



his mind, and secured all on one to the principle upon which he thinks the administration would most beneficially be conducted. So much time would have been required for the resolution of those who must have vacated their seats, and for the re-establishment of the routine of office—a delay which certainly might be productive of more serious calamity than what can be conceived probable from the preference in the system, until the hopes held out by the physicians shall be realized; or until time shall have destroyed these hopes. It is a moment when public business of the most urgent nature calls for instant prosecution—and we need not add that it is a moment when whatever may have been the rashness or the folly of embarking in the career of the present system, it is too late to interrupt its march, or even to avert its ill—above all, we are for the whole nation will concur in respecting and applauding the filial and affectionate motives of reference to his Royal Father, which has induced his Royal Highness to take this step.

The Noble Lords, we understand, received the intimation in a way corresponding with their high character and their just sense of the public interests. They had the honour of a long audience of the Prince at Carlton House yesterday, when he was graciously pleased personally to renew the assurances of his perfect esteem and confidence.

We have uniformly stated to our readers, that if circumstances should force his Royal Highness to will upon the Noble Lords to take upon them the administration, they would not shrink from their duty however arduous—and that they would be equal to an arrangement that would give regular satisfaction to his Royal Highness, and the people of the United Kingdom. All the stories in the Miscellaneous papers of cabals and differences about the adjustment of places are totally false. There was no contention whatever; indeed the minds of men must be singularly composed, who, at such a juncture, should be ready to jostle for situations. In fact, however, it was an arrangement to be made of one united compact body of men, all holding the same principles, and all animated by the same views; there was no contrariety of sentiment whatever; and an administration of more internal strength, by the ties of mutual friendship of more public influence by talents, integrity, and frankness in the country, never has been submitted to any Prince. We say so much from what we hear of the public functionaries; for we believe that the arrangement did not go lower, and that it was never formally presented to the Prince for his approbation. **MORNING CHRONICLE.**

There has been little variation in the King's State since yesterday. (Signed as usual.) The Queen wrote a letter to the Prince of Wales, in which she stated to him the encouraging prospect of the King's speedy re-establishment; adding, that his Majesty had, in his progress to recovery, expressed the highest satisfaction in the line of conduct which the Prince had adopted, and his hope that the same system of public measures would fill the period of the provisional government which his Majesty's illness had rendered it necessary to establish. To this letter the Prince returned a most dutiful and affectionate reply, in which he expressed his anxiety at all times to meet the wishes and commands of the Queen, especially when they conveyed such grateful intelligence relative to his Majesty's health, such approbation of his (the Prince's) conduct, and such intimation of his Majesty's wishes. This communication from the Queen could not, of course, fail to have its due weight with the filial feelings of the Prince. **COURIER.**

The Gorgon frigate arrived yesterday afternoon at Portsmouth from Lisbon, with Sir Stapleton Cotton and several other Officers. They set off for London about eight o'clock. The intelligence from the Army is to the 19th, but it is not very important. General Cotton, we hear, is come home on account of ill health.

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.**  
His Majesty continues to go on favourably. (Signed as usual.)

Mr. Perceval, accompanied by Mr. York, visited the Queen's Lodge this morning, about eleven, and held a consultation with his Majesty's physicians in attendance; soon after which Mr. Perceval and Mr. York went to the Castle, and were admitted into his Majesty's presence, and had a conference with his Majesty for more than an hour; after the conference they set off immediately to London.

We understand that a communication was made last night, or early this morning, from the Prince of Wales to Mr. Perceval. It related, we believe, to the determination which the Prince has formed, of making no change in the Administration.

His Excellency Marshal Bessières directed the following order to be sent to all the commanding officers of the different corps of an army.

His Excellency the Marshal having been informed that notwithstanding the order issued the 23<sup>d</sup> December last, straggling parties of soldiers still continue to rob and destroy the property of the inhabitants, desire you to keep a watchful eye over the strict execution of the said order, that a period may be put to offences so scandalous, and orders that every corps or detachment, however small it may be, shall in future be commanded by an officer, and renders the commanders of the said detachments or corps answerable for the conduct of the soldiers under their command. **MORNING ALJ. GEN.**  
Head-quarters, Chambray, Jan. 6, 1811.

Sir Joseph Yorke has been obliged to put on Thursday, with the best under his command.

Yesterday on the arrival of Mr. Perceval and Mr. York from Windsor, a Cabinet Council was held, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Marquis Wellesley, Lords Wellington, Camden, Harrowby, Mulgrave, Liverpool, and Bathurst; Messrs. Perceval, York, Ryder, and Dundas.

Yesterday twenty of the Prince's horses were exercised in the Park, eight of them by his Royal Highness's state-coach, and the remaining twelve by two carriages for attendants.

Two Life Guardsmen commenced duty yesterday, at Carlton House, as usual.

Lord Polington, the Member for Pontefract, has issued an Address to his Constituents, soliciting their support in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

The Rockingham Newspaper of Hull says, "We understand J. K. Picard, Esq. at the solicitation of some of the burgesses, intends to offer himself a candidate to represent Hull in Parliament at the ensuing Election."

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.**  
Winds, February 6.

His Majesty is quite as well as he was yesterday. (Signed as usual.)

The Lisbon papers brought by the Gorgon, and mentioned yesterday, stated that Mortier had crossed the Guadiana at Merida, with a respectable force. A Lisbon Mail arrived this morning, with papers to the 20th, from which we learn, that he proceeded northwards, crossed the Tagus, and was moving down the north bank of that river. His force is estimated at twelve thousand men, accompanied by an immense train of artillery, and a great quantity of stores, ammunition, &c. It thus appears that the report of his having shaped his course along the Guadiana for Badajoz was a mere fiction. The reduction of Badajoz could be of no importance, while the strong post of Elvas, in its vicinity, remains in the occupation of the allies. We shall probably hear that Suñer has proceeded in the same course as Mortier.

It is very discouraging to learn that in an attack made by General Silveira on the rear of Don's camp, near Trancoso, the Portuguese Militia ran away, and left the 24th regiment, under Colonel Macbean, and a division of cavalry, to bear the brunt of the day, against a force of 7000 infantry, and 400 cavalry. This result is the more mortifying, as the action commenced with every prospect of success. Colonel Macbean was among the wounded in this affair.

A number of Officers of distinction, Gen. Hill, General Leith, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir Stapleton Cotton, and others, have arrived in town from Portugal. Such is the state of security in which Lord Wellington appears to consider that country, that he has given leave of absence to a number of his Officers. No apprehension seems to be entertained of the early approach of the enemy; and therefore they think the reinforcements now in the Channel will have ample time to join the army near Lisbon. We shall rejoice to find this opinion of their own security well founded;—it certainly contradicts all the information we have obtained, and all the inferences which we have been forced to draw even from the public accounts received in this country.

The Prince Adolphus packet is arrived at Falmouth with Mails from the Mediterranean. She has brought dispatches from Sir John Stuart; and also letters and papers from Malta to the 5th, from Sicily to the 12th, and from Gibraltar to the 23d of January.

Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron remained wind-bound in Torbay to late on Monday last. The Hussar frigate, with the outward bound Indiamen, all remained there.

Some more French Papers to the 11th inst. have arrived; and a private letter contains the following copy of a Decree, issued by Bonaparte, on receiving advice of the temporary detention of the vessels belonging to the Hauss Towns in the ports of Great Britain:—

"Paris, Jan. 28, 1811, 11 o'clock at Night.  
"His Majesty has learned that his Chamber of Commerce has received information that the English Government had requested in the ports of Great Britain, the French vessels, those formerly called of the Hauss Towns, and those of Danzig, having Imperial Licenses, and being intrusted at the same time with English Licenses.

"His Majesty has ordered that from this very moment, and until further order, an embargo shall take place on all vessels in the ports of the Ocean destined for England, although furnished with our licenses."

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.**  
Winds, Feb. 7.

His Majesty seems to be making gradual progress towards recovery. (Signed as usual.)

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the 20th inst. They contain an account of the unfortunate affair at Palencia, in which Captain Pizarro of the Cavalry Brigade of 24 Esca (and not Captain James, as stated in the French papers), was made prisoner, with seven or eight other officers, and upwards of 2000 men and mules. They had just attained their object, when they were surrounded by a greatly superior force, which cut all their retreats.

The Lisbon papers received yesterday, state that Mortier had crossed the Tagus above Badajoz. Some persons think with apparent reason, that this is a mistake; and that this account alludes to the passage of the Guadiana at Merida. There was, however, time enough for Mortier to have marched from Merida, and crossed the Tagus to the North of Badajoz—General Bliassier arrived with his division on the 10th at Avouche, and left it on the next day for St. Aljoa.

"On Tuesday night his Royal Highness received Mr. Perceval's answer, expressing, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, their readiness to continue to carry on the Administration of the public affairs. Yesterday they received his Royal Highness's commands, and they are now employed in preparing the speech, declaring the father objects of the Session for the purpose of delivery on Tuesday next.

**COMMUNION INTELLIGENCE.**  
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The Solicitor-General, in stating the case on the part of the Crown, in the first criminal prosecution, on Monday last, addressed the jury as follows:—

**GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.**  
The prisoners at the Bar are charged by this indictment with one of those crimes, the frequency of which has made it necessary to speed a Special Commission at this inclement Season and uncongenial period. They are charged with having robbed from one of His Majesty's Mail Coaches, upon the King's highway, those arms which are entrusted to the Guards for the protection of the Passengers and Carriages. It will appear to you that the Coach was robbed only of the arms, the seizure of which was exclusively the object of the Banditti, to which, as I am informed, the Professors belonged, that at the moment of the Robbery, they made it a matter of boast, that they had demanded no other plunder. This prosecution is therefore peculiarly called for on the present occasion, because the offence that has been committed goes altogether out of that path for arms which has unfortunately possessed the lower orders of the people in this country, which is the peculiar character of almost all the outrages which have taken place, which has generated to public peace, and which in its result threatens the public peace with all the formidable consequences of an armed peasantry, and a disarmed Gentry. You will be by the evidence, that the commission of this crime has been distinguished by particular audacity; and therefore they think the reinforcements now in the Channel will have ample time to join the army near Lisbon. We shall rejoice to find this opinion of their own security well founded;—it certainly contradicts all the information we have obtained, and all the inferences which we have been forced to draw even from the public accounts received in this country.

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**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.**  
Winds, Feb. 7.

His Majesty seems to be making gradual progress towards recovery. (Signed as usual.)

Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron made an attempt to sail on Tuesday from Torbay, but it did not succeed. The Hussar with the East Indiamen, all remained there wind-bound on that day.

A Malta Mail, a Cadix Mail, and four Anstolt Mails, arrived this morning. They state, that some light parties of the enemy had made their appearance at Badajoz on the 10th; but no considerable force had reached that place so late as the 12th. The private letters mention that the garrison of Cadix were to make a sortie on the 14th, of the success of which sanguine expectations were entertained, as the besieging army was considerably weakened by the detachments lately sent away from it. The papers brought by the Gibraltar Mail are to

the 20th inst. They contain an account of the unfortunate affair at Palencia, in which Captain Pizarro of the Cavalry Brigade of 24 Esca (and not Captain James, as stated in the French papers), was made prisoner, with seven or eight other officers, and upwards of 2000 men and mules. They had just attained their object, when they were surrounded by a greatly superior force, which cut all their retreats.

The Lisbon papers received yesterday, state that Mortier had crossed the Tagus above Badajoz. Some persons think with apparent reason, that this is a mistake; and that this account alludes to the passage of the Guadiana at Merida. There was, however, time enough for Mortier to have marched from Merida, and crossed the Tagus to the North of Badajoz—General Bliassier arrived with his division on the 10th at Avouche, and left it on the next day for St. Aljoa.

"On Tuesday night his Royal Highness received Mr. Perceval's answer, expressing, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, their readiness to continue to carry on the Administration of the public affairs. Yesterday they received his Royal Highness's commands, and they are now employed in preparing the speech, declaring the father objects of the Session for the purpose of delivery on Tuesday next.

**COMMUNION INTELLIGENCE.**  
(Continued.)

The Solicitor-General, in stating the case on the part of the Crown, in the first criminal prosecution, on Monday last, addressed the jury as follows:—

**GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.**  
The prisoners at the Bar are charged by this indictment with one of those crimes, the frequency of which has made it necessary to speed a Special Commission at this inclement Season and uncongenial period. They are charged with having robbed from one of His Majesty's Mail Coaches, upon the King's highway, those arms which are entrusted to the Guards for the protection of the Passengers and Carriages. It will appear to you that the Coach was robbed only of the arms, the seizure of which was exclusively the object of the Banditti, to which, as I am informed, the Professors belonged, that at the moment of the Robbery, they made it a matter of boast, that they had demanded no other plunder. This prosecution is therefore peculiarly called for on the present occasion, because the offence that has been committed goes altogether out of that path for arms which has unfortunately possessed the lower orders of the people in this country, which is the peculiar character of almost all the outrages which have taken place, which has generated to public peace, and which in its result threatens the public peace with all the formidable consequences of an armed peasantry, and a disarmed Gentry. You will be by the evidence, that the commission of this crime has been distinguished by particular audacity; and therefore they think the reinforcements now in the Channel will have ample