

## PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

A message was sent to the Commons, desiring their attendance in the House of Lords. The Speaker, and a number of the Members, attended at the Bar of the Lords, when the LORD CHANCELLOR said, that a Commission had issued from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the United Kingdom, in the name of his Majesty, which his Lordship desired the Clerk to read.

The Clerk accordingly read the Prince Regent's Commission.

## SPEECH OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

The Lord Commissioners of the Archdiocese of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Camden, and the Earl of Wemyss, were being tested on the Woolpack, the Lord Chancellor read the following most gracious Speech:

" My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In execution of the Commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply he laments, not only in common with all His Majesty's loyal subjects, but with

personal and filial affection, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon His Royal Highness the duty of exercising, in his Majesty's name, the Royal Authority of this kingdom.

" In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important truth which is repudiated in him, His Royal Highness commands us to assure you, that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of His Majesty's dominions.

" We are directed to inform you, that His Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of His Majesty's forces both by sea and land.

" The capture of the Islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna, have still further reduced the Colonial dependencies of the enemy.

" The attack upon the Island of Sicily, which was commenced to the world with a presumptuous and despotic contempt, has been repulsed by the perseverance and valour of His Majesty's land and seafarers.

" The judicious arrangement adopted by the officers on this occasion, during material support from the real & & & which were manifested during this council by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means, which were directed by His Sicilian Majesty to this object.

" In Portugal and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of His Majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the campaign.

Mr. RICHARD WALLACE seconded the Address, in a speech which did great credit to the first display of his talents.

The question was put from the Chair.

Mr. PONSONBY heartily concurred in all the honourable mover and Seconder of the Address who had reflected his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

To whatever measures may be brought forward by his Royal Highness's Government, he should always be happy, if in his power, concurringly to assent; and where he should be compelled to dissent, it would be with pain and reluctance.

On the present occasion, he wished to afford no grounds for a protracted debate.

Sir F. BURDETT concluded a speech of some length by saying, his Royal Highness's not coming down to the House, seemed to him to proceed from motives similar to those of Falstaff, who, being detected to be seen in company with his ragged recruits, exclaimed, " I will not march through Coventry, that's flat!" (A laugh.)

Mr. PARNELL expressed his surprise that the state of Ireland had been entirely unnoticed in the speech and in the address.

General TALBOT disengaged from that part of the address which went to approve of the conduct of the war in the Peninsula.

The question being put, the preparation of the address was referred to a Select Committee, as usual.

## THE KING IN 1804.

Mr. WHITBREAD gave notice that he would on Monday submit a motion connected with the state of the King's health in 1804, and the acts of Royal Authority done at that time, to which he had before adverted. He should introduce the business by a Motion calculated to obtain the evidence recently given before the Committee of the House on that subject. Before he sat down he wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he meant to propose any measure of pecuniary economy in the event of a future recurrence of His Majesty's malady; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer signified that he had no intention of the kind.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice that he would himself propose such a provision.

COLD-BATH-FIELDS.

The CHAIR. of the Exchequer, then moved that the House should resolve it into a Committee of Supply to-morrow.—Ordered.

The House then adjourned.

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His Kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and to peculiarly afflict his Royal Highness himself.

The Earl of ABERDEEN rose to move an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consequence of the gracious speech which had just been delivered by the Commissioners to their Lordships. Every Noble Lord must unite in sentiments of heartfelt regret at the occurrence of the present calamity, and in the ardent and sincere hope of the speedy restoration of the health of His Majesty, and his consequent resumption of his royal functions. Should the recovery of His Majesty be yet unhappily retarded; should Providence still be deaf to the wishes and prayers of the people and of the Prince; should it prove unlikely that the King could soon resume the exercise of his royal authority, then there would be a great consolation to their Lordships and to the nation, arising from the reflection, that there was a successor to His Majesty, who had most sincerely at heart the public good, who placed the general benefit above his own personal wishes and feelings. (Hear! hear!) and who regulated his public conduct upon principles that must ensure universal public approbation and respect. His Lordship here

adverted to the faults of Spain and Portugal, of which he spoke with strong approbation, as also of the state of the Revenue, and then proceeded.—

There was another topic of very considerable moment, and particularly in the present state of the public affairs, on which, though it was not touched upon in the speech, he should take the opportunity of laying a few words. His Lordship here alluded to the state of Ireland, and the question of the Catholic claims; but spoke in too low a tone of voice to be perfectly distinguishable below the bar. He accordingly read the speech, for which see our report of the Lords.

Mr. MILNES rose to move the Address in answer to the Speech.—He trusted, that the address to the Prince Regent would be carried unanimously; and he congratulated the House and the country on the causes of opening Parliament, of which, to prevent mistake, he had procured a copy, and which he would now read to the House.

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of their effects who were suffering under them.—He had now got his sentiments wholly, as to the omissons and errors in his speech. He had done, & perfectly unassisted by the assistance which he had been so far made to them for unanimity. Such an appeal he regarded as all other similar appeals, and it would give it similar attention. It appeared to him to lay nothing more or less than simply this:—“ You have been wrong; I do not oppose in future what I choose to support; give up your opinion, and adopt mine.” Now, as he had supposed that he was right in acting right—as he was not giving whatever in which he was proved to be erroneous, nor yet anything like a conviction that his antagonists were superior, he should at once say, that while the system which he had before thought fit to condemn was continued, he should continue without reserves, relaxation, or loss of time, the same systematic, undeviating opposition.—(Hear, hear.) He should now conclude, & very happy he felt that he had disburthened his mind, left he should hereafter, as he had been often the case before, be taunted with having given his concurrence to measures to which he had a most decided repugnance.

The CHAM. OF THE EXCHEQUER spoke in substance as follows:—Considering what part in this House last night, I own, that when I came here this evening, I had not the most diligent expectation of the discussion which we have now heard. Altho' there are many topics in the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, on which I entertain a very different opinion from him, I shall on the present occasion abstain from mentioning many of them, as a wish not to disturb the unanimity which is so desirable on the present occasion; but there are some of the topics which I shall notice with all possible brevity.—I will freely confess, that in my own mind all the measures which had been adopted in the Peninsula are highly deserving of approbation; & that when the time shall come for the discussion of this subject, it will be found that the skill and ability with which these measures have been conducted, are as conspicuous as the policy by which they were dictated. It is not indeed possible to predict what will be the issue of that contest, but on a dispassionate review of all the circumstances of the case, I own I see no cause we have to depend on. (Hear, hear!) We have, however, maintained all that we proposed to maintain; & we have maintained Portugal, and in so doing we have rendered the most material assistance to the cause of Spain. The Honourable Gentleman has adverted to other topics.—He says, that the observations respecting the revenue appear to him perfectly unintelligible; that it is said the revenue is fallen off in Ireland, and fallen off here, and is much more now than in any former year. I will tell the Hon. Gentleman that the statement of the speech is perfectly confounding—I will tell him that the whole revenue of this country, received into the Exchequer, before the 5th of January, in the present year, 1811, for the preceding year, was greater than that of any former year (Hear, hear)—that there are between three and four millions of excess of difference between the last year, and the year ending in January 1809. What do you mean then, says the Hon. Gentleman, by your revenue being affected by the disastrous state of the commerce of the country? I will tell him that particular branches of that commerce may have declined towards the latter end of the year, by which the revenue of that part of the year may have been affected, & yet it may be perfectly clear that upon the whole year there may be an increase of revenue. It is true, and cannot be denied, that the enemy has made an impression on the commerce of this country; but this impression, whatever it may be, can only be considered as temporary; & when I take into consideration the skill, industry, and capital of this nation, I have the best ground of expectation of our future prosperity, through particular channels of that skill and industry may for a time be affected. On the subject of America I wish to say as little as possible. The Hon. Gentleman is, I think, not warranted in saying that a spirit of conciliation did not exist in His Majesty's Councils towards that country till the present moment. The Councils of the Country were always perfectly conciliatory towards America, and every thing was done which was thought could be done to obtain a renewal of an intimacy with the United States, & confident with our own safety. And I believe that every thing will be done by the Regent in the way of conciliation; but while he is willing to concede every thing that ought to be conceded, he will at the same time keep sight of the preservation of those maritime rights for which this country has a right contended. I do think indeed that those maritime rights which have been so long claimed by Great Britain, will not be renounced by her at present. The Honourable Gentleman says that we have declared that no peace can be obtained with the present Emperor of France, till he abate in his pretensions. It is true, that till such an event no peace is to be obtained. The pretensions of the Ruler of France were nothing less than the ruin of this country; & till the state of that ruin of this country is removed, no peace can be obtained. And I will tell the Hon. Gentleman if he feels any thing now in the conduct of that Ruler, which indicate that he has abandoned those maritime rights, or that may lead us to believe that we may have to accede to his demands. Among the other points of the speech of the Honourable Gentleman, he has passed his attention that no peace was taken in the Speech of the situation of this country with regard to Sweden. Nothing could be more natural than that Ministers in the exercise of their discretion

and he would therefore maintain this claim. At such a period as the present, threatened as we were by an enemy far more formidable than had ever been, & who was waging hostility against us, it was the bounden & peculiar duty of that House to stand to every complaint preferred from that quarter, to investigate every alleged grievance, and they should prove definitive, to dispel the delusion by a law & impartial inquiry: if founded in truth and justice, as well known many of them were, to afford them full & complete redress. Then, indeed, of a chain and an incumbrance on Great Britain, as Ireland was rendered by the present system, we might proceed to husband her resources & to confederate her strength, & the fortunate period should arrive, when a firm & honourable peace might alleviate her burthen, and no longer retard the natural progress of her prosperity.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he rose to expel his colleagues from the House, as he well knew, to lay as we can act in bearing principles without danger to ourselves. Neither did he consider the subject, that it was necessary to have made in Royal Highness's speech any particular motion of the affairs of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

He knew representations had been made, for what purpose they could tell, who made them, that the affairs of the sister kingdom were in the most unhappy & lamentable condition; & he and his colleagues had been acceded that night of treating an important part of the Empire with a systematical neglect, or never referring to it except in language of a degrading and insulting nature. He would put to him which he had never experienced. He should not conclude, as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) attributed to him, that the Prince Regent should look elsewhere for his Ministers, or confide the guidance of his counsels to other men. What he had stated was, in his judgment the most proper course for the House to pursue was, that they should, not in future be put into his mouth to the censure of the House if this was a correct statement, or if it could be believed that he and his colleagues were such fools and idiots as to treat such grave discussions with an unworthy contempt, much less with that derision and even laughter which had been imputed to them. There were no voices possibly when what had fallen from gentlemen of that country might have had a tendency to provoke the censure of the House, but this was not to be considered as any failure on the part of duly appreciating the magnitude of those interests which were involved in the prosperity of Ireland. However his disbelief in the truth of the report, and attention which he was in the habit of bestowing to discussions on Irish affairs, he lamented that he should under the necessity of repeating the accusations, and distinctly charging the Right Hon. Gentleman with the most blamable and offensive levity.

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