(Continued from our last pufilestion)

Mr. Gaarrau rofe and remarked that the uneltion might be confidered on it affected the conflitution of the country, and as it might influence the firmtion of public affairs. We belield ibut conftitotion in a manner fulpended, and k followed that it was the daty of the effectes of the realm to supply what was deficient in it, and to reftore it to its former vigour. This, however, he conceived might be done by the reprefeatatives of the effaces already affembled, and did not fear the nevertility of reforting to thole conventions which were necessary in the -claiming the principles of printeral government-But the firt duty of the effetes, confiling of lords and commons, evidently was to provide a third, as the only means of giving fublequeut colour and force so their proceedings, and of giving to their measures and ordinances a legislative function: Their eight to do this was supported by the neorthy of the cafe, and by the paramount 'obligation of preferving the spurity and integrity of the confliction. There could be no legiflation without a comperating third effere . When that was provided, they became a complete and perfect purliament, so illufrated by the period of the revolution. To the precedent which that everk furniffied, he directed the attention of the house; for it was a precedent not more obvionly distinguished from that of 1988, by the cirsumflance of the stidiontion of the reigning monarch, ration, and firengthened in the acquiefcence of the speople. The bill of 1788 never lad paffed both thouseuls and had it been pulled it was impossible to rindges even went on the usual circuits. of ay how the country at large would have regarded it. Yet at time it was deemed most expedient to adopt the mode of an address. The exercise of the exelucine power might be fornetimes entruited withmut denger to the minifters of the crown acting upon mbeir perfenal responsibility, but the assumption of . the rescutive functions by the two houses was to be califended on no principle. Yet these functions they Thould-alurp, by lorging a contrivance to procure the name of the king, as to the ground work of an after presenting, which was to provide for the royal incapadity). Denying the espacity of the fovereign, they endeavour to supply, it by the creation of a fierelifious especity;; as necessary to give effect to the means of remedying the deficiency. "The course, sherefore, proposed by ministers was reprenant to the conflitution in two ways, first as it assumed an executive authority on the part of the two houses. and again as it went to legislate without the royal affent. A power had been afferted to belong to the hottles of Maing their commands to the fervants and officers of the king. But could they enforce obedience to their ordere? Could they, if fuch happenell to be their pleature, remove the commander in chieffrom his office? If not, what was the va-Tue of their executive functions? If their legislative powers were examined, he apprehended they would be found equally ineffective. If they taxed the fublect, and payment was refused, could the contumacy of this refusal be legally punished, or would open reliftance incur the penalties of the law? The difgindfen which had been mude between the political and perform capacity of the monarch, required to be made and dwelt on with the greatest caution .-At that unlimppy period of our history, when the speople armed under the auspices of the parliament, drawn up, while the hollile parties were confronted jefty's subjects. in the field, that, although the person of the king was among the ranks of their adverfaries, they, the marliament, were fighting for the monarchy, and defending the political capacity of the king. circumstance by merely mentioned to prove with what | finald therefore support the previous question upon | these officers no positive duties to discharge? Have mr. Perceval whether, in the event of the house delicacy this very nice diffinction must be treated. The honourable gentleman concluded with a few observations on the impolicy of impoling any restric. tions on the regent, whole deep interest in the welfare of the monarchy was a sufficient security against diarul or fuspicion.

Mr. Youku faid, that the question before the haufe was nothing more than whether the best mode of supplying the defect in the royal authority was be bill or by an address: There was little or no refemblance between the circumstances that attended the revolution and thole of the prefent emergency .-The throne was then vacant, now it is full; we of pofferity. have a king labouring under temporary incapacity, but at that time a king was wanted. Precedents, he thought, were slways to be followed, except when the times furnished fome striking peculiarities of controls. He would not look to the letter of the law on fach an occasion, but would trace out shespirit of the conftitution in the records and proexedings of parliament. In the space of twenty-two | his anglefty's ministers, for any alleged affumption of | forced me to the necessary of the explanation. What weard, which had elapfed fince 1788, the precedent established at that time had remained uncontroverted. He could not, therefore, perceive the force of those lity of his fituation-he felt what he owed the inte- human infirmity of which we hear to much-that. objections which had been raifed against the supposed allumption of an unconftitutional power.

Sir J. Newson's observed, that the right hon. mentleman had well remarked; that precedents to be in point, should be applicable to times and circ public made necessary, although such acts on ordi- most fervently implore, and that his afflicted family cumstances. He was surpriled that an hon, gent. (mr. Stephen) who had condescended to represent an Irith borough, hould have overlooked in his predilection for the precedent of 1788 o, the conduct of the Irift now forming part of the Imperial parliament. But was the year 1788 to be affimi-Inted to the prefent period? The country was then at peace. France, inflead of having extended her empire over the whole of Europe, was then under Gugular embarrassments; and Ireland, which was shole who now find fault with him, would perhaps recovery, to provide the means of guarding against

was then younger, with the profeed of recovering and America. All he could fay on that fubjed then feven weeks practiced upon the country. of mhifters was it owing, that, to avoid an open taptute, we must compulsorily yield those concesfores and promifes of the right honourable gentleman, he believed had fioce feeu ample cause for regretting their infaruntion.

Upon the subject of the precedents in the reign of Henry the Sixtli, the right hon gentlemen (mr. Yorke) had observed that no civil war existed at the fecond of those periods, se was thewn by the fitting than by no haring been effectual, felutary in its ope- of the courts of juffice. He could inform that right hon; gentleman that the courts fat in Ireland during the most alarming periods of rebellion, and that the

The fecurity of the people was the great trust repoled in the house of commons, their fovereign therefore was to be regarded politically and not perfonally, and there had been a time when the introduction of the king's name for the purpole of influencing the decisions of the house would have been pronounced highly irregular. He venerated his fovereign, and denied that ministers possessed the exclusive loyalty of the nation. If there were men in the country, whole object it was to lubyert the kingly office, it was impossible that they foould not hail the arguments that had been employed by minifters. The course of proceeding now recommended would ferve to afford a practical illustration of fuch doctrines. The honourable gentleman, (mr. Stephen,) had faid that the method of address would be equally tedfone, and that fifteen days had been confumed by the frish parliament in 1789 .-He would fer that honourable gentleman right, who although an Irish representative, did not appear to be very well informed in Irish hillory. Including a receis of four days only nine intervened between the mellage from the ford lieutenant, and the adoption of the address to the prince. Seven weeks have tice and magnanimity enough in my nature to give visual as himself could be capable of treating the now paffed away, and the nation bleeding at every pore, yet no fingle step had yet been taken. His when he talks in the arrogant and affirming tone of beg leave to observe, that if a loader tone than was hon, friend, (mr. Wynne,) had argued, that the houle was competent to adopt either proceeding .-Admitting this, then the question became one of expediency, and that which was the most expeditiout was the most advisable. He believed his royal highness could do more to assume the fritation and conciliate the affections of Ireland than any man that | the temerity of the right hon, gentleman; the counlived. He reigned already in the hearts of the terpoile is to be had smongth his colleagues, and the house divided on the previous question, Irish, who looked up to him as likely to afford them | that, even in his administration, there may be found that protection which they had hitherto enjoyed in one individual, who would not venture without the against the crown, it was flated in a remonstrance a less degree than any other description of his ma- advice of his sovereign to put the great seal to any

Mr. ELLIOT confidered the fiction of counterfeiting the king's affent to be a montrous proceeding, Itate could not refule the unauthorised mandate of repugnant to the conflictation, and to every analogy. | the treasury. The right hon, gentlemen may call

occasion. The second, that we are appointing a deputy, and nothing more-a truftee-a delegate -or whatever other name may be affixed to the idea. He heartily concurred in committing that truft to his royal highness; but at the same time he wished it to be committed to him with limitati one. This was no lealoufy. If we limit the prince. we act on public principles-we act for the benefit

Lord PORCHESTER supported the address. Mr. LOCKHART Spoke in favour of the bill. Mr. Parcaval contended, that every objection our affairs one day longer. One word as to the which, on the score of illegality, was advanced a- scharge made against me, of having asked an indeligainst the proceeding by way of bill, was no effectually applicable to the mode of address. With refrect to the charges fo frequently infinuated sguinft He has, let it be recollected, made the charge, and extraordinary power, he had to affure the honour- if it should turn out, notwithstanding all this affectable gentlemen opposite, that he felt the responsible ed regard for private feelings-all that sympathy for refts of the crown and the country. From that re- putting the cale hypothetically, an unhappy patient fponsibility he would never fhrink, neither would he ftretched upon his bed of affliction, with his remainbe deterred from taking upon himself in the present ling faculties alive to the fear of being committed to emergency, to do that which the best interests of the the care of an individual obnoxious to him, should nary occusions belonged to the executive power .- placed around his bed, should all unite in the sup. Whenever the time for taking the retrospect occur- | plication of not again subjecting him to such care .red, he would never conceal his motives or his con. What, I alk, must be the feelings of those who duct; but, on the contrary, make his appeal to could refuse such a request; and was it not more nawould be bound in its wildom to extend. From that more likely to be increased than alleviated by the appeal he would not be deterred, although it were prefence? Mr. Whithread after a variety of other probable that he should not continue to hold the fi- observations, concluded with affuring the house of tuation in the country which he then had-when his intention, even in the case of his majesty's speedy

then tranquil, was now far from being to. The | poffels a greater fway in that house. The present | the difficulties which may mile from a relapse, and country was then flightly burdened, it was now | was not the time to discusathe allusions which had of faving the public interest from being again Im bending under the weight of taxation. The king been made to the flate of our relations with Sweden paired by the vile frand which had been for the lat

perfest health; his infirmities are now well known; was, that they had not been neglected. But as to Mr. Apan animadversed with confidenable force he was not then in a flate in which knowledge was the exertions of the executive government, he wished on the dangerous confiquence to be apprehended it was entrance quite fout unt. The conduct of the to be fully understood, that where a necessity for the from a lystem of prospective responsibility. The Inish parliament was not merely more delicate, it was public service justified their exercise, even in cases mode of claiming indemnity did not apply to a case more simple; it avoided all riction and fallacy, and where the fign manual was necessary-he would not of novel, unexpected, and extraordinary occurrence prevented all unnecessary delay. If ever there was | fuffer those interests to be impaired, but would fair- but a case foreseen, in which the act was premedi a moment, however, when delay was to be guarded by put himself before parliament and cheerfully sub- tated; if this symptom was to be arowed and tole nysinft so pregnant with the moft ferious dangers, mit to its decifion. Suppose in the case of the rated, the first act of the legislature, the moment the present was that moment. In what fituation treasury department, when money appropriated by parliament was restored, ought to be to appoint a did we Rand with respect to Sweden? Had not the parliament was to be got from the exchequer, Sueredancum for the executive in the event of the that power declared war against us, and had we re- would he, or should be risque the existence of a mu- king at any future time being afflicted by the same forted to any menfares in confequence? Was it not | tiny in the news or in the navy, because the letter | calamity ; this prospective fort of responsibility were true that a Swedish ship which had been detained of the law could not be complied with? Was it unknown to the conflicution and liable to the great. had been released fince the declaration of war against to be presumed that the offices of the exchequer est abuses and such power ought to be heard of at What, too, was the flate of our relations would winder circumflances, refuse the order of might be claimed under such a fystem. The eviwith America? We are in conditional hoffility the treasury? They could not refuse compliance, dence of Dr. Willis had been alluded to; what did with her, and to the hall and ill adviced councils although they may protest against its authority .- that evidence state : that on the first on the Under every possible issue he would ad upon his own the day on which Dr. Willis firt faw the king. responsibility, regardless of the result (cries of hear I his majesty, was then accomplished of furrounding Tions which ought to have been made long ago .- hear ! from the opposition benches.) There was objects. It was on the first of the same month, and Our merchants who had been deluded by the mea- one other fubiect to which he wifhed to advert ;- on the 15th, that the right honourable gentleman it was the flatement made by an honourable member prevailed on the houle to adjourn over each time a (mr. Whitbrend) on the last night, respecting the fortvight, on the high probability of lib mulefte's persons who advised the calling in of the physicians speedy recovery. Thus a month had been loft. But attendant on his majelly. Without discuffing the if these prospedive responsibilities were to be admirdelicacy of that question, he had only to assure him, ted, what would be the use of those cheeks which that he (mr. P.) never would sufwer fuch an inter- the conflitution had ordained should exist? Where rogatory without being commanded by that house. I would be the necessity at all of the fign manual? Mr. WHITHRAD, in a fpeech replete with point | Bold so was the doctrine of the right honourable gene and solmation, commented upon the expressions, theman, it was yet worthy of observation, that when able, bold, and unprecedented, which the chancellor ther from a difference of firength as to nerves, or as of the exchequer had that night made to the coun- to prudence, that there were others in the fame catry. Would to God that every member of parlies | biset with that right hore gentleman who were not ment from England, Ireland and Scotland could fo forward to hazard fuch responsibility. He knew have heard it -could have heard a minister of the of his own knowledge that the chanceltor of England rown, in the face of parliament, proclaim his pol- would not put his leaf to a commission of the peace. effion of the royal attributes, and holdly triumph in the admitted the queflion to be a queflion of difficulnis usurpation (Hear! hear!)-Wauld r .. Pitt, ty, a question of necessity, in both cases; whether in the plenitude of his power, have ventured on such of bill or address, parliament acts and parliament course !- Would he have dured to tell a British only alls, with this difference, that is the one it all. House of Commons, that in any interruption of the ed without interfering with the functions of the functions of the favereign, the rights of the king crown, in the other it exercised those functions. descend to the servant? He would not; and shall

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaques, in et. it be endured that the chancellar of the exchequer of planation, faid that he begged leave to disclaim the this day first invest himself with powers subversive arrogance with which he had been charged a big of every conflitutional principle?-that he shall as | voice and deportment had been observed upon, he fume to himfelf the controll over the public purie, was afraid, but too juftly. He acknowledged that apply the public money when and how he shall think formetimes in the warmth of debate, he might raise proper, and, upon a pretended responsibility, tram- his roice to a louder pitch than was necessary to conple upon that throne which he is fworn to support, ver his fentiments to every corner of the house, but which by his very actions, he is now crumbling it was not arrogance if he at all knew himfelf, and into dull (Hearl bearl hearl) - If he can ella- | feufible he was of many infirmities. He humbly blish that there existed a full and unavoidable necel. | apprehended that arrogance or presumption were not fity even for this cause, though my political adver- among the number of his many faults. [Hear] fary, (faid mr. Whitbrend) I truft that I have juf- hear I hen,r] It was imposible that fuch an indle my function to an appeal for his indemnity. But house of commons with arrogance. But he would this night. I tell him that-When that day of in- necessary to be audible, and more earnest manner quiry comes, and come it must, his tone on this than was usual, were to be received as indications night will compel me to view his conduct with a of arrogance, both of the honourable gentlemen most scrutinizing eye. The courage of the cabinet, opposite (mestra. Whitbread and Adam) might as it feems on this night to be more fully exhibited now and then come in for their share of the imputaappears also much concentrated. Perhaps to temper | tion. (A langh).

Mr. WHITBREAD then fhortly explained, when

Ayes 15 Noes 98

Majority . 85 The fecond and third refolutions were then agreed

to, and the report received. Adjourned at half past one to this day.

public document. But we are told that subordinate

offices in the exchequer and other branches of the

career, willing inflruments in every department to

uphold the power he has wantonly ulurped. From

the repeated impunity which every violation of our

would not be allowed to continue in the direction of

cate question respecting the persons by whose advice

certain physicians were called to attend his majesty?

spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come. Have After the gallery was cleared, mr. Wynne afked they no oathe of office to referict them? Are their agreeing to the reffriction which would deprive the Mr. HILET ADDINGTON wished to recall to the | confciences in possession, or at the control of the regent, of the nomination of the officers of the houseattention of the house two points. The first, that | chancellor of the exchequer? Let me advise him | hold, he proposed to follow the plan given notice all we have now to do is to provide for a temporary | not to be too prefumptions. He may find himfelf de- of by mr. Pitt in 1788, of allowing to the regent an ceired. This great minister who has led us to additional regal establishment, and imposing fresh commercial prosperity and military renown, may, texes, to defray the expence of it, to which mr. however, possibly find, from the splendour of his | Perceval answered in the affirmative.

> The Algerine amonfador arrived on Buturday. with his fuite, at Sackville ftreet, Piccadilly, No. interests have met, we have become so familiar with 6, a house that had been previously provided for outrage, that very possibly the minister of the day him. He came by the way of Malta, and, we may be able to effect that which, if mr. Pitt, with | believe, touched at Gibraltar. Three waggons a whole nation at his back, had done, in 1788, he were employed to convey luggage, &c. which his fervants affilled in unloading. They appeared fplendidly dreft in their own way, though not in a regular uniform ; their upper garment trimmed with gold lace a good deal tarnished, a turban formed apparently of an Indian shawl, with trowfers reaching to the knee, bate legged, and flippers on their feet. One of the principal messengers accompanied the ambaffador, and took the superintendance of the baggage. His excellency has brought feveral fine young Arabian horfes as a prefent to his majesty, that were led up Sackville-Breet to a flable in the neighbourhood. A few people only had affembled at first, but as the passengers began to learn the cause, the crowd considerably

On Wednelday night the Live pool couch, on its way to London, was overturned near Burtonupon-Trent. There were three outlide pastengers. parliament for that indemnity which he thought it tural to suppose that the malady of the patient was was killed upon the spot; another had both his legs broken; and the third elcaped unburt, as did

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RAMSHYS Water ord Chronice.

PRICE FOOR-PENCE]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1811.

[NUMBER 11,075

QUARTER ASSEMBLY.

County of the City of TOTICE is bereby given, that Whentord, to will. An Assembly of the Council locy of the said City, on Moxovy the 7th Day of January will be held at the Council Chan next, between the Hours of Eleven and Tricke of the Clock, in it e Estamon, being Quarter Assembly Day -- Dated tho 27th Day of December, 1810 ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.

> THE TRUSTEES OF COTTER AND KELLETTS

on MALLOW- Fontaining upwards of 20,000 full on IPIES, consisting principally of OAK, ASH, and the Particulars of cold Lot had, by Application to the G . . z. Breition, Rockborest, or Mr. John O'Brien,

FRRMS .- A Deposit on each Lot will berequired, and arrive of Bells for the remainder, at such Dates as may

TO BE LET, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS. FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

FILTHE FARM and LANDSof BALLY MOLALA West, Thomas Mu eaby; also, that Part held by Thomas Whirts; metally again all about 170 Acres, should wother four Mile of Panish an an Application to be made to George Boate,

CHAMPAIGNE, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINE

TIME and JONIS have for Sale, excellent CHAM PATENT in Cherolair Doren Bottles, energed first Granth of Vocare, 1806 Og MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes and Bottler,

RID PORF WINE, in Pipes, Rus These HEMP and FLAX,
Therety To a of those Oak, BARK,

And as usual, well supplied with Timber, Deals, I sibs 7 des, Notas, Short Lead, Fire Brigk and Bearers, Window Class, empty Bottles, Rosin, and Spirits of Turpentine,

In the Matter of] I # 10 be sold by Auction, at the Ex change, in the City of Wateriord er; Inst. at 12 o'Clock, all the Bankof Waterford, with the Yard, House, and Stable adjoining an Acre, for three good Lives, and now set for 21 Years, to E and removing Tenners, a the clear Rent of £ 13 15s, 34. or lamber Part, mean apply to Mr. Spaces, Attorney, Bar

The share Auction of the Mill, &c is adjourned the 3d Invent -- Note to Commence at 12 o'Clock. COOPER FIELDING, Auctioneer. January .1, 1811.

NOTICE.

moved from this day to punish any Person he finds other longerams the Law, by Selling a less quantity of Wine tion atto Callon, without a Licence; he will take every me shad in his power to Convict them, by sending Persons to possiblise small quantities at their Shops, or Warehouses, as e a determined to support the fair Trader, paying a heavy Licence, and to put a stop to that illicit Trade beretofore

Carried on in his District.

Waterford, December 25 1810.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES - DEC. 29.

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Form Returns for the week ending on Saturday. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, DECIMBER 37.

STATE OF HIS MAINSTY'S HEALTH. Previous to the order of the day being regularly

alling-their lordship's attention to this particular part of the labiret, which he conceived of confidepublicly known, to the prefent moment, the whole bation. The noble earl then adverted more particlanalogous to, and founded on, the genuine princity's health. He begged their lordships to consider tion in the world for their professional skill. He commend the adoption. The earl of Liverroot did not conceive it ne-

ceffary to trouble their lordships with any observations, in confequence of what had fallen from the at any time to fully discuss and inflify the line of conduct adopted, under all the circumflances, to order of the day. The qualities being then put from the woolfack,

of the whole house on

THE STATE OF THE NATION. Lord WALSINGHAM having taken the chair, the refolutions communicated by the commons were then read by the clerk, on which

The earl of Livextpor rofe and faid, "I nov feel myfelf called upon to address your lordships upon the very important fubject under your confideration, and to call your particular attention to those relation tions voted and communicated to us by the house of commons, which you have just heard read. Upon the first of these resolutions, my lords, I think at this time, unfortunately, there can a ife no diff rence of opinion. Notwithstanding, my lords, what I have heard this night, or on former occations, can take no blame to myfelf, nor attach any rorms colleagues in office, for those propositions we have from time to time made, in the loose that thele mea it may be objected, that these extes to which I re- | lued cause in 1688, the case was far otherwise-the fures, which now may eventually be necessary to ing upon any of these topics, it is not from any par-

ticular unwillingness, or defire to thrink from any | violence; but they are times to which, in the opifuch discussions, but because I feel they are not ne- nions of the greatest legal and constitutional authorcefferily involved in the questions now regularly before rities, we should look for the foundations of that the committee. The present questions should be liberty which we now enjoy-that these foundatiwholly confidered on their own grounds, and one were laid from the accession of Henry the Third their exclusive merits, and not connected with to the reign of Henry VII. But, my lords, it is any thing that may tend to embarrais, instead of not to precedents formed in these times that we can entered upon, and on the occasion of their lordships' facilitating the discussion. That now before us slone refer; we have them many degrees nearer to order for referring the report of the committee appointed to examine the royal phylicians, to the the proceedings which it may be necessary to adopt ; of 1788, that I shall a freet to by and bye. I allude to committee of the whole boute, on the state of the and as far as this consideration went, that is, as to the act of the twenty-fifth of George the Second, the form of our proceedings, I was induced to made in contemplation of the minority of his prefent The earl of CARLISTE role, for the purpose of think there would be no material difference of opini- majesty. I enter not into particular circumstances on ; but I understand fince, from what has passed or arrangements, but it shews the prevalence of the in this house, and other places, that it is intended principleat the time, that the next in succession was rable impostance. He briefly nonced the fleps not merely to object to the mode in which it is prowhich had been taken from the earliest period that posed to fill up the temporary deficiency in the the powers of regency, and the office to be continthe melanchely fituation of his majetly had been conflictation, but also to oppose the whole principle and course of the proceedings adopted in 1788. or reffriction. The act for the eventual formation course of which, and the principle on which the con- With respect, my lorde, to the principle of that of a regency, in the early part of the present reign, duct of minuters proceeded, had his entire disappro- great and salutary precedent, when I consider it so proceeded upon the same principle, the next in succularly to the flate of his majesty's health, the truth ples of the conflictation of this country; when I regency, neither was it to be exercised without liof which fermed to have been long concealed .- | confider the great and eminent law authorities who | mitation or restriction. All the precedents and au-When he looked over the document which had just have given their decided and express fanction to thornies in the statute book or in the page of history, been regularly referred to the confideration of their that principle and course of proceeding, I feel it evince the principle that no individual whatever has Lirdships, and compared what appeared therein with a question of so much magnitude and importance any right to the office of regent, save that he derived fonce of the holl-ties iffued about the time to which that I cannot avoid flating those general principles from parliament, and that such was founded on the he alluded, he must think it scarcely possible, that at least, on which in my conviction, these resolutions best principles of the constitution. I shall now proeven minuters themselves could be acquainted with are founded, and which I conceive to be confo- ceed to the confideration of the mode in which such these fasts, or they never could have come down, the namt to all these great constitutional principles by office, in case of necessity, may be conserred by the middle of latt month, and held the language they which I conclude your lordships would wish to be legislature—there exist only two, that by address and did to parliament, r specting the state of his majel- governed on such occasion as the present. The first that by bill. As to the person on whom the office principle laiddown in forming the precedent of 1788, should be conferred they were all agreed. By the what the Ratement made by doctors Willis and He- was, that the throne must be considered as always mode of address, his royal highness would be defired beulen, respecting the flate of his majesty, were, at soil, and that the political capacity of the sovereign to take upon himself the government of the country the time to which he alluded. The noble lord here | was always in exiltence, whatever may be the imme. | by an act of the legislature it would be provided he quoted certain parts of the report of the evidence of diate temporary personal fituation of the monarch. should do fo, but I would ask, if any particular anthole medical gentlemen, which lay upon the table, This I conceive to he a practical diffinction of a nature dividual has no legal title to the regency, whether particularly where the former describes the royal pa- necessary to ensure to the governed the existence of both modes of proceeding are of equal efficacy?tient to have been, from the leverity of the fever, in all the advantages to be derived from the grinciple of However, it proves, by your own flewing that the great peril. This was about the 6th of November; monarchy. If the exercise of the royal authority authority proceeded from parliament, whichever moda and when the latter stated that one of the paroxysms during the life of the legal sovereign must be some is adopted. The mode of address in itself can conappeared to fevere as to give the phylicians great puloufly referred for that fovereign, any depar- fer no legal powers, and in every view I can take of apprehensions for the lafety of his life, he could not luce from this principle on every occasion of temfuppole that ministers could have been acquainted | poracy personal incorposity might be, to lead to all mode we can adopt. The address, my lords, can with the real flate of the cale, and of the dangerous | the inconveniences and dangers of a disputed suc | confer no legal power, it can form no record, nor be flate of his majefly, or they could never have raifed cession. The great object in the establishment of taken notice of in the courts below. The address, topes of his recovering to timely as to render it net the monarchical fullers, was, its affording a fecurity. may call forth into action any legal power already in cefface, in all probability, for parliament to take and the certainty of its affording a bulwark, against existence, but can confer no power by law which did those steps which were very recountly adopted. The the ambitious defigue of individuale; the object ont previously exist. No objection of this fort and nuble each then referred to the language of the bul- should be, as fu as possible, to secure this system lie against the mode of proceeding by bill, which, ctine, figued by the phyticians, which he confider- again't any interruption, and to concentre and conci- with the great feel affixed to it, must be duly regarded very different in their import from what the physical star as possible the executive power to the king | ed in all the courts of the realm. I contend that the freinne described to the committee to have been the upon the throne. To these, my lords, should be annexation of the great seal would have such effect. fituation of his majelly at the corresponding periods. added, the confideration that the law knows no fuch the courts were bound to obey it-no covenant could He contended, that no man, from a perulal of these office as that of regent. That office was always be made against it in the courts of law. Herepapers, could have known the flate the favereign created under special circumstances, and with refer Earl STANHOPE rose to order, but on its appear. was actually in at the time. Upon the whole, when rence to a special expressor. It was the uniform he viewed this part of the fubject, in which, appar practice of our ancestors to not, and in their wife observed it was competent for him to rife to correct rently, a degree of delution existed, equally injusted dom they formed no general precedent for the gui a mistake in a member of the committee. our and representable, he thought, that as the acred since of posterity upon the point; they felt the counts given through these different channels were to danger of medding with a principle of the kind that his noble friend was perfectly in order, a millake materially contradictory, the best expedient for ar- to great, that they thought that whatever inconve- was no transgression of order. riving at the real truth, and the actual state of the niencies might artse from its being lest open and unforereign's health, would be a re-examination of the decided, these were less than what would result from for the accuracy of his former position. "The vaobylicians, as those gentl-men were in high estima- laying down a general prospective rule ; they thought lidity of the great seal may be questioned by parliait right to leave it to the wildom of future legiflature ment, but it cannot be quellioned in any of the thought such a proceeding was due to the dignity of to provide for that species of government, according courts below. I cannot better express my opinion parliament, and necessity for the information of the to the special circumstances of the particular cases on this head, than by referring to the language of a public at large, and as fuch he would carnelly re- as they may occur. Neither, my lords; was it a great law authority so more, I mean the late lord principle of our ancestors, that the succession to the Camden; he had a porticular degrae of correctness regency should be regulated by that of the succession in expressing his opinions, and I believe from all that to the monarchy; nor does fuch a principle, I be- I have heard or read upon the subject, or from all lieve, obtain in other countries governed by the mo- I could colle & from any conversations with persons nuble cail, further than to fay, that he, and those narchical system. Indeed, in some countries, the ominently learned in the law, that the opinion of that with whom he had the honour to act, were ready heir apparent, or heir presumptive, (upon insuffici- great law lord was incontrovertible. [Here the ent grounds I should think) is considered as the last noble earl read the opinion he alluded to.] In ilperson in whom such an office should be vested .- | lustraxing the great legal authority of the great seal,

cession to the throng was not to be invested with the ing the noble lord was not generally supported, he The Eul of HARROWSY observed, in solwer,

which the noble carl had referred. He thought the Even where the Salique law prevails, the next in nothing can form a more firlking proof than the efdiscossion of such a topic would be highly regular | succession to the throne is not considered as the pro. | feet of its annexation to an act passed towards the and inopportune in the present state of their lord- perest to exercise the office of eegent. The assumed close of the reign of Henry VIII. where the royal thips' proceedings; he would therefore move the principle of a right velled in the next in succession to affent was obtained under such circumstances as to the office of regent, was not founded on the prin- renderita matter of doubt whether the affect was duly ciples of the conflitution; nor was it to be found in given. Yet that act remained in force, and was their hardships accordingly relolved into a committee the statute book. There was no instance in the never questioned during the reign of his successor, history of the country, of a regent who had not been | Edward VI. This forms a flirking proof of the efappointed by the existing legislature. Indeed, an ficacy of the great feal, which, even where it was instance of a claim to the regency being made, was doubtful whether the royal affent was duly obtained, to be found in the reign of blenry VI. when the yet for an interval of feven years its authority was not next of kin (the monarch being then in a flate of attempted to be fet afide. It was only in parliament infancy) claimed the exercise of the royal power .- that the authority of the great seal can be questioned The claim was discussed in parliament, and it was or revoked. From all I have said, my lords, I the opinion of all the great authorities of that day, must conclude, that in case of the personal incapathat fuch a claim was entir-ly unfounded; and it city of the king to fignity his affent, there remains was so determined by the legislature. It is also ap- no other mode to provide for the desiciency, parent, my lords, from a review of our hiltory, that but by legislation; it lies only in the two remainthere was no inflance of a regency, with the excep- ing branches to provide for filling up the detion of the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard siciency; and of this, as I before observed, there the Third, and the Protector Someter, that was are numerous precedents. The principle of the not in fome way or other limited and reflectived by prefent proceeding, my lords, goes throughhat upparhament. Even the duke of York, in the reign on the confideration of the throne being full-that of Henry the Sixth, notwithstanding all his power the courts of justice are op in-that all the commisand influence, could not obtain the regency other- figures from the crown are in full force, and that wife than as a refiricted grant. I know, my lords, the ftate is alive in all its parts. In the much va-

energy of our Government, in compliment to a felfthe King and People. Arduous, indeed, and pain. ful, are the duties which you are about to impofe it may be indeed called " painful pre-emisence and Royal fervitude." Should we, then, deprive him non nothing but that which must create embarraisment in the State? Shall we rob the Royal Authority of all that is graceful and ornamental; diveft I fhalk therefore, not vote for any of these regulations; I shall resist them all, and more especially for ignorant of the medical profession, his confident that which deprives the Royal Office of the means of expectations of his Majefty's recovery within a rearewarding merit, by granting honours; it is, in my fonable time. This was a species of disorder as to fumble opinion, a bad principle, to diminish that power, fince the greatest stimulus to active merit is the hope of reward; and the power which you tell him that his Majefty's recovery would be speedy, propose to give to the Regent, of chusing his own he would not believe them. Upon the same grounds, Servants, will be deplorably defective without the power of creating Peers. As to those who have projected these Restrictions, I am voting against The restoration of the Sovereign to the full exercise Meafores which are diffinguished by attempts to se that there was a most material amendment in his Power in the hands of the Regent, under pretence | ble Baron, there appeared to him an irrelistible arof taking care of the interests of the King. Meafures adopted with a view of giving to a felf-created | period; and it was this, that Parliament would not Junto, the fway over the Royal Family-depriving | be then fitting. With regard to the observations is interesting to the feelings, as well as to the Sacred | ned before declared, that he would shrink from no Person of the Sovereign; of all means of adminif- enquiry into his conduct on the occasion alluded to tering the tender offices of personal affection to their He had acted upon his conscience, and to the best parent, in the hour of his affiction. Add to this, of his judgment. His conduct would be the fame the attempts of fuch persons incessantly to vilify and on this occasion, He would act upon his oath, in render odious to the people, that very family for despite of the opposition of all the world. His opiwhich they affect to feel fo much regard. My Lords, mon was, fo help him God, that there was a molt mifrepresent us, deserve the execuation of the more than forty-eight hours fince he had an opportupeople, as their most deadly, because most dangerous anity of ascertaining this improvement in his Majesty; tuemies, and infidious deceivers." DURATION OF THE BILL.

When their Lordships came to the consideration the benefactor of his subjects. of the clause which provides for the expiration of the act, on the 12th of Februare, &co.

Lord GRENVILLE role, in order to propose bie Amendment respecting the duration of the Bill .-His wish was to limit its operations to about fix his duty-he did and would despite the opinion of months after the puffing of the Act. They had all others, and would follow the dictates of his own to hope that that which was so confidently advanced judgment. As that Nuble Lord had declared these By Noble Lords in that House respecting the eventu- resolutions, so would be (Lord G.) declare his firm al recovery of His Majefty would take place, and determination, in this moment of extraordinary agis that a believed Sovereign would be reftored to the tation and difficulty-in this time of peril and danger wifher of a loyal and effectionate people; full as to __in this crifis of the country's fate_his fixed and the point before them they were to decide upon ac- firm determination, that no personal or other confilong, as that the hope of recovery would be regarded act that could go for nothing lefs than treason !an desperate ; but the critical necessity of the case, (Hear, hear,) - The Noble Lord had put to them the fituation of the country, and a regard to its fafe- a question-" Did they know the nature of his their decision on the present point should be found - commands of his Sovereign ?" He would answer ed. Upon a review of all the circumstances, and him, it would be treason to his King. But he the closest reasoning upon the case, he had framed would answer him in another way, by putting a the interval in which, according to all probability. question of a different complexion to him-he would to occur in ? What he propoled was, to substitute introducing the word " August."

uppolition.

Crown, and the liberties of the people, cannot be to him words which he had not used ?-What then maintained under a restricted Regency.

The Marquis of STAFFORD contended, that the been proper to impose in 1789.

Lord ELDON observed, the Noble Baron d was) respecting the period to which the limitate. In truth, the whole that had fallen from the Noble whom he had been connected. This, he thought, injuring the Monarch, the country, and the Conon of the refirlctions were to continue. All that he | Lord on the lubject appeared to him perfectly unin- | was the flate of the case. And here he begged | flitution - (Hear, hear, hear, hear.)-The fame

The other, to prevent the chance of a combination in bate was, that in his opinion it was of no confe- vered the opinion afcribed to him -he complained 1804, the King's name had been used, under de The other, to prevent the enence of a communation in the war, that in the House and out of doors clarations from persons then holding situations in the this House against the exertions of the Crown stall, quence whether the restrictions were calculated from of misrepresentations in the House and out of doors clarations from persons then holding situations in the This Houte against the exertions of the Crown it. quence whether the date of the passing of and he told them he would now explain what he Ministry, that the Regal Authority was not need a combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of and he told them he would now explain what he Ministry, that the Regal Authority was not need to the passing of an arm of the combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of an arm of the combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of an arm of the combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of a combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of a combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of a combination which might possibly affect when once the xft of November, or the date of the passing of a combination which might possible and the xft of November and the xft of Novem a composition which raight positing and value of the Bill. The perer flated any other opinion on the really did mean—but instead of that explanation he farily suspended. At a time when their Lordships The number of this amount is many and the fundamental and a fundam may diffrate to the Crown itself, and, finally, over- fomething that had fallen from 6 Noble Earl, (Lord but flew to declamation about no or c knew what I was afflicted with the same description of malady at tuen the Monarchy. My Lords, we are not called Grey,) on a former evening. He underflood the (Hear, hear.) In God's name what was his mean. at prefent incapacitated him ; it was, he repeated turn the Monarchy. My Lords, we are not come of the way in repeated from the Monarchy in control of the Majelly's indiffer of the words, but he denied holding in evidence before them, that his Majelly's indiffer pon'to make an imperiect covereign x ower, out to the connected with the uffice he field, the opinion. What make of inconsistency was this? Sition, in the year 180x, commenced about the talk preferre it in perfection. we are not to offer the certain acts, conmenced about the latter from, but to adhere to, our Conflictation.—We are in his Majetty's name, while his Sovereign was in an It was impossible therefore to argument or 13th of February, and he was declared perfectly From, but to some to, our continuous free from the malady in the latter end of March follow, the principles handed incapable flate. He would again repeat, that he or reafor. The Noble Lord had then gone on to free from the malady in the latter end of March follow, the principles handed mot to presture, but to solious the principes makes the mode minute enquiry into those transdown to us by the wildom of our successors. We challenged the mode minute enquiry into those transvown to us by the window of the first or diminish the actions. What he did on those occasions he did in opinion of the Physicians.—In a disorder of this na. termediate period, business of the utmost moment bught not to change the fiftem, or diminish the actions. concurrence and with the approbation of all his col- ture they knew for little that he, the Noble Lord, had been transacted—nay, even a change had take energy of our e-overnment, in companion to a constituted and partial Junto; for if we do, perhaps feagues; and he would have acted as he did, tho' " so help him God," would not give the flightest place in the Cabinet, and the question of peace continued and partial Julius, for it was any personal to the first being his opinion of the judgment of and war, with respect to an old and faithful ally it will be tempted to try form measure that may have he had even differed from every man among st them. credit. That being his opinion of the judgment of and war, with respect to an old and faithful ally the effect of facrificing she most valuable interests of He would even go farther; and he would say, that Physicians, it mult be his opinion at the present day, (Denmark) was agitated and decided. Yet, by acting confcientiously, so help him God, he could not have acted otherwise than he did. What was reports of His Majesty's state of health.—(A cry of year of the disorder was known to have taken place) upon the Regent. It is a fituation not fo much of the nature of the crime imputed to him? Why this, No, from the Lord Chancellor, and the Ministerial) -nor was his Majesty considered perfectly well dignity as cares—not fo much of power as of toil; that he had acted in obedience to his Majesty's com. Side.)—Why, the Noble Lord had told them that until the month of June following. (Hear, been mands. He would ask the Noble Earl (Grey) he would not frate it here on their authority, hear.) In 1804, when His Mejesty laboured what would be have thought of him, if he had refu- whether the recovery of the King was likely to be under a fimiliar illness, what was the conduct of the energy of his Itation; said thall we determine fed to do fo; and what kind of crime he would im. speedy or not. But if his memory did not fail him pursued by Ministers? He [Earl Grey] may pute to those who disobeyed his Majesty's com- on this point more than on others in the speech of then a Member of the other House of Parliament) mands? With respect to the accusation which had the Noble Lord, he had, at the very end of what and he called on an individual then high in office been made over and over again, as to the certain fell from him on a former debate, declared his con- (Sidmouth) for the purpole of inquiring as to the prospect of his Majesty's speedy recovery, he would viction to rest upon the nuthority of those best cal- state of His Majesty .- After considerable circumos culty and augment its danger? This appears to now repeat, what he had stated as often as she charge culated to form an opinion on the subject of His cution, he was informed, that of the Royal Fundia me, my Lords, mast alarming in its probable effects. | was preferred, that nenever held out any such hopes to | Majesty's recovery .- (Hear, hear.) the House. He linted from himself, as from a per-

which he had little confidence in the opinions of phyliciaus. If all the phyliciaus on earth were to

were they to declare that His Majesty's recovery would not be speedy, I'm would be equally incredulous. gument against the ceeling of the restrictions at that

and he trufted in God that his Gracious Mafter would live many years to be, as he had always been, Earl Gaur faid, the Noble Lord (Eldon) had frated, and he believed truly, that he was determined to encounter all personal risks in the discharge of what his own mied pointed out to him as the line of was the most likely, with a reference to the facts of the avowed and notorious incapacity of his Sovereign, the month of August to the time fixed at profent .- means be made legal but by this usurpation of Royal His Lordship then moved, that the word " Febru- Authority, what would be the character of that per The Earl of Coventer observed that the prof. vember, or from this day .- He had denied the opi-

meant to lay, and what he did Tay on a former de- | felligible: - (Hear.) ... He declared he had not deli- | leave to observe, that both in the year 1801 and

Lord Elbon spoke to order. He complained quiry had been made of the Noble Lordon the Work that the Noble Earl was entirely mifrepresenting sack, and he, finally, made a similar declaration him. He had never proceeded, or proposed any Now, it appeared from the evidence of Dr. Heben measure, on the authority of the Phyticians' opi- den, in his examination before a Committee of the nions, but on the contrary had always fludiously House, that the King's indisposition, in the years Earl Gray perfilled in the line of argument he till the 11th or 12th of the following April _O.

had taken up. The Noble Eatl denied having re- the 23d His Majefty prefided at Conheil, and the lied on the authority of the Phyficians, or having intermediate period he confidered so conflicting the offered that to their Lordships as an inducement to duration of the disease at that time." His Majesty, adjourn. Did the Noble Lord really forget that in the intermediate period, had performed many se them, from a conviction that their measures are of his mental powers depended upon other causes be had not only done so, but had told them that cessary acts; although Dr. Heberden stated, the destructive to the interests of the State. Measures than mere medical sid. In the language of the he had this authority—the opinions of the Physicians there was complete evidence of His Majelly's melan Scriptures, if it was the pleafure of God that "there | -in his pocket ?- (Loud cries of Hear, Hear, from | choly fituation !-On recurring to that interval, he tate to prerwhelm he other three; a confideration; should be light" in the Royal mind, " let there be the Opposition.) - In the speech they had just heard sound that a Commission under the Sign Manual to my mind, moll alarming at this critical juncture. light." He would, however, undertake to affert, the Noble Lord had out-done all former occasions had passed the Great Scal, on the 9th of March, by he had rejected all medical knowledge; but for which the Royal Authority had been given to so inflame the minds of the People—to frighten them | Majefly 3" and having faid this, he would fay no | the purpose of fimilar influence had rentured to tell | less than fifteen Bills !-And a Noble Lord had the -in order to gain their affent to crippling the Regal more. As to the amendment proposed by the No- them, on his own knowledge, that a great amends ted, that, on the 5th of March, he had waited on ment had taken place in the flate of His Maj-fly's His Majefly, in relation to a certain business, which health .- (Lord Eldon faid & Material amend. | was of very great importance to the Duke of York ment.")-A material amendment then s and this and also deeply interested his Majesty. He had been their Lordfhins were called upon to believe, from | honoured with an audieuce, where he explained the those who, if not by the law of the land, are, by made by the Noble Earl at the conclusion of his his own personal knowledge. But he would again subject to the King, and received his commands the law of osture, the guardians of every thing that speech in a late debate, he would repeat what he tell that Noble Lord, as he had told him on a for- upon it. He did not doubt this affection. The mer night, that after what they knew of his conduct | Noble Lord, he believed, had feen His Majesty, and on another occasion, he must require better widence | conceived him qualified for buliness .- But would the than his to work a conviction upon his mind. After | House endure such a departure from the principle their experience of what Noble Lords could do, it of the Conflictation?-Would they permit such was not upon his tellimong that they could reft .- infraction of the laws of the country! The Noble He would not mimadrest mon the propriety of his | Lord might have feen His Majesty during a soil giving to their Lordships a prognofication, not interval—he might I we then introduced bufiness I do fay, because I do feel, that persons who so material amendment in his Majesty. It was little from the opinion of the Physicians, but from his the utmost importance to the fasety of the Stateown Yet, woder the flate in which His Majefty but could fuch a grofs abuse of the highest office in was, could say one possibly form an opinion at all the country be permitted !- (Hear I hear !)-He from a fhort conversation? Were they to repose | would ask, if a similar case happened in private life. confidence on what the Noble Lord faid as a and came before the Noble and Learned Lord, what ground for their action, it must not be on a vague | would be his conduct? Suppose an individual int affertion like this. They would have many quef. flate of lunacy for two and three months, had been tions to puteto him. They would ask what did the prevailed upon, during that period, to execute a will Pyhysicians fay? Did you in your conversation would be (Lord Eldon) suffer such an atrocious add -Would be not reprobate it in the most indignast touch on any of those firings which awake the demanner ?- (Hear ! hear !)-No Court ineWeltmin lufton of the mind? For it must forcibly occur to fuch Noble Lords who heard him, and as had ever feer, he was well affored, would recognife fuch a rifited any of the melancholy feenes where infanity inflrument. The circumftance which he had adfound a shelter, that the unhappy individuals labour. | duced was exactly parallel .- They had it in evidence ing under that humilitating malady would for hours | before them, indifputable evidence-that, when hi together maintain a rational convertation, till all at Majesty had been labouring under ferious and slamonce the discordant chird was firuck, and the show | ing illness, his Sign Manual had been obtainedof reason was changed into consustion and absurdity. an interview had been procured with him. He would curate and combilent principles, and be guided by deration should prevent him from stating that he On one occasion in particular, lately brought into affectheir Lordships, was it possible, at the time those The lessons furnished by experience. There was at | would arraign, as a criminal at the bar of his counthe same time, he trusted, no period of duration so try, the man, whoever he was, who committed an peared that several physicians, after many interviews, information which they then possessed that his Mowere unable to discover any symptoms of the disor. | jesty could have been capable of transacting business der, and gave it as their opinions that it did not in - (Hear! hear!) - In speaking thus openly and reality exist. The House, would, therefore, bear plainly, he was actuated by no other feeling than an honest regard for the interests of the public. In the Ty in the interval, was the principle upon which come who rentured to disobey the just and legit mate this in mind, and, as it was their duty to do, dismonth of June, long posterior to the period of which mife the opinions laid down in the freech of the Noble Lord entirely from their confideration. They he had already spoken, it was avowed and acknow were bound to look at all statements with missins | ledged that his Majesty was not free from his indif and though the subject was a most painful one, he position-and that Dr. Simmons not only visited the the recovery, if at all, would take place. The on- alk, then, that Noble and Learned Lord, suppose had endeavoured to put it in its true light : at the King but had an absolute control over him - (Hearlest Very, if at all, would take place. The on-Ty question at issue was, which of the two periods a person high in office and responsibility, knowing some time he depected and condemned the practice hear!)—What he had advanced was plain matter of introducing luch topics into their difcufficms the case, medical experience, and the principles of should dere to come down to the House of Parlies. God grane that the recovery of his Majesty might Learned Lord, at the bar of his country, to deny k found reasoning, for the probabilities of recovery, ment, should dare come in his master's name, and be as speedy as the Noble Lord could hope for !into this species of argument-but he felt anxion put the Great Seal to Acte which could by no other | God grant it might be speedy, complete, an 3 per. fect ! But if it was not complete und perfect, und after what he had heard from the Noble and Leanif it was not shown to be so, beyond the possibility ed Lord (Eldon), to state his opinion as soon and 'ary" in this clause be omitted, for the purpose of son's crime ?- (Loud cries of heart)-It would be of question, on better evidence than that of the No. | as fully as possible. He looked upon it as next we treason against his King-it would be treason against | ble Lord, it was their duty to see that the Sovereign Lord Sidnouth was of opinion that there was his country I-(Hear, hear!)-The Noble Authority was not permitted to pass into other tion of the facts he had stated, from those who had no ground for the Amendment moved by his Noble | Lord denied his having ever delivered it as his opi. | hands, to be exercised without right, and in viola-Triend, and he felt, therefore, bound to give it his nion, that it would be of no consequence whether tion of the Royal Prerogative, and the principles of preffed upon their Lordships the necessity of making the dite of the Restrictions commenced from tit No. the Constitution .- (Hear, hear, hear,)-In providing for the refumption of the Royal Authority, he perity of the British Empire, the dignity of the nion, but not the words .- But had any one imputed trusted the House would take care that it was not fore they passed the Clause then before them related to the British Empire, the dignity of the nion, but not the words .- But had any one imputed trusted the House would take care that it was not fore they passed the Clause then before them related to the British Empire, the dignity of the nion, but not the words .- But had any one imputed trusted the House would take care that it was not fore they passed the Clause then before them related to the British Empire, the dignity of the nion, but not the words .- But had any one imputed trusted to the British Empire, the dignity of the nion, but not the words .- But had any one imputed to the British Empire, the dignity of the nion of the latest the British Empire, the dignity of the nion of the latest the British Empire, the dignity of the latest the British Empire, the dignity of the latest the British Empire, the latest the British Empire, the dignity of the latest the British Empire, the latest the British Empire and the British Empir refumed in a manner which the Constitution could tive to that subject .- It was imperative on them so to de, when they had it in evidence that his Mi was the inference to be drawn from these words- not recognise. The Noble and Learned Lord (El-(it was agrinft this inference that the Noble, Lord | don) had flated, that he never would deny or firink | jefty had prefided in the Council, at a period when referictions to be imposed on the regent should not was so anxious to guard) -but that he had thrown from advocating those acts which he had been instru- in all probability, he was not in a situation to do so with propriety !- (Hear, hear !)-They we b measured on the cule of those which it might have out the expression to induce an opinion that he look mental in effecting but that was a vain affertion , and to so early a period for the King's recovery, as to for, if these acts were brought forward as having then about to elect a person to perturn those de (Lord render it indifferent when or how the Referictions been improperly performed, he, of course, must ex, ties which his Majetty was unfortunately incapable Grenville) had founded the greater part of his argus were fettled? - (Hear.) - He might dispute their in plain his own conduct and he might, perhaps, of performing, and they could not deprive him ment upon a supposed declaration of his (Lord El- ference, but how did he explain his own meaning? bring into a participation of his actions those with any of the Regal Powers and Prerogatives, without

Nave-why may it not be faid that military and | mation .- I have the honour to be. &c. navel promotions could be dispensed with until the period arrived for which they all looked with the mul affectionate anxiety. Why not reftrict the Recent from creating Baronets, from granting patents, and a variety of other Prerogatives, which, grough not of fo dignified a nature as the creation Pierre, were full obje to of defire to numbers? Why might not the most precious ornament of the diadem, which, like a beam of celeftial benevolence, fled fplendour around the Monarch-why might not the heaven-born attribute of Makey be refirsted, on those principles which have been so re- goons, now on their march for that place. They peatedly advanced and refuted? Looking to the are destined for Portugal. prefent flate of the peerage, that power could not be used in such a mauner as to prevent his Majefty's refumption of the Royal Prerogatives, or to embarrale him in the execution of them -Buf, even if it were possible that such an attempt could be made, the fafety of the country was in the two Houf s of Parliament, which would most feverely wifule the authority with which he was entrufted -Hear, hear.) - Abuses might be committed, not only by Regente, but by Kings -Abules might be committed by the Ministers of Kings as well as by she Ministers of Regents. In their and in every other case of danger, their fasegnaid was the Con. Titution ; - (Hear, hear.) This was the more been declared in a frate of health, when he was not formend when experience had proved that his prefent Ministers would conceal his illness as long 1804, continued a from the middle of Februre it was in their power- (Hear, hear.) - He confessed that his hopes of the King's recovery were now comparatively weak. In thus speaking, he conceived he performed his duty to the public.-He scknowledged and revered the virtues of his Mijesty-they would prompt the House to do every thing for his comfort and con. wenience which might appear necessary-but he was moxious, at the fame time, to preferve the Confuantion. If he were told by those who onided the helm of frate, that, after deering the veffel thro? quick-fauls, and rocks, and florals, they had a fafe harbour in view, he could not credit the affectionnothing appeared in a frate of fecurity-their domefric fafety in danger-all Europe in arms againft. them and that great male of power wielded and directed by a most implacable enemy. At fuch a the Rev. Mr. Hayes. On the Bishop of London time he must totally deny the efficacy of the promoled meaface, and for that, as well as the other reasons he had ennmerated, he telt himself irrefilei. My cailed upon to ltate, in the face of his country, Ma opinion of the general principle on which the proceedings on this subject were founded. [To be concluded in our next]

LISBON MAIL

LIEBON. JAN. 8-Coimbra is now faid to be ocenpied by Drouet; Captain Trans found the enemy too floor for him, and therefore evacuated it. and retreated across the Vouga, towards Oporto. sodo infantry, and only 300 carelry, a large quan-

try of flores, and a fmall park of artiflery. All the foldiers in the neighbourhood went Last week to the army-all remains in story que at from the Royal Closet, followed by the three above this time, nearly reached their deflination. The Santarem and Cartaxo. General Hill is still unwell, Noble Lords up the sifte of the chapel; his Royal troops from Portsmouth, which failed yellerday to L. form . General Campbell is dead of an inter- Highness took his feat under the canopy, and the mittent. Colonel Finch (a General in the Portu- Earl of Moira, Lords Dundas and Keith, took their guele fervice) died yesterday of a typhus lover .- | feats on the opposite fide of the altar. The organ The good Marchionels of Angaga also died at her then ceased, and communion service commenced. palace at Belem, the day before yesterday. We It was contrary to the wishes of his Royal High. have had two or three tremendous days rain.

LISBON, JAN. Q .- Extract : f an official commu-

Head-quarters Cattago, Jan. 5, 1811.

The enemy's reinforcements deflined for his ar-

of Marcella, on the 24th of the faid month; they

eroffed that river the following day, on one of its ford-

able parts, and continued their march to form a

junction with the avmy, Col. Willon has fallen back

1. Elphinhal, and croffed the river Mondego, as

foon as he heard that the faid troops were approach,

ing, lett he should be involved in an unequal contest.

being at the same time attacked in front and rear___

and purfued the rear of the enemy's troops during

their march of the 25th and 26th, from Alva to

Elphinhat took lome priliners, and cut off lome

the hands of the militia. He learned from the pri-

fourthe took, that the enemy's force confided of

--- (Hear ! hear !) -He was forry to be led for

a proper provision for the resumption of the Roys

Authority, he entreated them to confider well?

my in this country, and which as I informed your exletters having been received from that House as late zellency by my preceding dispatch, of the 29th of as any in town. fall mouth, were on their march through the valley TUESDAY, JANUARY 22. of Mondego, reached the river Alva and the polition

" His Majefly goes on favourably."

(Signed as ufual) The progressive amendment in his Majesty's health, to which we had the fatisfaction to allude a few days ago, has not been interrupted by any relapfe. On Saturday, the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Perceval had an audience of his Majefly, which He re-croffed that river, however, and harraffed terwards vilited the Queen, at her apartments ._ | Courise. On Sunday, Earl Camden, (the Prefident of the Council), arrived at the Queen's Lodge; and, after holding a conversation with Drs. Reynolds Bailof the enemy's imall detachments, swhich fell into ir, Hebergen, and Willis, on the state of his Ma elly's health, the refult of which was highly fatisactory, his Lordship returned to London. His 11 battalious belonging to the 4th corps of his army. Majetty has not walked on the Terrace for the last any that has taken place during the whole proceedand which turn out to be the fame that affembled in week, owing to the cold and damp flate of the weather. Nantes in the course of last Summer. The division His Missly's eye-fight is also much improved. which marched to Pinhel, and were the advance! We understand that his Majelly, upon the entrance guard, had reached Francola when I addressed to of the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Perceval, expressed your Excellency my last communication, still conti- himself in the following manner:-

nited at Pinhel at the time when I heard last from | 41 I am glad to fee you, my Lord Chancellor General Silveira, whose head-quarters were then in and am happy in saying that I can see your features To rinha. The division is either the second of the lalmost as well as I ever did. I cannot see Mr. much corps, or the division of troops which march. Perceval to diffinelly, but I observe his back is to el to Cardigor, and returned from thence in the the window. Upon approacing the window, much of November, under the orders of General Mr. Percev'turned, and a full, light falling on his Gudanue. No other alteration has taken place in face, his Majelly is faid to have added, et Aye, the position occupied by the enemy's army since the now I see Mr. Perceval's scattered diffinitly. I she has derived some of the brightest principles of date of my lan letter to your Excellency. The de. Countain.

mante which were advanced against the propriety of 1 tachments which marched to Castello Branco. imattening to the Regent the privilege of creating | mediately came back from that place, and was fent Perre, might also be applied to the Army and the chither either to escort a courier or procure infor-

LONDON-MONDAY JANUARY 98

" Windere Castle, Jan 98 " His Majeffy is rather better to-day than he was (Bigned as ufuel) vefferday." An article from Warlaw, dated the 25th ult.

flates, two merchants, and another perfon, had been fentenced to two years imprilonment for dealing in English merchandize. Transports are collecting at Plymouth for the embarkation of the 17th Regiment of Light Dra-

The Queen's, 51ff, 52d, and 8cth Light Infantry, are embarked at Portfmonth. To-morrow the 36th, commanded by the gallant veteran Briga-

dier-General Burne, embaik. On Saturday it was communicated at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and to those who have the management of the Chapel Royal, that it was the punish any Minister who could be base enough to intention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take the Sacrament yesterday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. It was figuified that t was his Royal Highnels's with that it thould take place in as private a manner as possible; it was thought, however, that fome preparation was neceslary, and a number of workmen were employed to affix a crimfon velvet canopy at the left fide of the Bestrable, when it was known that his Majesty had altar, which was always prepared when their Majest tice were in the habit of attending at the Chapel to receive the Sacrament. The curtains of the campy were richly omamented with gold lace and taffelt. -The Royal elofet and other parts of the Chapwere covered with crimfon velvet and gold, and va rious other preparations were made for the reception of his Royal Highness.

About twelve o'clock yesterday, his Royal High nefe, accompanied by the Earl of Moira, Lords Dundas and Keith, arrived in the Palace-Yard of Saint James's, in his carriage. The guard of the day was drawn out with the colours flying, and the drams and fifes playing. The Prince was received with the fame honours as his Majesty would have Highness took his lest in the front of the right fide. read by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, and the litary by munion Service, they turned to the Royal Closer, has become still more improved. and made their obeifance to the Prince, in a fimilar manner so if the King had been there. An excellent fermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Madley, from the 4th chapter of the Acts of the Apollles,

" Neither is there falvation in any other . for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be faved."

and 12th verfe :

After which the Anthem of " God in our Hope and Strength." composed by the late Dr. Green was most admirably fung by Meffes, Sale, Nield, The reinforcements lately received by Maffens are Hawes, and Brale. At the conclusion of the Anthem, Mr. Knyvett, his Majelty's Organific freuck up a folemn voluntary on the organ; and at a quarter past two o'click his Royal Highness descended

nefe that all this flew took place.

On his Royal Highnels leaving the chapel to ge wie aton from his Excellency Lord Wellington, ad- into his carriage in the Palace-yard, he was received deeffed to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira For- with the fame military honours as when he entered,

We have authority to feate, that the report of the upon Badajoz, in consequence of the approach of Soult and Mortier. failure of M. ffrs. Bidermann and Co. of Paris, mentioned in a Morning Paper, is wholly unfounded.

" Windsor Castle, Jan 29

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

" Windsor Castle, Jan. 90 terday." (Signed as usual.)

" WINDSOR, JAN. 29. ter the confultation, Mr. Perceval went to the Caf- to public confideration. the, where he was introduced to his Majefty, and had an audience which continued fome time. After the interview, Mr. Perceval fet off immediately for | tance has refrained us from that mutilation which

" His Majesty continues to mend daily-the nent has taken place.

Princels Souths is fell confined to her source. overed."-Courier.

and fully re-established.

THURSDAY JAMUARY ST " Wordsor Castle, January 3!

" His Majesty continues in the same favourable tate in which he has been for the last week.

(Signed as afual.) We have already frated that his Majefry's eyeghe has of late become confiderably improved. The first lymptom of this was discovered by his observing Doctor Heberden reading a newspaper, and that he had a great coat on ; his Meiefty has also observed. been. His Royal Highnels proceeded up the grand | that all the Doctors had their hars off. One day flaircafe, and entered the royal closet. His Royal when he was at dinner in a room under Blenteim Tower, adjoining his private apartments, where he when the fervice of the day commenced, which was | has lately dired for the convenience of the Doctors. and being better adapted for his dinner to be ferred up from the kitchen, he diffinguished a particular (the Dean of the Chapel) and the Rev. Mr. Holmes | tureen on the table. Since that time, as we men-(the Sub-Dean) entering the altar to read the Com- tioned in our Paper of Tuelday, his Majesty's fight

We understand it is certain that the present Minifters will be dismiffed on Tuelday next.

A Cartel from Dunkirk arrived at Dover yester day, with the persons saved out of the East India thip Elizabeth, as under :- Captain R. W. Eaftwick, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Eddis, Mr. Land, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hayward, and fixteen Lafcars. They jority of 85 against the motion. were extremely well-treated by the French. The inhabitante of Dunkirk made a collection for them, and clouthed the L-scars, and supplied them with warm nourishment. &c. They are ient home, we underfined, to be exchanged for an equal number of Dunkick men. There was no news of confequence in France from the armies in Spain and Portugal.

The troops that failed from Plymouth have, by morning, could not have had a fairer wind. More reinforcements will fail from Cork, and more both from Plymouth and Portfmouth. The German Light Brigade embark at Portfmouth to-day, and will fail to-morrow, if the wind continues fair.

Another Liften Meil has arrived, but it has not brought any later jutelligence. The force under Generals Madden; Balletteros, and Mendezebal, about 14.000 flrong, but been oblived to fall back

General Beresford is near Chamuses, with a Por uguele force amounting to 30,000 men, watching the operations of Maffena at Santarem, who is conflruffing boats and rafts. Our flotilla annoys him confiderably. Every foldier who was at Lifbon has been fent to join the army. The Marines have been landed from the fleet. A large body of feamen have also been landed, and offenfive operations are expects ed to take place immediately. In the mean time it will afford our readers pleafure to hear that the gloomy accounts circulated by the Opposition of our army being very fickly, and having been dif. lasted upwards of an hour and a half . and they af | tressed for want of provisions, are unfounded --

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The debate which occurred in the House of Peers on the 28th, is the mostlinteresting and important of ings on the subject of the Regency. It claims from the public the most serious attention on a variety of grounds, but especially on account of the following marked and extraordinary features. It discloses fecrets with respect to the conduct of those who have governed the nation for the last four years, which it behoves every man, who values the integrity of the Constitution, seriously to ponder and to treasure up in his memory, as the very existence of that Constitution is concerned in them, and sethey promife to lay the foundation of inquiries which have long ceased to agitate the British Empire, but from which liberty. We allude here to the folid and manly

fperch of the Duke of Suffex, to the deep and undisguised acculations advanced by Earl Grey, and " His Majefty continues as well as he was yel- tohis unreserved intimation of future and minute isveftigation. The iffue of the discussion forme apo-We have the fatisfaction of laying before our | ther triking part of its character, bearing as it does, readers another cheering letter from Windfor. Mr. with painful efficacy on the confiftency and dignity Perceval had an interview with his Majelty velter. of the fiele branch of the Legislative Body. The day which continued for some time. It is reported | clause respecting the Household, which was extinthat the convertation related to the army in Portugal. | guifhed by the amendment moved by Lord Langdowne, has been reftored to the precise form in " This morning about twelve. Mr. Perceval ar- which it was fent up by the Commons, Minife ived alone at the Caftle Inn, and immediately went | tershaving triumphed over every effort to prevent to the Oncen's Lodge, where he had a confulration its introduction into the Bill. In addition to thele with Drs. Halford, Heberden, and Willis, and Mr. | prominent characteristics, the perusal of the debate Dundas, on the state of his Majest, 's health. Af- | will furnish many other topics, powerfully entitled It was not within the compass of our limits to law

the whole Report before our readers. Its impor-

would have proved uplatisfactory in the extreme :

and we must trust to their indulgence till pur next .. ymptoms of returning health are progressive and publication, when it will be fully brought to a con. highly flattering and to day confiderable improve- clusion. In the mean time we shall here briefly state the different divisions that took place on the occasion .- The first division was on Lord Grenville's nents by indifpolition, and mends but flowly-we | Amendment, limiting the duration of the Bill, when are happy to fay that the Princels Mary is quite re- the numbers ftood thus; Contents-84-Proxies -38, making a total of 122; Non Contenta-88 By American papers to the 18th oft, we learn - Proxies - gr, making a total of 180, by which hat Mexico has been the foene of a most dreadful | there was a majority in favour of Midliera and commotion and fanguinary battle. The infurgents, | against the Amendment of 17. A division then to the amount of between fix and feven thouland, took place on the original clause as it came from the were completely foldered, the whole having been Commons, and which was carried by Ministers by a either killed or taken prifoners; and the authority ensjority of ag, the numbers frending thus a Conof King Ferdinand was in confequence immediately tenta-88-Proxies-51-total, 130-Non Con. tente-86-Proxice-38-totel, 124. It was then moved by Lord Liverpool, " that the words mov, ed by the Marquis of Landdowne, relative to the Household, and carried in the Committee, should be left out, and that the Claufe Brould remain ne it came from the Commons;" on this motion the numbers were-Contents-86-Non Contents 83, giv. ing Ministers a majority of 3. It does not appear, that Proxies were called on this division. Lord Grenville next moved, that a Clause, fimilar to that of 1789, should be introduced into the Bill, veft. ing the Treasury with a controll over the differie. ments of the Household: on this motion the numbers frood thus: Contents-8c-Proxies-28-making atotalof 132, ora majority of 9 against Lord Grenville's motion. Earl Stanhope, with a view, ashe fald, to difco. ver whether the Noble Lord on the Woolfack waspure gold, or only gilt filver," moved, that John, Duka of Brdford, should be added to the Queen's Council, which motion was loft by a majority of ill there being 68 for it, and 86 against it. Lord King then moved, that the name of John, Lord Eldon, should be omitted in the lift of her Majesty's Council, on the ground, " that the Noble Lord was not a fit person." The numbers on this motion were-Contents, 54-Non-Contents, 139, making a ma-

Such is the refult of the proceedings in the Lords on the 28th. On the 20th, the Bill was read a third time, paffed, and ordered to be fent to the Commons, for their concurrence, by whom the further confideration of it, with fuch unimportant alearations as had been made by the Lords, was fixed for the 21ft. No other bufinels of any moment was transacted by either House, down to the date juft mentioned. The 30th, being the Anniverlary of King Charles's Martyrdom, was, according to cuf. tom, kept as a Parliamentary holiday.

Things having advanced to this flage, it is not enly to discover from what quarter other delays can be interposed; and it was generally expected in Lon. don, that the Bill would pase the Commons on the evening of Thursday last, that the Royal Assent would be given on Friday, and that the Prince would be infialled on Saturday, or, at fartheft, o Monday. Delay, however, has been fo industri. ouffe fludied. and expectation fo often difappointed. that reliance can hardly be placed on even the most reasonable conjecture.

In the event of a change of Ministry, it is now certain that Lord Moirs will be called to take noon him the Government of Ireland, and we are equally confident, that Right Hon, Sir John Newport will hold the Office of Chief Secretary, or of Chancellos of the Exchequer. Nothing is conclusively known with respect to the Men who will fill the various departments of the Administration for England.

Two Mails from Lisbon had been received in London, the latest of which brings down the accounts to the 14th of last month. Dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated the 12th, had also arrived to Ministers ; but of these nothing had been officially published. The Lisbon papers contain two dispatches from Lord Wellington to the Portuguese Secretary; the first of them it is unnecessary to in. fert, as it is merely a duplicate of that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 15th of January, and which is already in poffession of our renders ; the laft will be found inserted.

The occupation of Colmbra by Diouet, the rereat towards Oporto of Colonel Trant, and the advance of reinforcements to Massens, constitute the moffimportant articles of news thus received. The English mail of the aft only is due.

Some local articles of intelligence are unavoidably poftponed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CAUTION the Public not to Credit my Wife, Many COLLINS, alies BRYAN, as I do not mest to pay any Debts she may Contract-She now lives near Abbey-side. Dungarvan .- Dated this 4th Day of Februay, 1811.