disposition which had manifested itlelf some time ago in the northern part of the parific of Maresfield, on the borders of Astidown Forest. and flacks, has burft out afresh with double violence, and on Thursday morning last, about one o'clock, the Parlonage, adjoining Maresfield churche yard, where the Curate, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, refided, was burnt down. If Mr. Bingham had not been awake, in confequence of indisposition, he and his wife and nine children, would undoubtedly have been fmothered, or burnt in their beds. The parriculars are faid to be as follow :- Mr. B. having heard anoife, got up, went down flairs, and faw & man going from the house; he attempted to open & door, which he found obliructed by part of the furniture railed against it; he then went round to an outward door, which he had bolted within just before he went to bed, and found it broken open, and fome furze faggots, burning, which had been brought into the room; and the furniture placed round them. The fire was fo rapid, the house being principally of wood, and the Imoke Is inflantaneoully great, that it was with difficulty any lives were preferred-Two of the children were obliged to be thrown out of the window; and two were nearly suffocuted before they could be extricated a but no wearing apparel or furniture could be faved. The extreme diftrefs of Mr. Bingham's family is, for the prefent, in some degree relieved by the kind reception of it writing the above, certain facts have transpired, which envelope the cause of this very serious confirgration in much mystery, and it will, no doubt, in consequence, undergo a veryestrict investigation.

and a first on the time a medical processors and processors in the contract of WALLPTORD - Printed and Published by the Proprietor,

# RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

PRICE FOUR-PENCE]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1811.

INUMBER TILESO

ELECTION

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLEEGY, AND FREEHOL ERS, OF THE COUNTY OF WEEFORD.

A San Flection of a Reptesentative for our County is ex- the 46th of April next; the said Proposals to be sealed and A san election of a representation of the place, allow me to offer myself percent about the Proposals for Firing, &c." to be sent under copeeted shortly to take poses, since in a continuous section of the sent under coso your Consideration as a Candidate for that high Honour. | ver to Majo rGeneral Freeman, at this Office, on or before To your Consideration as a Continue of the second of the 15th day of hebraary next, after which day to Proposale From the Inchary Acceptance and give me leave to will be received; and the proposers are to observe, that the any hope of mecess is very sample. And where it is Fuel of each rescription must be of the best quality, and assure you, annual not acceed. I shall endeavour, by my delivered at the places contracted for, by Public measure

Prosperity of my Country, and the Strength of the Impire at feet deep. The quantity of Firing and Canales required will Prosperity of my country, and on our opening of a superior of the specified in each contract, and must be delivered, or large, I conceive I shall best entitle myself to your future Fa- be aprecised in each contract, and must be delivered, or your. I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my

Respects to you, to solicity our Suffrages ; and, in the mean sums from time to time, (not exceeding the other two fourthi)

I remain, with much Truth, Your most obedient, humble Servant ROBERT SHAPLAND GARBW. Junior. Castle-Boro, January I, 1811

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE large and commoditions DW MILING HOUSE, on the Quar of Waterford, with Y STAPLE and COACH HOUSE adjaining, situate between Alderman RANSEY'S House, and the Merchants' Committee Room Proposals will be received by Wirtiam Huches, Esq. Waterford, Jan. 28, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

▲ CLEAR Yorly Profit Rent of £ 185 12s for a long I term of Years, most desirably corrumstanced .- For Particulars apply to William Huoms, Fig.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and DEMISSE OF OAK PARK, thebeautifully situated on the River Batton, within two Miles Prographs to be made to Adam Giascott, Esq. Portobello,

TOUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSISE OF BREAD. By Order of his Worthip the Mayor of faid City.

WRITE RENTED HOUSEHOLD

FRAME Middle Post of What add Flour fax taken by Act of Parliament to Countie Asset), was last West 44. O L. per Pariel, henderen Allowance of Eight Shilling per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household

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CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor. WALL THORD MARKEL PRICES-FEB. 2.

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BARRACK OFFICE,

Dublin, 15th January, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received for supplying certain Quantities of FIRING and "CANDLES, for the use of his Majesty's forces in the several Barracks and Quarters throughout Ireland, for one year, from vir. Sea Coal, of four bushels to the barrel, and eight barrels recilistory to others. Fellow Subjects, by proposed for by the hundred weight. The Turf, by box, clamped, by the Contractors, in the Barrack-Master's Stores. One fourth of the amount of the Contract will be paid to ROTERRIOUS.

1 shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my personal Contractors, upon their cotering into security, and further will be advanced proportionally to the agriantity delivered,

> produced from the Barrack Master : and the balance will be Incharged, when the accounts and vouchers furnished shall be duly examined at His Office, and found correct. Th written consent of two tesponsible persons must be inclosed with each proposal, resident, if possible, in Dublin; and have been complied with, as well as the residence of the Inconvenience Saving arisen to the service, from too geneal and extensive undertaking's of former Contractors, it is

hereby notified, that local Proposals from responsible persons will be preferably considered. JOHN HUGHES, Sec. By Order,

By the Lord Lieurenant and Council of Ireland. A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND. &c.

HEREAS the time limited by our Proclimfor prohibiting the exportation out of Ireland or carrying confimile gunpowder or fall-petre, or any fort of arms or ammunition, has expired :

And whereas it is judged expedient that the faid prolifition shouldbe renewed and centinued for some

Now we'the Lard Lieutenant General and Grneral Governor of Ireland, by and with the adviceof His Majefty's Prizy Council. do hereby order, require, problibit, and command, that no perfou or persons wholvever (except the Mitter General of the Ordnauve for his Majefir's (ervices) do at any time for the fpace of fix months from the date hereof, prefume to transport into any part out of Ireland or carry confinife any gan-powder or fall petre, or any fort of aims or ammunition, or thip or lade any gunpoweder or felt-petre, or any fort of sema or ammunition, or board any thin or veffel in order to transporting the same into any parts beyond the feas, or carrying the same coastwife, without leave or permiffion in that behalt firft obtained from the Lord Lieuteount or other chief governor or governors and privy council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and fuffering the respective for eitures and penalties inflicted by an Act paffed in Great Britain in the twenty-ninth year of his late Mojefty's reign, entitled, " An Act to empower es his Majetty to prohibit the exportation of faltes or any fort of acms or amon unition; and also to se empower his Majelty to referein the carrying confiwife of felt-peter, gunpowder, or any fort

es of arms or ammunition. may respectively appertain. Giren at the Council Chamber in Dubling the 22d

day of January, 1811.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 28.

REGENCY BILL.

Earl GROSVENOR role, for the purpose of decibill, which had fo far advanced in its progress before their Lordships. The measure, as framed and of the country; it embraced a fystem of fatal and gistrate of this country, is not the lervant, but the immediate attention of their Lordflips.

refiricted Regency, which was ordered to lie on the | concerns the people that the prerogetive Royal

ollows :- " My Lords, feeling as I do the impor- to whom the Royal Authority ought to be given tance of the folised now before you. I am induced entire, fince the Sovereign is, at this moment, unto offer myfelf to your attention thus early in the fortunately incapable of watching over those rights discussion of it. because, whatever course we adopt and privileges, and of guarding those interests of the we hould proceed with caution, fince the refult of people, for which the Rayal Functions are happing our proceedings will be a precedent for future genera- | fo wifely cholen, because fo well adapted. I fay tions. I know I shall be accused of a want of deli- further, that the very suggestion of such a meacacy in the course which I am now taking .- | fure, at any time, particularly at this time, by the My aufwer to that is, that much as I admire House of Commons, is an sutringement on the authe virtue of delicacy, yet, as a Member of the thority of this Houle, as well as that of the Prero-House, I am bound to consider it as a private vir- | gative of the Crown. My Lards, I think the peo-

of the Constitution's then the Prerogative of the authority of the two Houses of Parliament, and all view of common feule, and for all the purposes of moral propriety in real life, the King cannot be fo for no authority is equal to his-he cannot be fo con. under him ; all protection to individuals, is derived

from the Borough of Lewes, in Suffex, against a rights and liberties of the people and therefore it should not be diminished in the person of the Rement. any more than in the parfor of the King himfelf The Duke of Sussax role, and spoke nearly as whole fole Representive the Regent is; and

tue, and which cannot supercede any public duty. | ple are deeply interested in our taking care that one My Lords, the measure now before you, is a House of Parliament should not exerosch upon the series of violation—first of the Common Law of the authority of the other. The House of Commons Land-next, of the politive enactment of Statutes | thould do as they would be done by. I flould like -and lattly, of the leading principles of the Confli- to know in what fort of temper the House of Comution. On the violation of the law I need only to mone would receive a meffage from this House. observe, that the mode which has been adopted ! fisting that we were going to address the Regent proven it to be fo, for the very Commission by which not to fign a Money Bill; or that we were deterhe whole proceeding is fought to be fanctioned, is mined to exercise the right of altering a Money no Proposal will be attended to, where the same shall not flated to be the act of the Sovereign, whereas, in | Bill; would they not think that an infringefubflance and in fact, it is not the act of the Sove. ment of their rights? Petha; a fome of his Majelreign, but the act of the two Houles of Parliament, ty's present Ministers, who hold certain official sithindependent of the Sovereign; and the Great Scal, ations, would be less severe than other Members of the emblem and the organ of the Royal Authority, the House of Commons, on the assumption of such the means by which the Sovereign fignifies his con- an authority in this Houles for, if report speaks truly, fent to any measure, is not affixed to this Commiffi- fome of them have affumed a power to that effect, on by that Sovereign, but by thole who have usurp- without the authority of either House of Pared that authority; it is therefore manifest, that all liament, and that not more than a fortnight proceedings had, under such a Commission, must ago, by which they have, in a single sa, of, be, like the Commission itself, against law. And, Sumed the whole power of the Legislature itself, my Lords, when his Mejesty shall possess the means having done an Act of State without the controllor of knowing the proceedings which are now before confent of either Houle of Parliament, as well as you, and which you are about to pursue-when he without the Sign Manual, and that too, an act rethall know that they are founded on a fulpention of quiring the authority of all three. I have hearth his Royal Fun Sions-when he shall be able to feel and I have reed, my Lords, of Sovereigns being that they are all carried on, in his name, when he advised to reflore to the people their rights and licannot have any will of his own; his Majelly must berties; but I never heard of any Sovereign of this feel indigurat at this usurpation of his power-this country, claiming a right to dispense with his oath a affum two of his authority-and, indeed, it cannot | what then are we to think of those who effume the bear the examination of a moment; for it earries, right of duing, not only as much as the Sovereign on the face of it, an untruth, fince the Houses of can do, but more than he can do in the plennude Parliament declare by it, not only the necessity of his power, namely, doing, of his own accord, an of filling up the Royal Authorny in the name act which the three Branches of the Legislature onto of the Sivereign, but that the two Houses fully | can do. My Lords, I fate these things for the purrepresent all the Eltates of the Realm, and that pole of calling your Lordshing attention to the parhey fhall affume the Royal Authority themselves, I ticular situation in which we fland, that you may therefore object to the whole of this proceeding, fee, not only what encroachments are made on the as not being what it affinnes to be, namely, a pro- | Prerogatives of the Crown, but also on the Privileges ceeding functioned by the Commission of the King, of this House; you ought, therefore, to curtail the and I onglit, soone of the Hereditary Advilers of power of those Mailters who chuse thus to affine the Crown, to protest against the whole of it. Isay it. The falety of the Constitution requires that the mode which you, and the other House of Par- i you should do so, for such is the prejudice of human liament, night to have purfued, was, to have re. | nature ; fuch the processes to ambition; fuch the quefted by Address the Prince of Wales to take | defire of dominion, that we should waich them with upon himself the exercise of the Royal Authority; extreme jealousy, and check them on their first apand, he having done fo, the Great Seal might have pearance. Controll them on the onfet ; it is danbeen affixed to a Commission for opening the Parlia. | gerous in the extreme, for when the House of Com. ment, and then the two Honfes might have met un. mons affume a greater right than they possels; a der the Royal Anthority, for then there would have power which does not belong to them, that induces been a Representative of Royalty, capable of al- this House allo to assume a power which does not petre, and to enforce the law for empowering his fenting to, or diffenting from, any measure that was belong to it, else the Commons will outrun us; and Majesty to prohibit the exportation of gunpowder, offered by the deliberative to the Executive branch hence we deprive the King of the power which real-Crown would have remained entire, as well as the | are expedients of State Necessity, and I could have wished, with all my heart, that no such occasion as the branches of the Legislature would have been the prefent had arisen, and that the cause of it preferred; inftead of which, you are now proc. cd. | should cease to operate; but while it operates, we are to give the necessary Directions herein as to them Prerogatives of the Crown are, of necessity, the ba. before you, shutting the doors of the House of lance of the Conftitution-the hinge upon which it | Lords sgainft the people, as the House of Commons turns-when we destroy that, we destroy the Con- I have done theirs, by which each of us is erecting Macners, C. T. L. Menth. Charles Kildare. Stitution itself; and although in a certain and dry itself into an independent branch of the Legislature, De Blaquiere. Norbury. Standish O'Grady - | feuse of the word, the King, like every other pub- | while the safety of the Constitution depends on the lic functionary, may be called a Servant of the Peo- union and harmony of all three ; depending, as they ple because the Royal Office and Authority is in- ought to do the one of them upon the other; the fittated for the advantage of the people; yet, in the | mischief to be expected to the State, by such a course of proceeding, is most alarming, for, with fuch reffraints, you cannot reasonably expect thme treated, or fo confidered .- He cannot be fo treated, the Regent can carry on any vigorous Government. If there do exist privileges annexed to the Crownfidered, for there is nobody for him to obey; on the | which are not necessary for the support of the Gos contrary, all law is executed in his name, all authori- vernment, nor for the protection of the rights and dedly expressing his general disapprobation of the ty is derived from him, and all individuals mustact liberties of the People, in God's name, let such prerogatives be destroyed ; for the Crown has no right from him shence it is, that to him all individuals owe to any prerogatives which are not necessary for the adopted by Ministers, might be used as a precedent, allegiance; and therefore, speaking practically the Support of Government, or for the protection of the and a future means of undermining the best interests language of the Constitution, the King or Chief Ma- rights and liberties of the people's bur, I say, that the prerogatives of the Crown, either in the handa deftructive errors, and to ftrongly did he feel this Suvergign Lord of the people, to whom every body, of the Monarch himself, or in the hands of a Rea impression, that he would thus early bring forward owes obedience, who, himself, owes obedience to gent, who is the representative of the Monarch him. his protest, as a record of his fentiments, to the mone; but whose office it is, to protect his sub- felf, are of extreme value to the people, and hence jects by enforcing the due execution of the law .- it is, that I am thus contending for the preferen-A fhort convertation here enfued, apparently in You mould therefore take care, my Lords, most tion of such Prerogatives. Among these Prerogaa proposition of the Noble Earl's urging the protest religiously to take care, that no infringement tives, thus valuable to the people, is the powin the shape of a motion, in which Earl Stanlinge, takes place on the prerogatives of the Royal Autho. er of bestowing honours upon transcendant me. Lord Grenville, the Earl of Liverpool, and the rity in the hands of the Regent, any more than in rit, exerted in the service of the State. The Lord Chancellor, participated-the refult was, that the hands of the Sovereign himfelf ; for the prero- realons for granting fuch a Prerogative, are two ; the noble Earl (Grofvenor) read the protest as a gative Royal is not given by the constitution for the one, to enable the Crown to reward marit, by the benefit of the Sovereign, but for the mott va- conferring feate in the Finule on individuals of diffe The Duke of Norfork presented a petition luable purpose of protecting and preserving the tinguished merit, so well so by other Royal favours ; .



was nothing in which alteration thould be made with fo forming a hand, or be preferved from alteration altogether, so the Household establishment of his Mojesty; but whatever the absolute authority of the case demanded, that necessity should be complied with, but they should not-exceed that limit; and was there any one to ignorant of the human mindor character, as notto fay that the removal of all theperfors who had the care and charge of one's do. mellic concerns and affairs, mult make a molt unfavourableimpreffionouthe mindofanvindividual, and more To on the mind of one placed in fach peculiar circumfinnees as a Sovereign Prince? All they asked for was, that the arrangement as proposed by them should fland 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 perforal comfort of his Maj-fty; and this bad been arranged on the great principle laid down as the rule of their whole proceedings -that of the probable recovery and refumption by his Majelly of the Kingly powers. They asked for no more than obvious propriety fuggefied; and they were ready to admit of every thing the necessity of the case required. They had, he repeated, reason To hope the operation of the Bill would not be of long continuance, and they had to hope that no material ulteration would be made in his Majefty's household until they knew what the event would be. Under this impression, he should certainly prefer the limit tation to be extended to one year, and that the whole boulehold, us in the case of 1780, should be left under the controll of her Majefty during that period The arrangement was temporary, and, confidering the fhortness of the interval, no Terious inconveni. ence could arife. Were the arrangements proposed to be of a permanent nature, then the objections on the fcore of influence would apply; but as the whole was but a temporary arrangement, and at fartheft not of long duration, as they all hadrenfon confident. iy to expect and to hope would be of much lefe du ration than contemplated by the provisions of the Bill, no part of the arrangement could be rationally objected to on that ground. Earl Gaur contended, that in regulating their

conduct on the present occasion, their Lordships' House should look to and be guided by the Resolutions they had aiready agreed to and fauctioned ; and not to the opinion of any individual, however respectable the opinion of that individual might be confidered. As the clause of the Bill now stood, it refted no longer on the basis of the original Resolutions, but rended to throw the power into the hands of the Queen fo far as, it being there placed, it might conduce to firengthen and support the interests of the present Administration. When that portion of his Majesty's Household was resolved to be vested in the Queen's most excellent Majeity, what interpretation was put upon that Refolution ! Was it meant that that portion should comprehend all that was fultable to the dignity, or necessary to the flate of the Sovereign, or only fuch portion as might be deemed requifite to his convenience and comforts in his present lituation, or even on his recovery? To him it appeared that fuch was not the view and intention of the claufe. On the contrary, it appeara ed to be intended to erect fomewhere a great political power and a great political influence, which was to counteract that of the Government of the By fo doing, fomething like a frand or deceit would be practifed on the Prince or on Parisment. The ment of pain. To the flatements of those diurnal would never heed the suggestion, and stick to his PAIL at the position of the Col-de of the two Houles of Parliament spoke a very different language from what was held out to him by the prefent clause, and the Prince would therefore be imposed upon if the clause were to pale in its present form. In effect, as the claufe now flood, the patronage of the Household would be divided into 49 that might be t parts, forty-leven of which would be poffeffed by the Queen, and two only would be left to the Prince. So long as he ferred a mafter to justly dear to him -To this observation he replied by referring to the | and to the country, it would be consolation enough very critical fituation of affairs at the profest moment; to him to be fatisfied that he was a gealous and faithbut critical as it was, he would contend, that even ful fervant. He well recollected the time when the in ordinary times the Executive Authority should | reign of revolutionary principles, and the historence not be fo crippled. It had indeed been remarked, of jacobinical doctrines had well nigh subverted the that those who, on former occasions, were most for- Constitution and the Government of the country. ward to affert that the influence of the Crown ought | Among those who were now opposed to him, were to be guarded against and diminished, we were now fome who had concurred with him in the measures the loudest in deprecating all referctions and limits. which were then successfully adopted, to stop the tions on the power of the Regents. Great indeed progrets of those principles, and among them were has been the increase of the influence of the Crown | also to be found those who, under the appellation of from the increase of the army and navy, from the gagging bills, had ridiculed those measures. He venational debt, &c. and he was ready to agree that rily believed, that amid the convultions and perils of any such increase should ever be confidered by Parlia- that period, it was the private virtues of his Mojesment with the eye of jealouly. But on the prefent ty's chars Acrthat had gone the farthef: to effect the occasion that power and influence which might be | falvation of the empire. With those virtues in his exerted for the public good, was placed in other remembrance, could be feel justified intaking advanhands, and diverted into different channels from tage of an incapacity which there was more reason He should therefore give his vote for the rejection of explosion. which no increase could be expected in the energies than ever to believe would be of very fhort duration, of the Executive Government, but merely an engine to break in upon his domestic comforts, to violate to strengthen their personal power placed in the his personal feelings, and to deprive him of his Royhands of the Ministers of the day. From views of al dignity and splendour? He envied not the feel. their own, they attempted to shackle the hands of logs of those who could reconcile, under any circumthe Executive Power for a year, although within frances, fuch a proceeding to their minds. He could that very year, the honour, the profperity, and the never put it out of his recollection, that the Comfafety of the country might be brought into hazard, mittee had two objects to accomplish-they had to be fought for and decided. But should be be offe- provide both for the stability and security of the Go-

to do unless it were manifest that the Executive his Majerty. Power was complete. The Lord CHANCELLOR, in very energetic lan-

duced in his mind. If he had referred to his own

conscientious feelings, it was because, from the outet of his public life to the prefent hour, he had enuggeflions of his confcience. Confident in the proolly of his own heart, and affured of the integrity c, he would neither court nor fa-ink from feruting and investigation. The fole and constant rule of achould deter him from doing over again what he had Majesty, he never could speak of him without grahappy malady without the acutest sensibility. Neiher the reports of the Physicians, nor threats in or out of doors, faculd operate to preventing his exerthan defert his allegiance to his Sovereign, by declining to take any fleps which his duty and his office pointed out to him. He would act in every poffible cafe upon his own responsibility, and be content to leave the confequences to God. The circumstance | Oneon. 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 from his breaft, or forget that his Majesty was a (A laugh.) man. Until he should vacate his Throne by descending into the grave, to no other person would be acknowledge himfelf a fubject. He had been attacked and reviled, but this he difregarded ; actions which and others had been swelled and distorted by colum- | might be deemed defirable, ny and militepresentation. In the newspapers he | Earl STARHOFE had intended to eife before the

Impavidum ferient ruine ! ad, why object to placing this power in her Mujef- vernment, and for the fafe refumption of the Royal by's hairds? he thould unt perhaps make any objec- Functions on the part of his Majefty, whenever his

Prion to its to being placed, if in reality the Queen recovery win electrined. The Nuble Early Grey), ner of pulling the Mexico, proceeded to stady and were to possess and exercise that power; but was lind enlarged on the importance of the former, and the Amendment moved by the Marquis of A and that the case? The Queen was indeed to have the In this respect he coincided with him, but he must down when the numbers werecare of his Majefty's person, and the power of filling contend, that in securing his Majefty's restoration ilp certain vacancies in his Maiefry's Houlehold, if to his Covernment, they were providing in the most fuch fhould occur from death or relignation. Her effectual manner for the true interests and the ulti-Majesty was even to have the disposal of all garts of mate security of the Government. Was it to be be. the Household, excepting certain offices which were lieved, that the offices withheld from the controll the least effectial to the convenience and comfort of of the Regent, could possibly create any serious en. his Majefty. But the Queba was not to have the | barraffment in his measures? Was the Noble person power of removing any of them without the authori- who filled the office of Mafter of the Horfe, to be ty of the King, and thus they were rendered inde- supposed incapable of voting according to his real pendent of her Majefry; fuch were the offices of opinions on the public interests, or would the Noble the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Earl opposite to him, if in office, be therefore unathe Master of the Horse, &c. &c. And not only ble of leaving his country, or of expressing the honest was her Majelty debarred from appointing to such conviction of his mind? But the argument was trust under the Government. offices, but not permitted to remove them even in extended to all who held places in the Household, cases of misconduct: no, not a Physician or even a land if the argument were just, he could only far, Page.—The Noble Earl concluded by observing, that he must wish to withdraw from such a society as it was a fund intended for the purpose of prothat after what had passed, and had transpired thro' as that in which he then stood, as a society of a teching the arts, and giving encouragement to the various means, the House should have better autho- character and description with which he had never those improvements which have conferred such hose rity fand much he respected that authority) than before mixed. The Noble and Learned Lord dethat of the Noble and Learned Lord on the Wool- clared, that he was not ambitious of continuing in fack, to convioce them of the competency of his place—that he was incapable of holding any interested liead of the Executive Government. Majesty to resume his Royal Functions, and to au- ed views at such a period as the present; and conthorile him to do that, which he could not prefume | cluded, by repeating his regard and veneration for

but we understood the Noble Lord to be hostile to apply it. guage, declared that the allufions of the Noble Earl | the claufe infelf as then worded.

who had just fat down, were so marked, that he Lord GREVNILLE had but a few words to offer upon the prefent occasion. He had frequently, in could not suppress the emotions which they had prothe course of the present and preceding nights, been attreked for the principles which he had thought it his duty to support ; but nevertheless, he never ration, leavoured to regulate his conduct by the impartial | did, nor never would, repent those principles, because they had been formed upon the most mature and conscientions conviction. He would, se far se pofwith which be had laboured to perform the duties fible, furround the King's fick bed with dignity, of his office, both to the Sovereign and to the pub- 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 fromher the tion with him had been the fatisfaction of his own | means of doing it with effect. By the clause as it mind. and he would not scruple to declare to their | now stood, the Queen had not the power of dismis. Lordships, that no fears, no influence of any kind | fing the most menial servant, no matter what might | and Mequinenzs. The first division blockeded the be his demerits. Was this the delicacy, were these tete-de-pont on the right bank; the second advances already done, if he conceived that it was necessary | fine and fentimental feelings, with which the No- | ed to the frontiers of Valencia, having detached o the interests of the King his master, or to those | ble Lord opposite had affected to be so oppressed ? | corps towards Terruel to keep Villa Campa in checks of the country at large. When he mentioned his He could not acquirite in what he confidered to and to cover Ineagoffa; the third division was posts be a most clear and manifest breach of faith. With ed on the Lower Ebro, to secure our supplies, the itude for the favours and the obligations he had respect to the Civil Lift, there were in the distribuheaped upon him; he could never think of this un. tion of four departments not less than 1,200,0001. -Confidering, then, as he did, the present provision for the Household as effentially different from that of 1788, and confidering alfo the clause nenas, through 30 leagues of mountainous country, iling his own judgment in whatever regarded his introduced into this bill to be the most inconfistent interests. He would rather perish on the scassold and incompatible with the address which had been refulved upon, he should vote for the omiffion of the claufe altogether.

The Lord CHANCELLOR WAS certainly ofopialon that the whole Household ought to be given to the

Lord LANSDOWNE WAS glad to hear that was the cafe, as he supposed of course he should have the Noble and Learned Lord's concurrence in leave they repulled the forties from the garrifon in July this country. He for one could not take his heart | ing out the words which he had proposed to omit. | and August.

amendment put in this form, "that these words be ing from him fix guns and a company of light artile here inferted." If that should be negatived, then lery. On the 19th November, General Habert the original would fill remain liable to; any future took the polition of Fallet from O'Donnell's troops. he had never performed had been imputed to him ; amendment, which at the option of the Committee and made 300 of them prifoners. On the 26th of

night to-morrow read, as he had often before read, Noble and Learned Lord who had just fat down; be actions and expressions attributed to him, of which had, however, given way to him, as he was curi-Regent; for it provided, that all the great offices he was perfectly unconscious, and of which he had ous to learn what he had to say. All he wanted operate in the support of the 3d corps, I marched of the Houlehold should be taken from the Regent never heard till he saw them recorded in those news. was, it appeared, to suggest to his Noble Friend towards Xerta, where my columns were formed on papers. He affured their Lordships that to all this (Lord Landlowne), an amendment of his motion. the tath of Dec. in the evening. I ordered 12 ne was infentibles and viewed it without any festi- It his Noble Friend took his advice, however, he battalions to pass on the 15th to the left bank .publications he never referred, without discovering own motion. For my part, faid Lord S. if I had PAlba, the other extended itself in a half circle, rrors and milrepresentations, but the consciousness a good motion which I wanted to have completely touching the Ebro both above and below the town. of rectitude and integrity, was sufficient to sustain him | spoiled, I do not know in this House any one whose | The whole of the enemy were driven into it on that against any consequences that might affect him from aid I would sooner call in than that of the Learned evening, and the place was completely invested .any quarter. Whatever those consequences might | Lord (a laugh.) As to the noble Lord, sittingly | From that day nothing could enter or come out of it. be, he was prepared to brave their shock, whatever the fire, who has suggested this modification on

> Lord Sidmouth thought that any division of the Household was improper. He was willing that all necessary and becoming splendour should be given to | Engin-era and the head of my Staff so to arrange the Regent; but when he wiftiethis, he could not give his confent to firip the King of his dignity .-He wished that the Regent should be armed with all was admirably executed. The 117th on the right. the ordinary power of the Government; but he did | and Hariffe's division on the left, had already occunot wish that all power should be taken from that il- pied the reverse of the heights, before forts Tonesas lustrious person to whom the care of the sovereign and Orleans, and within eighty and one hundred was entrufted? He entreated their Is rdfhips to spare their Sovereign the possibility of feeling a difappointment at their proceedings on his recovery; to avoid departure from a precedent which did imnortal honour to the perfou who had the merit of it.

> the Noble Marquis's Amendment. The question being then loudly called for, the Committee divided on the Motion, that the words opened the first parallel in the front of the bastions of the original Clause should Land part of the Bill; when the numbers were-

The Committee we underfland (se ffrangere continued excluded) after fome difcuffioa as to the man.

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Mainthy When Aranger's were re-gomined, we found Fast Grey animadverting on the clause which provides for the appointment of a council to affift the Gueen. It Teemed to affilme, indeed it was admitted by the Noble Lords opposite, that the House should place every impediment against those to whom the Rogent may extend his confidence. If that was the principle, it was better at once to introduce a claufe dife qualifying fuch perfort from holding any place of

On the clause being read, relative to the disnotes tion of the Privy Purfe-Earl GRET observed, that nour and advantage on the country, it fhould be wholly under the illustrious Person placed at the

Lord LIVERPOOL flated, that so it was a funde as well for private beneficence as for public bountre t should be firicily applied to these purposes to Lord CEANCARTY was against the amendment, which it was picfumed the forereign would himself

> Lord Morka ffrongly reproduced the impropte expolure of this fund.

> The other claufes were then rend eno bontas after which the House adjourned until Monday .-On which day the report will be taken into contact

#### FROM THE MONITEUR.

PARIS, JANUARY 28. To his Serene Highness Major General the Prince of Neufa

chatel and Wagnen. Monfeigneur-In obedience to the orders of his Majefly, the third Corps of the army of Spain proceeded towards Tormia, after the fiege of Lerida conveyance of our artillery, and to observe the enemy's army in Catalonia.

General Roguiat, of the Engineers, opened & oad passable by carriages from Caspe and Mequipracticable before only to mules and foot paffengers. General Valee, of the artillery, after waiting a long time for the Ebro, succeeded, with infinite la. our, in collecting, by land and water, his befieging

artillery at Xerta. In order that no delay might occur when it was necessary to act, the troops employed in the blockede inceffantly laboured at the works preliminary to the fiege. Your Highness is acquainted from my former reports with what vigour

On the 31ft October, and 12th November, Gen-Lord Rappapalaproposed to have the N. Earl's | Clopickey defeated Villa Campo, in Arragon, take the same mouth, General Musnier defeated the Vac lencians at Vineros, and took 2,700 prifoners.

As foon as the army of Catalonia, on its return from Barcelona, had approached the Ebio to co.

The artillery immediately established a flying which he would join us, and that modification on bridge over the river, which is 300 yards wide in which he would leave us, all I can fay is, that if it this place, for the purpose of opening a communicome to a point of necessity, we shall be glad of his cation between the two banks. The engineer office vote; but I hope, must fincerely, we shall not be cers reconnuitted the approaches of the garrifon; I driven to fuch an extremity, as not to be able to fixed the campa and made the necessary preparations beat all our opponents without him. (If an, hear,) to pull with vigour and rapidity the operations ob a

finge which had been fo long delayed. On the 18th, I ordered the Commander of the the whole line of our advanced post, as to drive in the enemy's parties, and even their centinels, which toiler of them.

Under cover of these dispositions, on the 19th, in the evening, the trenches were begun at the height of Orleans, but the foil was fo very hard, that it could not be railed without the affittance of

On the night of the 21ft, under the cover of a violent florm, and excessive darkness, 2000 workmen of St. Peter and St. John. The left at the dife tance of 80 toiles, extended from the bank of the river to the foot of the heights of Orleans, to the length of 250 toiles. At the same time, a trench was opened on the right bank, within 90 toiles of the tete de pout, for the purpole of erecting buttes ries intended to flank the principal attack.

On the 13th, Fiere's divisious of the army of Can

tabinia joined the belieping stray. I polled it a | and Governor for their conduct the evening before, | bon, that the French spy, apprehended near Alens | the leas adjoining that Island, a Fench Privateer, of was pointed the security of the forts, undetermined and furprised, adopted the ada, had given information that Massens, under co. 22 guns and 150 men, had made some captures and

It was impafible to display greater talents, conthe sata is in the centre, carried it on with re. After eighteen days of fiege, of thenches opened,

uarded the trenches repulled them with the baro. t, with great lofs.

On the 28th, in the evening, after a vigorous ischarge from all the batteries of the garrison, about co men rushed upon all our points of attack, peneated them for a moment on the left, and burned ome gabions of the lodgment on the covered way. thile they out-flanked in force the right on the reight of Orleans.

But General Habert, quitting his camp with General Bronikowsky and the companies of the clite the 116th and 5th light, drove them within the egainst them over the trenches with croffed baro- int and Valee. ts. overwhelmed and killed a great number of them, and took feveral priloners. The ardour of the infantity could only be exceeded by the perfere- Head-quarters, Tortola, Jan. 4. ance with which they worked.

The artillery, on their part, had furmounted exflive and continually increasing difficulties in conring the belieging artillery to the left bank. The dgation of the river changed every day, and was remely difficult. The erection of the batteries bulkly opposed by a tremendous fire from the ifon, which crushed every thing, particularly on right bank. The battery. No. 1. within 50 toiof Fort Orleans, was erected in open day, and opletely exposed under cover of a vigorous and

General Value, the old ere and men, displayed an detarigable zeal. The foldiers of the train afted unorders; a Captain of the artiflery, and a nen of the train, were wounded. On the h, at day to ak, 45 guns, in zo batteries upon fides of the river, opposed a fire, which in 2 its, acquired a decided fuperiority, and food ficed all that of the front attacked.

The bridge was cut on the same day, and on Royal Power. next morning was entirely broken; in confeeer of which, the enemy was under the necesof evacuating in the night the tete de pont, of ich we took possession. On the 30th the castle the only part of the garrifon from which the was kept up, and on the 21th our fire became two breaches were commenced near Fort Or-

In the mean time General Roquist purfued bis mut career, completed the defcont and paffage the ditch, and began to mine the fearp of the boof the place.

It was in this flate of things, that on the morncovered with a crowd of foldiers and inhabi- | at reft." . He found in the Governorn weak man, g Tent to Tarragona upon their immediate fur-, or offered to furrender conditionally in 15 if not relieved before the expiration of that following up my inflouctions, I rejected eveog diff rent from what was contained in my r. and invited them no longer to display the flag, if not merely and fimply to capitulate. his return the folders received the news with oflowing days. The fire of bombs and howitrecommenced in the night on the town and the miners continued their labours; on the extraordinary rapidity in the covered way against ounterfearp of the ditch, was battering at the difwhite flags were displayed at once & I ordered ck every thing was ready for the affault ; I or-

foldiers obeyed me; I entered, and made them introduction into these countries. down their arms, and reproached the Officers

Farragona and the fea roads, detaching a battation part of fubmission. I ordered the grenadiers to lour of a general attack upon the British army, me caused considerable alarm. enter, and at 4 in the afternoon, a garrifon of 8000 ditated fending detachments to the fouthern bank of There is at least one flatement in the French pa-It was impagnious to uniting greater to uniting greater to uniting product to was presented by King George to the information, had led to the recal of the British Of. arrival of British accounts, before full credit be given

was crowned, an unexampled inflance, I believe, Emperor 177 pieces of artillery, 30,000 balls or vertally prevalent in the British army; and it is faid, fame time we must remark, that expeditions of this the history of sieges. Five officers of Engineers bombs, 1,400,500 cartridges, and 9,000 muskets, that an urgent order had been dispatched by Lord kind are more distinguished for bravery than for sere killed and two wounded, either in the works, &c. I have the honour to transmit to your High- Wellington to Lisbon, to expedite the conveyance wisdom. or in the lortice, which the enemy frequently made ness the different inventories, with a view and plan of such reinforcements as might land. In war, the . The Bulletin iffued from Wiedsor on Sunday says, of the town, and the attacks and the journal of the feizure of spies has often, no doubt, led to im- that " His Majesty continues in the same state as They came on the nights of the 17th, 23d, and fiege, and the documents furnished by the Chiefs, portant consequences; but their information is all before," and is agoed as usual. This, coupled with they came on the inguest of the make the force of the garrifon, including the ways a subject of suspicion, and it has frequently been the Bulletins immediately preceding, is of an highly 13 and 400 men. The grenadiers and troops that hospitals, amount to 9,000 men, of whom 392 are followed by serious disafters. officers; in that number is a battalion of artillery. of the marine which was two years at Breft, and the officers of which have declared to me, that firstched | gal, deprive the Journalist of the power of presenting | paper, says expressly, that the Lord Chancellor by the fate of arms from the anarchy which defolates to his readers any thing like clear views of a subject and Mr. Perceval went to Windsor on Saturday, their country, they all form the wish of combating which combines in it the finest feelings of the heart, that they had an interview with his Majesty, and the English, whom they regard as its true authors. and the most valuable conserns of the Empire. He that the result was such as must be gratifying to the Our loss during the fiege amounted to 400 men, has fearcely any data to detail, or any premiles from wifnes of every loyal fubject. How far this its tement

25,000 rounds of cannon, and we 15,000. I cannot close this relation, Monteigneur, without repeating to your Highnels how much I have walls, and General Abbe, who commanded in the | had reason to be satisfied with the diffinguished conreaches, with Col. La Fosse, of the 45th, advanc- ductof the Generals of engineers and artillery, Rogu-

> I am, with tespect, &c. Count SUCHET. [ In be concluded in our next.]

## Idlaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

We have been obliged, for the purpose of admitling other articles of importance, fomewhat to curtail the Report of the debate in the Lords relative to the Regency-Bill, of the refult of which we gave a the Regency-Bill, of the refult of which we gave a the period will arrive, perhaps it is even now at no brief account in Thursday's paper. We have, how- great diffance, when Portugal will swell the cata- Esq. to Julia, daughter of James O'Elsherty, Esq. to Mi'Namara, Esq. to Julia, daughter of James O'Elsherty, Brief account in Thursday's paper. tional fire of musketry, simed at the enemy's ever, preserved every thing of novelty which it prefeated, and have only flruck out those observations and arguments which have again and again been re- in opinion with those, who expect a more triumphant peated almost to fatiety. Throughout the whole refult, in thinking, that it is matter of congratulation Empire, their Lordships' decision has been received to have preferred that country so long from the invawith unreferred congratulation, as an honourable der's grasp. How far this doctrine is well founded, discharge of that duty which peculiarly belongs to can only be ascertained by an honest calculation of them as the hereditary Counfellors of the Crown, the advantages produced by this temporary obstruction and as tending to preferre unmutilated and unbro. on to holtile aggression, of the expenditure of men the bosom of a very numerous samily, whom he has lest ken fome of the must valuable Prerogatives of the and money it has required, and of the confequences The Inquifitorial proceedings of the years 1794.

n a must unexpected and extraordinary manner .-were totally irrelevant to the fubject; but we apfollowing observation made by the Morning Chronicle injured and opp refled inhabitante ! on the occasion, " We do not hefitate to fay that, if the Constitution of the Country was faved at thefe memorable zeras, and if any thing was left to us, as they afford unequirocal proofs of firong refifiance a free people, worth enjoying, we owe it to the un and firiking fortitude on the part of the natives, furdaunted, zealous, and el quent fland made by Tho. nifh no evidence of the profperity of their affairs, mas, now Lord Erskine, and to the inestimable and no foundation for the indulgence of fanguine of the aft of January, a white flag was display- bulwark of the Trial by Jury. This is the decision hope. Almost every where their efforts are frusom the cuffle, and immediately upon this figural, that the faithful and unbiaffed historian will make trated; and even Cadiz itself, the last refuge of tilities having every where ceased, the ramparts on the subject, when all the actors in the scene are their Government, appears to be fast approaching

ts. Two officers with a fleg of truce made their | Some time ago, an article appeared in our columns | morable in the annals of the war, has unconditioncarance, and were conducted to me; they com. relative to the loss annually of one million flerling ally furrendered. Its defenders contended for liberty ised them to make proposals. The Adjut- tirely from the mere agency of that branch of pub. it has justly been remarked, that the Spaniards have St. Cyr Nigues, the chief of my Staff, car- fic expenditure. This flatement full remains with- displayed an intrepidity in their garrisons which my answer to the town with the basis of capitu- out any substantial contradiction, while another, an- ) they have but feelly resusted in the field. To both nouncing a ftill greater lofe, has recently transpired | parties, Tortofs was an object of confiderable magni. unded by two or three Chiefs, who divided the in letters from the M-directanean, alluding parti- tude, and it has given to the enemy advantages in mity between them, and who 'demanded their | cularly to the pecuniary transactions at Malta. Six | Catalonia which it will be difficult indeed to redeem. shillings and eight pence have there been given for The history of this town is somewhat remarkable. the dollar in specie. It is not said, that it is the ge. It is said to have been founded 2000 years before the neral price, but it is ftrongly intimated, that the Christian era ; but the proofs of this diftant origin, regular negociation is above fix Indlings per dollar, if ever they had a being, have unfortunately been or 33 per cent higher than what has been confidered its intrinsic value. These things may be privileges of a municipal city, and gave it the name matter of reprobation, but they cannot excite furprife, as they are in perfect conformity to the whole | zens figualized themselves by their valour, and reand demanded the affault: I promif d it to them lyftem of public administration that has been pur-

fued, both at homeand abroad, for the last four years. The last accounts from Gibraltar fortunately con- with only one exception, the memory only now refirm the former intelligence, that the fever was to mains. To the prefent day, they preferve the ing of the 2d a new hattery and breach, raired be confidered as entirely subdued. It seems to have right of precedence in matrimonial ceremonies, whatbeen more malignant and fatal than in 1804, and to ever the rank of the affianced hufband may be. have carried off more than half of those whom it atof 15 toiles; the breach was hourly enlarged. | tacked. At Carthagena alone, upwards of 3000 persons fell victims to its ravages. Two circumstan- Board of Pfade, to fail with licences-fo changesing to be every where redoubled. At two ces are particularly worthy of notice in the prefent ble are the plans of the prefent Administration. history of this dreadful visitation ; it is expressly as- On the 18th of January, a numerous detachment a brigade of G n. Harsspe to be under aims in ferted as a fact, that those, who were formerly atgreat line of trenches, and formed in column tacked by it, and who furvived its fury, wholly way to Antwerp, for the purpose of serving on select communes of the guards of the trenches, to eleaped the luft infection, it is, alfo, faid that the thermometer was at 54 when the last per- | dressed them in a flattering speech, in which he igs of truce made their appearance anew, but fons who suffered by it in Gibraltar were taken ill, called upon them to vindicate the liberty of the seas, had any one to be received, except for the pur- a circumstance which proves, that the distemper and revenge the burning of Copenhagen, and to of delivering to our greendiers, as the first pre- might prevail in Britain for a confiderable period of which they replied with enthusiastic exultation. If ary, a gate of the town. They hefitated; I time, and renders it a dury on the part of Covern- this be true, and there appears to be no good reason ced, followed by fome Generals and other Of- ment of the utmost magnitude, to guard by every to question it, what becomes of the late formidable , and ordered the draw bridges to be let down. practicable means against even the possibility of its insurrection in the North?

The mystery, in which Ministers have so uniform-

and the enemy 1,200. Your Highness will consi- which he can deduce conclusions that are not every is founded in truth, we are at present unable to deder it eriffing when you learn that the Fortrels fired moment in danger of being falsified and overthrown. Cermine. There is one ground, indeed, on which he can fraud with firm fecurity - a fecurity neither to be fasken ones received fince our last publication, the feverity by Ministerial impolicy, nor by the numerous hosts of the weather having prevented the errival of the of human liberty and happiness. The Peniasula may two succeeding mails. Whatever the Sunday pafall under the iron-sway of infatiable ambition; Bri- pers brought, and whatever we could glean from tish valour may be forced to retreat before superior other quarters, is fully noticed. To the Dallin and overwhelming numbers ; or, it may even be van- Correspondent we are indebted for the foreign lutelquished in the field of blood; but that valour will ligence. ftill retain untarnished the glory of its mighty name. Here, the most discordant sentiments will cordially harmonize; here, too, the nation, in the midft of doubt, apprehension, and terror, may give free scope Lady of Samuel Perrott, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—William Barry Drinan, Esq. to Miss. ever, be remembered, that impefibilities are not to be overcome, that the scene, on which that trusted valour is to be put to the proof, is full of difficul, ties, which the cooleft and moft experienced fpettators have let down as ultimately infurmountable, that the period will arrive, perhaps it is even now at no logue of Continental tributary States. Many, even McGlanglin, aged 53, the fourth time for the husband, and of them who look forward to this iffue of things, join with which it will be followed. If, after calm deliberation, we feel ourselves compelled to diffent from and 1798 were introduced into the debate alluded to both opinions, we are at least willing to treat them with respect, and eager to express the most fervent Like the quotation of Mr. Sheridan's veries, they wifh of our hearts, that the prograftination of French conquest may bring to the cause of the Peninsula all, prehend, that the reference to them had more mean- and much more than all, the advantages affigued to it, k, as it was not answered. The parapets were sing " than meets the car." Be that as it may, few, and that the termination of the struggle may be the elled, the embrazares not in a flate to receive guirs, we are perfuaded, will now refuse to concur in the establishment of perfect independence to the deeply Through the medium of the French papers, ac-

> its fall. Tortofa, after a fiege, which will be meloft. The celebreted Scipio, conferred upon it the of Dordofa. In the Moorish ware, the female Citi. ceived from the Counts of Barcelona various diftinguished honours and immunities, of whose existence,

The vessels belonging to the Hanseatic Towns, recently detained, have received permission from the

of Danish sailors arrived at Hamburgh, on their board the French Reet. The French conful ad-

Recent accounts represent the West Indies, par-It is flated in some of the last accounts from Lif. | ticularly Gaudaloupe, as in a very sickly state. In

men, defiled as prisoners of war, deposited 9 colours, the Tagus, and that the alarm, consequent upon this pers relative to which it will be prudent to well rive to it. It is affected, that a body of our troops, ceeding measures of precaution already known to the amounting to 1100, the repulled off Palermo, that public. The fly had in his possession fuch plans of 800 of them were taken priloners, and that the Lable activity. On the night of the 7th, even and five of battery, we are thus mafters of the fortress places as were calculated to facilitate the design of French had only 8 killed and 55 wounded. Joaching one the batteries were established, the covered of Tortofa, which delivers into the power of the the enemy. The expectation of an attack was uni. Murat is expert in the trade of boasting. At the

favourable character, and a strong belief begins to prevail, that a ftate of convalsfeence will speedily be ly and so industriously involved the affaire of Portu. announced. The Englishman, a London Sunday

The English Journals of the 27th are the only

BIRTHS-In Cork, the Ludy of Thomas Sheares Westroppe, Esq. of a son-At Belvoir Caule, the Duchess of Rutland, of a daughter-In Mountjoy Square, Dablin, the

O'Reefe, both of Kinsale,-Lately, for the fourth time, at Norton, England, Lawrence Winsor, fiddler, travelling orszier, and noted as the leader of a gang of gypsies, in the S5th year of his age, to Johanna Skelton, aged 39 .- At No. havel Church, the Rev. Mr. Evanson, eldert son of Alderman Evenson of Cork, to Lyndon, only daughter of R Mrcdonnel, of Sealort, County of Cork, Esq .- In Gelway, A.

the first time for the bride. DEATHS-Suddenly at his house in Dublin, T O'Reilly, Esq -On Friday week, at his house in Stephen's Green, Dublin, the Right Hon, Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart -During the course of a long political life, his talents were smong the brightest ornaments, and his services of the most solid advantage to his country. Not bigotted, or attached to any party, his conduct was regulated by just and honorable amply provided for, to emulate his virtues, and regret his lon,-Thomas Bond, of Newtown Bond, in the County of Longford, Esq. - in the County of Cork, Edward Berry, Jun. Esq .-- On Tuesday might, at Union Island, Cork, to the deep and naiversal regret of a large family and numerous sequeintance, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Wm. Roberts, Esq. of that city .- Lately, in the Parish of Inch, County of Antrim, Thomas Torney, aged 100 years,-At Kilkemy, Mr. Redonand Lyons, of that city -In Dublin, George Lunnel, Esq -In Cork, Philip Stubbemen, Ist -At Mitchelstown, Mrs. Jone Harris, sister of John Walking, Esq. formerly of Cork .- At Doneraile, Mr. T. Harding -Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Minister of Ballymens - In Cork, Mr. P. O'Keefe, Classical Tescher-At Wilson Hill, Co. counts have been received from Spain, which, while Lonergen, Esq of Mullough, County of Tipperary, of Cork, Mr W Dowe, aged 65-On Sunday lest, Jahn

#### WATERFORD PORT-NEWS

ARRIVED.

30th-Clementine, Liverpool, Devidson, m. goods ; Diana, Liverpool, Sharple, white salt; Nanoy, Swanscar Jonkins, cosis ; John, Swenses, Mathias, culta.

Pot Back-30th-Carreles Cruiser and Auckland packet. 31st-Nous

#### STATE LOTTERY.

HURSDAY next, the 7th of Februsty, will be the Second Day's Drawing of the CITY LOTTERY no time, therefore, should be lost in purchasing ASixteenth, which costs but FIFTEER 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 comiderably in four or five days.

TICKETS and SHARES in a great variety of numbers, the above two Lotteries, are now for Sale by
JOHN BULL, Bookseller, Quay, Waterford.

MR BOWYER, of PALL-MALL, LONDON, begs leave to sequent the Nobility, Gentry, and Amatrina, that his Agent, Mr. GRORGE N. SMITH, is at present in Waerford, where he will remain a few Days, to receive Subcriptions for his Splendid New Publications - PROSPECT-USES and SPECIMENT, at Mr. CASTELLI'S, on the Quay Mr. B's National, whole-length Portrait of Fox, is just

completed, in the LineManner, by Mr. BROMLIV, the Engraver. xactly similar to those of Prit and Nauson, by the same January 91, 1011.

### COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET.

PROR THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

For three young Lives and thirty one Years, to Reversit no FINE HOUSE and DEMESNY of OAK PARK ibe. I ing Part of the LANDS of STOKESTOWN, more beautifully situated on the River Barrow, within two Miles of Now Rose. The Dememe contains sixty four Acres -Proposala to be made to Adam Glascott, Esq. Portobello.

January 28, 1811.

