The English expedition, long expected, appeared on the 4th of August. The following day the disembarkation commenced at Tjiliatzing, three leagues pearance, is extremely atfable, speaks very lightly east of Batavia. We could not oppose it, because the disembarkation was effected under the fire of their ships. The principal place having no defence, the troops, on the 7th, entered the entrenched tish army; of the latter, however, he says it is at camp of Moester-Corneis, chosen and constructed by General Daendels, after having destroyed the magazines of colonial products which were in Batavia. On the 10th, the enemy attacked, upon the road | be incredibly strong fortified; in this opinion Gen.

of Welterreede, our advanced posts, which, after some resistance, were forced to fall back. On the 20th, at day break, batteries, crected by the enemy, were discovered. A lively cannonade commenced by us to destroy these works. lasted all day. Our batteries were considerably damaged;

several pieces were dismounted, with a considerable loss in men, particularly artillery men. The night, next day, and following night, were employed by

both parties in repairing the works. On the 24th, we made a sortie, with an intention to spike the enemy's guns and destroy their batteries. Of the three columns, that of the left could not arrive in time upon the flank, in consequence of the obstacles it experienced on its march. That which followed the right of the Grand River approached within fifteen paces of the entrenchments, and that of the right, destined to turn the left of the declared to assist them, were seen throwing their English, threwitself into the enemy's entrenchments, hats and crying out " Vive Englishies." General and seized upon two batteries. The other columns, not being able to support it, re-entered the camp with considerable loss. A brisk cannonade on both sides was the consequence, and continued till night. The following morning it was renewed, and kept up without intermission till evening. We lost many men; our works had suffered considerably, but above all, our artillery, the greater part of which was dismounted. During the night we repaired the works, but a few cannon only fit for service could be remounted. Hitherto, the troops, almost all Indians, had shewn courage and sang froid, particularly those belonging to the artillery. It was natural to foresee a general attack. Orders were gret, to be the case to a degree. Gen. Brune says, given to prevent a surprise, and be every where in readiness. I went on the 26th, an hour before day. to the place of assault, and had an interview with General Juniel. Some instants after, great cries, and a fire of musketry upon our right, announced that the attack had taken place. The fire of musketry became very general, but the enemy immediately penetrated into the entrenchments; confusion took place among the troops in the interior, which was increased by its not being day.

Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the greatest part of the Officers, the soldiers kept retreating, still fighting. Three times I succeeded in arresting their retreat; once even upon having caused the pur de charge to be beaten, they returned a few paces. Almost at the same time the light artillery made an effort which cost it dear. The caralry who received orders to charge, could not execute that morement, because the infantry, advancing in confusion, fired from all sides; it was already a flight when a retreat was ordered. While this was taking place, the enemy turned us upon our left, and attacked by The Duke could not comprehend this, until the Oili-Camponey Malayo. The batteries destined to cover | cer ndded that "The King of Great Britain had our retreat performed their duty tolerably well, but did not prevent the enemy from penetrating .- | Paper.) Then the Indians ran away in whole troops, throwthemselves every where. A great number were taken, and the remainder fled to the woods and marshes. Beigadier Vontratzow, an excellent officer, made an arrangement at Buitenzorg, to collect namany troops as possible, and take a position .- I was, on the 8th, summoned by Lord Minto, Governor-General of the English East Indies, to accept the protection of his Britannic Majesty. A refusal was the natural reply. On the 26th, in the evening, after the loss of our army, the General in Chief. Auchmaty, verbally sent to ask, if I had any proposition to make considering that my means of defence were entirely exhausted; my reply was again in the negative, and I resolved to go to Samarang to seek some resource among the Javanese and Manduriens. I gave orders to General Jumel to collect the fortilives, and rejoin me with celerity. Be persuaded, Monseigneur, that I will maintain myself in the island as long as possible; but I must not conceal from your Excellency, that I cannot expect the Indians will resist regular European troops, and the discipline of the British.

I have ordered two frigates, La Medesa and La Nymone, to sail without delay for one of the French ports. In one of them will embark M. Langiots, the first week in Januar April, July and October, Auditor to the Council of State; and my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of Battalion, Disbatz, and in the other, greater or less now than at the period of the report my Aid-de-Camp, Major Godders, and the Auditor Paint, if he rejoins me in time, for he has not yet | fest proofs of the existence of perception and memoarrived here. The army stancousiderably weakens in the Whether, in fact, they despaired of his Maed by disease, and I never was able to have 8000 | jesty's recovery? And whether the disorder was effective men under arms, and they almost all Javanese. I entreat your Excellency to lay this afflicting report before his Majesty, and to accept of the profound assurance of the respect with which I am, JANSIAS. (Signed) Tzikahendong, upon the Road of Che-

ribon, Aug. 29, 1811.

PRINCE D'ARUMBERG AND GEN. BRUNE.

The Prince d'Aremberg, Mons, Cauvil, Secretary, and M. Holg, Commissery of War, left Phymouth (where they had landed from Lisbon), in a few ather, those h highly any robuble, they did not post chaise for Exeter; Gen. Brune followed in the ah ointely dequire-for the disorder bordered users the exthesis of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and stage coach; on the outside of which were five de- on definion than on in anity. From this concert the contribution must have been out with a razer,

sentient :- one who, in answer to the fifth quescorded to Biddeford and Heracombe, whence the tion, both in his oval and pratter testimony, did Prince, M. Crusol, M. Hoig, and the five attendants proceeded to Oswestry, Salop, the place say that he in fact d spain, for the King's receivery, appointed for their residence, and General Brune | and this person was Dr. John Willis! Accordingly, goes to Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire. The Prince, Queen's Council, with great propriety, marked the we are informed by a Geotleman who was introduced exception without specifying the individual. In to him and General Brune, has a very vonthful apneiform practice of the Council Is fore it is presentof his present condition, and much more so of poed to the Queen, as transmitted to the Priss Counlities. The war in Spain he considers at an end. cit, the medical men looked at one another with the but for the Guerillas and the presence of the Brimost inquisitive eyes, to discover who was the dequiting Physician. But the Report so und, and the option of Bossparte to annihilate the whole. signed by all the Members of the Council, was deby the sacrifice of 50,000 men, in carrying the livered to her Mojesty, and the Archishop of Canlines of Torres Vedras, which he acknowledges to terbury immediately set out from Windsor. Brune (who is a most intelligent man), coincided, and further states, that the Emperor's purpose against Log and is better answered by far, in the present state of things in Spain and Portugal, by scoping a British army there, which creates so ener mous an expense to this nation, and, in his oni-

view." They both space in every respect with the

Brune had two horses killed under him in this af-

fray, while endenrouring to disengage the troops,

They speak in very contemptible terms of the Spa-

nish soldiery, butsay, that the boldness and courage

of the Guerillas is truly astonishing - and whom all

the regular armies in Europe would never be able

finally to subdue. They express a great wish that

the British soldiers were deprived of their bayonets,

and in that case alone do they expect success in a ge-

neral engagement, where there is any thing like an

equality of numbers; and while the British are com-

lington, which they acknowledge, though with re-

to have been the finest, both for courage and supe-

riority of discipline, of any in the French army.

They speak in the highest praise of the exceeding

soner of war to England, he was accompanied by an

versation, he observed, 5 that Rome was the se-

could not be, as Rome was in Italy. " It was so."

replied the Duke, " but the Emperor, by an edict,

when the Mermaid was getting under weigh, the

him that " in two hours he would be in England."

(FROM A LONDON JOURNAL OF THE 7TH.)

written copy, and desired each in succession to with-

draw, and commit the answers they had severally

given, after duly reconsidering them, to paper. W

do not presume to know accurately the tenor of the

to inquire --- Whether the King was in a state to re-

A questions; but we hear that their tendency was

me and exercise the functions of royalty?--What

is present state, bodily and mental, was at this

me, compared with the former quarterly periods of

1811? Whether the probability of his recovery was

on the 5th of October? Whether there were mani-

to be considered as positive insanity, or in the ma-

ture of defirium? This, at least, is said to be the

purport of the questions, and that the an year of

the regular Physicians, as well as of those who treat

only the mind's disease, though differently worlds.

enerally and nearly concurred -in saying that his

Majesty was not in a state to exercise the Royal.

functions -that his health, both bodily and moutal.

was certainly not werse then on the 5th of October,

but that there was less trebebility of his recovery.

attan proofs of pacaption and memory were come-

nee occurred.

Soon after Dr. John Willis made known to Lord Elleuborough, that he was most auxious to correct an error in one of his answers, and said that h ould not state that he actually despaired of the King's recovery. This most embatrassing circumstance could not then be corrected, as the Archbishop was gone away -so Dr. John Willis was directed nion, " without having any important object in s come to Lord Ellenborough's house in St. James's square, in the morning. -It was a matter statement of Marshal Soult, to the French Government, except in the particular of the dispersion of of such importance as to require the meeting of the whole Courcil again. Accordingly the Council met Castanos's army, which they do not deny is false. at Lord Ellenborough's house on Sunday evening at and also in the number of prisoners taken .- They acknowledge their surprise to have been unequalled. | half-past eight o'clock. Dr. John Willis attends when rising from their pillows, and seeing the High- | est; the eath was administered to him again; and he gave his eridence anew, concurring with the other landers in the streets of Arrovo Molino, rushing n with bayonets fixed, and driving all before them. | Physicians, that he did not totally despair of the when the very Spaniards who had the night before King's recovery.

The Members of the Council, not thinking it possible for them totally to withdraw the Report which they had executed on Satorday, as the Act require that it shall be done in the first week of every quarterly return, added a declaration to the effect above stated, and the Report, with this addition, was vesterday morning enrolled in the books of the Privy

NEPARIOUS PRACTICES IN THE NAVY OFFICE. -It was Mr. Yorke, the First Lord of the Admialty, who made the discovery of the forgories and founds connected with the Navy Office, Greenwich Hospital, &c. In consequence of Gawler, the manded by such a very superior officer as Lord Welclerk, being unwell nod not able to attend, his loty was performed by another person, who reused to pursue the mal-practices Gawler, and others more than his own condition, he inments that of the ounceted with him, but been carrying on for a roops of Girard, which he unequivocally declares onsiderable time. On some official papers being aid before Mr. Yorke, he was struck with the apserrance of fraud. A fround was immediately assemoled, and a very strict investigation took place, which kind treatment they met at the hands of Generals was attended by the Magistrates of Bow-street, Mr. Hill, Erskine, Peacock, and indeed invariably so Graham and Mr. Nares; and the officers Lavender of all the British Others through whose lands they and Vickery were appointed to appreheud suspecthave passed. When the Duke D'Aremberg came

on board the Mermaid, to be conveyed as a pri-On Saturday morning, Lavender and Vickery ook a messenger and two others, in official situa-English Other, to whom, in the course of conions, into custody, and conveyed them to the Public Office, Bow-street, where Mr. Croker, the coul city of the French Empire." The English Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Bicknell, the So-Officer seemed surprised, and observed that that icitor to the Admiralty, and Mr. Dyee, the Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, attended, and a very long private investigation and examination has annexed it to the Empire." Shortly afterwards, took place, before Mr. Birnie. It appeared that fraud, to the amount of several thousand pounds English Officer took leave of the Duke, and said to have been committed for these thirteen years. The examination lasted upwards of four hours. The criminality of the messenger greatly astonished the Secretary, as he was a man be had much confidence annexed the seas to his dominions." - (Portsmouth in, but from the investigation on Saturday he turned out to be the principal confederate of Gawler, the clerk, in causing men's names to be put on the REPORT OF THE QUEEN'S COUNCIL. books for a greater number of years service than they had performed. Thus those persons obtained higher pensions than they were justly entitled to. Other deceptions of a similar nature were carried We have this day to return to the subject of the on, for which Gawler and the messenger received Report made by the Queen's Council, on Saturday the sum of 120 from each man for whose interest night, of the State of his Majesty's Health, on acthe fraud was practised. The part the messenger count of an extraordinary circumstance that has took was the most audicious. It was his duly to read over the long lists of names, and in the course We stated in yesterday's paper, that for the betof about one hundred, he would omit reading ten ter ascertaining the separate and distinct opinions of or twelvenames, in other that those he and Gawler ail the medical men in attendance on his Majesty. had agreed with for £ 20 might be brought forward. the Members of the Council drew up six questions on a different list, to entitle them to larger pensions eight several copies of which they had prepared, and and other privileges. Mr. Birnie committed them after putting these questions to the Physicians and urgeon, sociation, they delivered to each of them a

all three for a further examination. German letters have been received from the French past to the 4th just, which state that Bonaparte. n consequence of an application from the Counci of Commerce, has granted a number of licences for emitting into the ports of Bourdeaux, Rouen, Mar cilles, and Havre, various articles of merchandiz on this country, which were previously prohibited. Among these are mentioned pot-ashes and hide he condition expressed in the licences is, that an qual value shall be exported from France in certain. oportions of raw or manufactured sitk, porcelain, window glass, weeds, and wines or brandy; corn is pecially excepted, in consequence of the general silare of the last burvest in France, and other parts fifie Continent. Some of the letters allege that need is fully as dear in Paris and Amsterdam as it

The Doubl of Trade have given notice of a new grangement with respect to the Licences granted for in commerce to Nerway. It has been determined by their Levil hips, that none will be issued for imports from that country, excepting to such ships as take experts from house of British goods, to the vabe of 5!, for each ton of their bulk.

TALL Menners, -At the Coroner's Inquest on actually, of the informate persons handered in Now Charolation, it was suggested by the surgeon,

mestics of the Prince. From Exeter they pro- | ring opinion, however, it seems there was one dis- | from the incited appearance of the women's, it is now, however, pretty clear, that these is a condeeds were perpetrated with the knife in anexture. especially, when it is known, that William reverhad a razor of his own, and always applied to the in drawing up the Report, the Members of the | burber to be shared; and, moreover, that no record had been missing from the house where he lodged.

This important piece of information respecting the knife, never occurred to the witness during his onmerous examinations, as necessary to be communicated to the Masistrates.

The prive belonging to the Pear-Tree publicahome, where he lodged, has been searched and examined, and in it have been found buried a pair of blue striped trowsers, much stained with blood from too to bottom: they are spoken to very confidently by Williams's fellow-lodgers at the Pear-Treeas having been seen frequently bying about the house. A pocket-book has also been found in the same place. outaining several instruments and a pair of scissars, which no doubt will be proved to have belonged either to Mrs. Williamson or Mrs. Mair. The trousers and the pocket-book were discovered thinst down near four feet under the surface of the seil, by a birch-broom, which was also found in a perpendicular position upon the trawsers, but completey covered by the soil. The contents of the pocketbook are quite fresh, and do not appear to have

The late Mr. Williamson and his wife have, it is aid, left property to the amount of about ( 600. Among their papers has been found a will, made by Mrs. Williamson, on the presumption that her busband might die first; and the lawyers are not a little. embarrassed to ascertain which was murdered first, s if she became a widow before she died, it would influence the descent of the property. Mr. Mary has left property to pay 19s, in the pound. ANOTHER MUTINY AND MURDIR AT SUA.-On

the 5th of November last, his Majesty's ship Nicmen, Captain Sir Michael Seymour, captured, as she was just entering Bourdeaux, the American schooner Purse, Captain Samuel Turner, of and from New York, and bound for the former place, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, cotton, politics, legwood, bark, and to to be shell. On beard the Purse the Captain of the Niemen sent Mr. F. H. C. Saunders, Midshipman, as Prizemaster, and tenmen, to anxighte her to Plymouth, Captain Samuel Turner, his 2d Mare, a Gentleman, passenger, his wife, and two boys, were left on board. During the voyage the Americans rose upon the crew, in the dusk of the evening, while four of the Nicmen's men were below, and Captain Turner drew a pistol and shot the unfortunate Mr. Saunders lead, and threw his body overboard; he then battened down the batcher, and stood for the French coast; when they arrived off St. Quimper they made signals of distress, and boats cance off to their assistance, and carried them into that port, where a dispute has since arisen between the Customhouse and the men of war relative to the sharing of the prize. The above intelligence was brought by the schooner Fly, Captain H. Adams, which sailed from Cherbourg on the 25th December ult, for Bristol, Rhode Island, America, with a cargo of wine, brandy, silk, and verdiguise, and was captured on the 28th following by the Scylla. The Fly has since arrived at Plymouth. At the time the Fly left Cher-Bours there were lying there two lin sof-battle ships, one frigate, 2 gun-brigs, and 5 privateers, all ready

A comparative Statement of the following branches of Revenue for the two Quarters ending 5th January 1811, and 5th January 1812, respectively :

JANUARY 5, 1811. JANUARY 5, 1812. Excise - - - 3.964,910 - - - 3.948,493 Stamps - - - 1,273,473 - - - 1,741,665 Making a surplus of upwards of £400,000 in fayour of the present year's Revenue in the department. of the Customs.

The Cortes have acquitted Lieut.-Gen. D. Manuel do Laiona, and declare that they are perfectly satisfied with his conduct on the 5th March last in the buttle of Barossa. As a proof of their high apprebation, they have conferred on him the Great Cross of the Order of Charles III.

TO THE EDITOR, &c. Sig-I beg to relate the substance of a convergtion which took place last week, at a public-hor in Portsmouth, respecting Williams, and while but for the awful result of his harrowed consciecould have been cited in an earthly Court. -1 . late horrible murders, as may naturally be suppess alled the mouths of all ranks in society: I was be public room of the above house, on Thursda last, when the prevailing subject was introduced, companied by remarks on the presumed guilt oci. ocence of Williams. A person, whom I have sine understood to be a netty other on board one of b Majesty's ships at Spithead, observed "I know thi Williams well; I kept a public house two years in the neighbourhood of Mr. Williamson, during which rime Williams lodged with me. I have fire ruently remonstrated with him on the badness of his haracter, and the dissoluteness of his conduct epeatedly have I heard him declare, that " he owel-Williamson a grudge, and would one day or other tick a koife into him !" This important deposit ion was about to be sent to the Magistrate, of Shadcell Odice, when the news arrived that the wretched Williams had fled from mortal justice, through me of the dreadful avenues of self-destruction. Your's, &c.

Parlsmouth, Jan 1, 1819.

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# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,237.

(M)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1812.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

Mr. NOBLE brought up an Account of the

Lord LAUDERDALE moved for a Return of

he number of Bank Post Bills and Notes issued by

the Bank during the year 1811; and also of the

Lord LIVERPOOL postponed his Motion of

Lord GRENVILLE rose to postpone the Order

of the Day, for summoning the House to-morrow

e'nnight, to the 24th of this month. The order

eferred to a motion on the affairs of Ireland by

Noble Friend of his: and he, equally with Noble

Lords, regretted that any delay should take place

n a matter of such portentous moment to the coun-

ry. He thought, their Government had now fully

o pursue with that country, and he thought that de-

ay in entering into the subject of that policy was

Noble Lords particularly connected with Ireland,

and who might be expected to share in the discus-

sion, had not yet been able to attend; and it was

not unusual to the courtesy of that House, to shape

its deliberations so as to suit the general conve-

nience as closely as possible. The situation of Ire-

Lord GRENVILLE then, after a few prefatory

emarks on the manliness and propriety of not con-

ject to giving those papers, because he was most anx-

ous, that on this subject the most complete and en-

Lord LIVERPOOL rose to more for a Commit-

ee to examine his Majesty's Physicians as to the

state of his health. It would be recollected, that

the first regular account of the King's illness had

been the report of the Privy Council, and it was

right that the first cognizance of it should have been

in that body. But they had no jurisdiction: all

farther right was rested in the two Houses of Par-

liament. The matter was now in a different situa-

tion. The Queen's Council had been since ap-

eem unnecessary, therefore, to examine the Physi

rians before the House; but as certain provisions

were to be made in consequence of his Majesty's

continued illness, it was though tright that the

louse should have on their own journals all the in-

ormation which they could expect to receive on the

subject. His Lordship then moved for a select

committee to examine the Physicians. The motion

vas carried. The Committee to consist of 12,

ire knowledge should be given.

country herself, but to England,

The motion was then carried.

The 16th and 17th Reports of the Commission

of Military Enquiry were brought up.

Timber bought for the use of the Navy.

Promissory Notes from 1804 to 1811.

Thanks to Lord Minto and Sir S. Achmuty.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

LINEN, TICKEN, AND DIAPER.

A. JACOB & CO. have now for Sale, at their Wholesale and Retail Linen Ware-room, near the Bridge, a good Assortment of coarse and fine LINEN, DIAPER, and DAMASK: also a variety of BED TICKEN-all which they will dispose of on ino-

Waterford, 1st of the 1st month, 1812.

TO BE LET. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BEAGREED UPON. FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, With or without a Fine,

TTHE HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE LAND of BAYVIEW, in the County of Waterford containing about fifty Acres, opposite to and within one inde of Youghal; upwards of Twenty Thousand TREES have been planted, and all well paled in. Ten Thousand of which are of Eight Years growth. Unwards of Two Thousand Pounds have been laid out on the House and Improvements. Its contiguity to all kinds of Manure, and its Situation near the Banks of the Black Water, together with a commanding and pleasing view of the Town and Harbour of Youghal, ender it an object to any Gentleman; its local advantages need not be expatiated on, as they are well known and evident.

The House and Ground will be shown by Davisc Sweet, who lives on the Land, and any Proposal n writing, addressed (post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM Bayley, Abbey-Lodge, near Dungaryan, who is the Proprietor, will be duly attended to.

STATE LOTTERY.

JOHN BULL, PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

QU. Y, WATERFORD, IS for Sale a great variety of TICKETS and HAS for Sale a great valled.
SHARRS in the STATE LOTTERY, the whole of which will be drawn on Turspay, the 21st Instant A speeds Purchase is recommended, as Tickets wil probably rise in price, there being 8000 Tickets less than usual, though there are two Prizes of £20,000 -two of £6000-two of £4000-ix of £1000-cight of £500-besides two thousand three hundred and eights eight Prizes of lesser value.

1. BULL begs to remind his Friends and the Publie of the great good fortune that has attended Shares hought at his Office; in one Lotters he sold Two Ten Thousand Pound Prizes, and last year a Five Thou-Waterford, January 11, 1812.

FIHE Partnership carried on under the Firm of THOMAS CANTWELL & Son. Clonmel, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent ; and the several Persons indebted to said Firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective Debts to John Cant-

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

N. B. The CORN and TIMBER Trade will be continued, as usual, by John Cantwall, who is now landing a large Supply of prime AMERICAN TIMand is well supplied with NORWAY TIMBER & DEALS, LATHS, TILES, GLASS, BRICK, LEAD, &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms. Clonmel, January 10, 1812.

## FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

THE MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF SAINT PATRICK. are desired to meet the President at the Communical der to settle the Business of the Day, and afterwards to dine together as usual .- Dated this 14th Day of Signed, by Order of the President.

J. F. S. S. P. K. F. B. C. W. It is particularly requested, that such Members as intend during will leave their Names at the Ban of the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on or before that Day, that Dinner may be provided accordingly.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JAN. 15.

--- (casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 66s. Od. > per Gest

Butter, first Quality, - - - - £6 10s. 0d.

----- second - - - - - - - 6 5s, 0

---- third - - - - - 6 00s, 0d

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s, 0d.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - 38s. 0d. - 39s. 0d

Pork, - - - - - - 54s. Od. 25s. 8d

Beef, - - - - - - 09, Od, - 09, Od.

Outment, - - - - - - 194, Od. - 204, Od.

Flour, first Quality, - - 4. -d. - -s. -d.

---- second, - - - - - 60s. od. - 63s. od.

--- third, - - - - 40s. 0d - 50s. 0d. --- fourth, - - - - 30s. 0d. - 36s. 0d.

Wheat, - - - - - 504. 0d. - 52s. 0d.

Barley, - - - - - - 244. 0d. - 254. 0d

Oals common) - - - - 16s. 0d. - 16s. 6d.

---- (potatoe) - - - - 17s. Od. - 17s. 6d.

Coals, - - -- - - - - 55, Od. - 55, 5d.

Titlow (rough), - - - 95, od. - 104 od. 1

Mutton (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d.

Veal. - - - - - - - - 0d. - 0 d.

Pork, - - - - - - - - 3d. - 4 d.

Butter, ----- 28d. - 32d.

1935 Barrels Wheat. )

2090 ---- Oats,

(points), - - - - - 4 d. - 5d.

Whiskey, ----- 10s. 4d. - 10s. 6d. -per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

1060 - Barley. Averaging 1 4s. 83d. 2090 - O4ts,

(joints), - - - - - 41d. - od. > per lb.

(£2 114. 73d.

Malt. - - - - - - - 424. od. - 444. od.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

ed by ballot. The House then adjourned.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Westbury, in the room of James Buller, Esq.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY moved for leave to frame an Address to the Prince Regent, that he | cumulation, amount to nearly half a million. It was would be pleased to grant a return of all the convicts, male and female, in his Majesty's gaols committed either at the Great or Quarter Sessious during the year 1810.—Leave granted.

York, tock the oaths and his seat. Regent's Answer to the Address, which was as fol-

oyal address. Your assurances of the continuance f your support, in the great contest in which we are engaged, are highly gratifying to me; and I have the greatest satisfaction in receiving the new proof of your affection and loyalty to the King my father, which is afforded by your readiness to provide amply and suitably for his comfort an I dignity. under the pressure of the severe cultimity with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict him.

Mr. DAVIES GIDDY presented two Petitions relating to the undine election of Robert Knight, Esq. Member for Wootton-Basset; and gave notice of a motion on this subject for Tuesday fortnight. Ity. He insisted that some measure of this sort was

Mr. ROSE moved for a comparative statement of | highly necessary, as from the mal-administration of the population of the several counties of the Kingfom, between the years 1801 and 1811.

A great number of private Petitions was brought up, read, and ordered to lie on the table. Ordered, that the Report of the Commissioners

of Military Inquiry be printed.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT presented a petition rom the Chamber of Commerce at Waterford, begging, that a bill might be enacted, relating to the regulations of exports and imports at that port. He observed, that, if this subject was not taken into consideration by the Board of Trade, he should himself make a motion respecting it.

The CHAN, of the EXCHEQUER said, that t should be considered. Petition ordered to lie on

the table. Mr. HORNER presented a petition from the debtors in the Isle of Man, who derive no benefit from the Insolvent Acts, nor from the laws of the island. A clause in the last Insolvent Bill, relating to them, had been thrown out by the Lords; but, disclosed their mind upon the policy that they were if no abler person brought the business forward, he should himself move, either for a bill applicable to their case, or for a Committee to consider the local nost exceedingly to be lamented: but many of the laws of the island. The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table. Sir 1 NEWPORT moved for a Committee to

consider the finances of Ireland. He noticed an error of date, (which, he said, would have been called a blunder, if it had happened in an Irish House of Commons) in the report of the Committee, which, The Master of the Rolls land was most momentous, not merely to that I though printed on the 14th of June, noticed a cir. Mr. Ponsonby cumstance which did not take place till the 14th of Mr. Wilberforce July.—He concluded by moving for several papers | Mr. Sheridan to be presented to the Committee concerning the revenue of Ireland, and the increase and redemption of the unfunded debt for the last 20 years.

cealing its true situation from the country, adverted to the financial reports which were now proba-Mr. PERCEVAL said, he was not willing to Mr. C. Long bly in the hands of all their Lordships. He would dispute the priority of the Right Hon. Baronet's submit a motion for the production of those accounts. claims; nor would he pay so ill a compliment either which, as they were the common public documents, to him or to himself, as to suppose, that the name he expected not to be opposed. He then moved of either of them would rest on the subject in quesfor the account of the Consolidated Fund for 1811; tion; yet, if his recollection were right, the Right the account of the War Taxes for 1811; and the Hon. Baronet had robbed him of his due, for he had himself mentioned his intentions on this husiness gross amount of the Taxes, including those of Irebefore the Right Hon. Baronet had taken it upon Lord LIVERPOOL had no possible objection himself. As to the alleged blunder, he regretted o give those accounts—they were mere financial that the Gentleman best able to explain it was not locuments; but he begged leave to say, that neither in his place; but he believed, though some error ne nor could be allow himself to think any person might have crept in, they were all agreed as to n authority, had the slightest idea of deceiving the the principle of the Report. country, as to its real situation. He would not ob-

Sir J. NEWPORT then moved, that the names of two of the Gentlemen of the last Committee should be expunged, and that in the place of Mr. Leslie Foster and Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, who had not once attended last Sossion, nor were likely to attend during this, should be substituted the Member for Cork and Lord A. Hamilton.

Mr. PERCEVAL proposed Mr. Leslie or Mr.

After a few words from Mr. VANSITTART. the names of the Committee were read, in which were inserted Mr. Christopher Hutchinson and Lord A. Hamilton.

Mr. PERCEVAL proposed Mr. Houston, Mempointed; they had legitimate authority. It might | ber for Glasgow.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT thought that the Ministerial benches were already sufficiently represented in that Committee, and that importiality required that a Member should be chosen from his side of the House.

After some farther discussion, -Mr. Leslie Foster was continued, and the name of Mr. Hutchinson was added to the Committee. Mr. LOCKHART, in pursuance of notice.

and, as far as we could understand, to be appointmade his motion, respecting Charitable Donations. He observed, that it was a subject of great importance—that money bestowed for charitable purposes was in some degree public money, and required public vigilance. He then stated, that, thirty years ago, the amount of contributions was, in personal property; as much as £30,000 per annum, and in real property, £250,000, which must now, by acof great consequence that such a sum should be properly accounted for and administered. He there fore proposed, that all real property and all personal property belonging to charitable institutions should Mr. LAWRENCE DUNDAS, Member for | be registered, that the names of the trustees should be inserted in a registry, to be lodged in the office of Lord JOHN THYNNE brought up the Prince | the clerk of the peace-that a duplicate of this should be kept in the Court of Chancery. He had before recommended in cases of misconduct an ac-GENTLEMEN-I thank you for this dutiful and I tion by the common informer against the trustees; but as this had been objected to, he would abandor it, and propose in its room, that it should be in the power of two or more persons interested to petition the Chancellor, or the Master of the Rolls, or the Barons of the Exchequer, to hear and determine upon any abuses thus presented to their notice, and at their discretion to make orders respecting them with or without costs. He thought that no well in tentioned person could object to a plan of proceeding in which all due allowance would be made for error and inadvertency, and which would tend to secure foundations so extensively useful to the coun-

trustees, arising either from negligence or dishonesty, many of these foundations had been abused, many were in danger of cotice decay, and many were totally lost to the country. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the registry of property bestowed for charitable purposes, and for devising some remedy for the correction of abuses in the conduct of benevolent institutions.

I cave to bring in the bill was granted.

Mr. Sec. RYDER rose to more for the appointment of a Committee to examine the Physicians on the state of his Maiesty's health. The House would see the propriety of this, not on the ground of entertaining any doubt as to the authenticity of the Report of the Queen's Council, but merely on the supposition, that doubts might possibly be entertained in some quarters, and therefore it was proper for the House to make enquiry by a Committee of their own. It was not likely that the examination would occupy much time; and he should content himself with moving, that a Select Committee be appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended his Majesty, respecting the state of his Majesty's health, since the last Session of Parliament. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee was formed of the following twenty-one Members :-

The Chancellor of the Mr. Tierney Exchequer Mr. Secretary Ryder The Attorney-General Mr. Adam Mr. Hare

Mr. Whithread Mr. Canning Lord Milton Lord G. Cavendish Mr. Hiley Addington Mr. Sturges Bourne Sir J. Nicholl

Lord Jocelyn

Sir J. Newport

Lord Castlerengh

The CHAN, of the EXCH, rose to move certain Resolutions, fixing the time for receiving and reading Private Bills. On this motion, an order of the House, passed in June last, was read: the purport of which was, that all Petitions for Private Bills should be presented within 14 days after the meeting of Parlirment. .

The CHAN, of the EXCH, then proposed a resolution similar to that adopted in the last Scasion, and which, he believed, had been generally felt to be attended with considerable convenience. namely-that, on the Moodays and Fridays of every week, Orders should take precedence of all Notices set down in the Roll during the present

Mr. WHI BREAD was ready to allow that some conveniency had arisen from this arrangement during the last Session; but he feared, that if this continued from year to year, it would greatly infringe upon one of the most important privileges of every Member of that House. The House might pass the resolutions, if they pleased; but he should be no party to it, and would not consider himself

as bound by it, when he had a motion to make. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that if the Hon. Gentleman meant to assert his right to make a motion without a notice, the present regulation did not in any way trench upon that right. The whole o' ject of the Resolution was, that when any notices stood for Mondays or Fridays, the Orders of Council-he meant the orders of the day, would take the precedency. He really thought that this arrangement had been felt last Session to be highly convenient on both sides of the House.

Sir J. NEWPORT moved, by wny of amendment, and for the sake of perfect impartiality, that the orders on Tuesdays and Fridays should be taken in exact rotation as they stood in the order book. The CHANCELLOR of the EXC. opposed

the amendment. After a few words from Mr. Pousonby and Lord Folkstone, a division took place, when there appeared-

Against the Amendment 58

For it - - - - 15—Majority 43.

The original resolution was then put and agreed to. On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER, the House took into consideration the Speech of the Lords Commissioners, and it was

resolved, that a supply he granted to his Majesty. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that the House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the said

Mr. CREEVY rose, and, after making several observations on the finances of the country, proposed the following amendment:- "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee on tomorrow se'nnight, for the purpose of taking into consideration the places and pensions held by Members of the House."

After a long debate, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Croker, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Sec. Ryder and Mr. M. Montague took a part, the House divided :

For the Amendment - - - - 11 

The original motion was then carried.

The Lord Chancellor entered the House a few minutes after three o'clock, and informed their Lordships, that a Commission had been issued under the Great Seal for opening the Parliament.

About twenty minutes after three, the Archbishep of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Farl Camden, Lords Commissioners. Subsequently, after the Commission had been read, the Marquis Wellesley also took his sent as a Lord Commissioner

Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to the Commons to require their attendance.

The Speaker, and a considerable number of Members of the House of Commons, soon afterwards came to the Bar.

A Commission for opening the Parliament was read by the reading Clerk at the table. The LORD CHANCELLOR then delivered

the Speech. After the speech, the Commons withdrew, and

the Lords went to prayers. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Calthorpe, and

the Bishop of Derry, took the oaths and their seats. The House adjourned during pleasure, and about five o'clock resumed. The Speech of the Lords Commissioners was

read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the reading Clerk at the Table.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY rose .- He warmly congratulated the House and the country at large on the general statement of the matters contained and graciously communicated to their Lordships in the Speech which had just been read from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The pious sentiments of filial affection expressed by that Illustrious Personage, were such as all who heard them must admire and revere. He adverted with satisfaction to the warlike measures which had taken place both in Spain and Portugal, where the ablest Generals of the enemy had been baffled and discomfited, and a whole army destroyed. If he looked to America, he saw the pleasing prospect of all differences being terminated, and of returning amity and conciliation. His Lordship concluded by moving, that an humble Address of thanks be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which, as it was merely an echo of the Speech, it would be superfluous to repeat.

The motion was seconded by Lord BROWN-LOW, who expressed his deep participation in the common regret which attended the continued indisposition of our beloved Sovereign, and his cordial concurrence in the best measures that could be adopted for effectually securing his comforts, and of rendering the public condition of things most acceptable to him, whenever it whall please IY8612

dence to restore him to the hopes of his affectionate Lord GRENVILLE said, it would have been most satisfactory to his feelings, if the matter of the Succeb and Address had been such as to have prevented all difference of opinion on the subject : but That part which referred to the afflicting intelligence which announced their fixed determination to support his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in adninistering the great trust reposed in him, in a manner conducive to his own honour and the prosperity of these realms-had his most hearty concurrence. With regard to the conduct and valour of our hear? 1-But as to what were the advantages such rulour and conduct, depended upon a considentich of the policy of the Government, unconthe support of the Government of the Prince Renected with their exertions. The first day of the meeting of Parliament, was one, on which it had been usual to give a general outline of the prominent objects which were likely to engage the attention of Parliament during the Session; a practice not only parliamentary, but in the highest degree useful. How far this had been done, their Lordships would judge. But he freely confessed, that, if on this day the task had been imposed upon him, his heart would sink under the magnitude of the difficulties to be surmounted. The objects which he would have to consider, if he meant to provide, not for the happiness alone, but even the safety of the country, were so numerous, so great, so important, that he felt it almost impossible to do justice to the subject; and, if he were to make the attempt, little advantage could at any rate result from it, when no distinct steps were to be proposed in conrequence. It would be in rain, therefore, to trouble their I ordships at present with a rague, indistinct statement. He did not even mean to suggest no amendment to this Address; but would content blinself with protesting in the strongest terms against being included in any expressions implying approbation of the past, or a pledge of perseverance in the same system which had of late been acted upon; convinced as he was, that it was only by a total, radical abandonment of that system, that there existed any hope of safety for the country. [Hear, hear! There were many topics of the highest importance lightly passed over in the Speech and Address, but which would force themselves upon their

war, of which no one could see the end. He still HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, JANUARY T.

tained all his objections, and in their utmost force, to that policy which had inflicted a blow on the eneny, that had recoiled with greater execution upo our own commerce and manufactures. Hear. hear! He still retained his decided objections to that system, which united the Bank and the Goernment [ hear, hear!], and enabled the former to issue base coin and depreciated paper. | Hear hear! A system, of which the Bank alone reaped and the Earl of Westmorland took their seats as the profit, while the guilt and dishonour fell on the Government, and the loss on the public. [Hear, hear ! But, above all (his Lordship continued). still retain, with ten-fold force, all my opinions respecting the system which Ministers have been pursuing with regard to Ireland - [Hear, hear!] upon which I cannot trust myself at present to utter a single sentence. Your Lordships will observe the mannet in which this momentous subject has been passed over in the Speech and Address. No ample view is attempted to be given there of the state of that counry -nothing is mid about the discontents of the people-but the situation of the revenue-comparative-

ly, a pitiful consideration—is alone introduced. To that single object, and to none else, is our attention directed. But these Ministers might have known, that the way even to make the the revenue of a country flourish, since that is the only object of their consideration, is by increasing its industryby communicating equal rights - and giving satisfaction to public opinion .- (Hear, hear!) I have said more on the subject than I intended -but I must farther observe, that in the present Session it must be decided, what is to be the relation between Great Britain and Ireland .- (Hear, hear!) The matter will bear no more prograstination—delusion

will no longer avail-the affair is come to a point -(Hear!) and the majority of the People of Ireland must be admitted to an equal share of your privileges, or no longer be considered as men enjoying the advantages of British subjects. I should not have thought myself justified in touching so slightly on this momentous topic this day, were it not that the subject will be brought separately be-

fore your Lordships at an early period -probably next week. I am glad to give this notice to your Lordships, both for your sakes and my own; on our account, my Lords, that you may come to the consideration of this question with all that preparation which its magnitude deserves; and on my own account, because it is my apology for not haring entered more fully into the merits of a subject the most important that can at present occupy the

attention of the United Parliament. The Earl of LIVERPOOL, however destroys of unanimity upon such an occasion, could not con sent, as the price of obtaining it, to compromise the expression of sentiments upon subjects of public policy. The Noble Lord had said, that he maintained his former opinions, without making a (ception with respect to those which had proved to be erroneous. Upon the subject of the contest in he Peninsula, he was fully prepared to justify the conduct of Government in the support which had been rendered; and he had no hesitation in saying, that the maintenance of that contest, by means of our

aid, was essential to the salvation of the country. he was not surprised that this was not the case. With respect to Ireland, he should not now enter into a discussion; the Noble Lord having given norelative to the state of his Majesty's health—that | tice that the subject was to be brought under the onsideration of the House next week; but whenever the affairs of Ireland were brought into dishis colleagues and himself, and on the part of the troops and officers, he was ready to join his thanks to | adopted. He thought it unnecessary to trespass furthe applause and admiration of Europe. -[Hear, | ther upon their Lordships' attention at the present

wanting in those measures which were necessary to

Earl GREY said he should not be happy in learing the House, if he did not declare his entire concurrence with what had fallen from his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville). In the protest made by his Noble Friend against that system which had been productive of such calamitous and ruinous consesuences to the country he entirely agreed. He, in outunction with his Noble Friend, maintained his ormer opinions, opinions which they had both naintained, and which were unhappily confirmed by subsequent events, by the ruinous consequence of that system against which he had never ceased to

The Earl of DARNLEY said a few words respecting the affairs of Ireland, declaring his determination, when the day of discussion came, of raising his voiceagainst the system which had been productive of such calamitous consequences in that part of the United Kingdom.

The Dake of NORFOLK observed that, when the Noble Earl said that the country had raised its voice from one end to the other in support of the system they had pursued, with respect to Ireland, it deserved on immediate and marked contradiction.

Lord HOLLAND rose to ask the Noble Secrelary of State for the Foreign Department, what steps he had taken to mediate, or whether any nediation had begun between Spain and South A merica?

The Marquis WELLESLEY said, that caution and attention were required in the management of attention at no distant period. They might endearour that most delicate matter, more, perhaps, than disto shut their eyes, but in spite of their efforts these patch; and he could assure the Noble Lord, that things would be seen: they might strive to shut their he felt the importance of the subject, and had made cars, but these things would be heard. He wished it his business to watch every opening to the treatt to be fully understood, that he retained all his ment of it.

sujections to the system upon which the Ministers Lord HOLLAND said that, on a future day, he a lacted. He still objected to the lavish profusion | should feel it to be his duty to call the attention of aith which our resources had been squandered, when I the House to the subject.

they should have been husbanded for a prefricted [ The Address was then approved of, and ordered [ and suffering people could not fail of making an be presented in the usual form. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the Bar, and distred the attendaance of the House in the House of Louds, to hear the Commission read; whereupon the Speaker, attended by the Members present, case their attendance."

On his return, the Sumker informed the House that since the last Session, he had ordered writs to be ssued for the election of new Members for the following places, viz .- For the District of Burghs, onsisting of Farbrose, Elgin, &c. in the room of Peter Baillie, jun. Esq. deceased; for the City of York, in the room of Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. deceased; for East Grinstead, in the room of Sir. N. Holland, deceased; for Totness, in the room French from invading it, but merely to perpetuate of Wm. Adams, Esq. deceased; and for Shrewsbury, in the room of Sir T. T. Jones, Bart. de-

The Speaker also acquainted the House, that he had received a letter from Lord Wellington, inclosing a letter from General Blake, returning thanks for the honour done to General Blake and the Spanish army under his communed, in the unanimous rote of that House, approving of their courage and bravery in the battle of Albuera. The two letters were read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Fire new Members, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Dundas, the Hon. Mr. Bennet, Mr. Courtony, and Mr. Graham, took the oaths and their seats.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the Boough of Lowes, in the room of Henry Shelly, Esq. deceased; for Barnstaple, in the room of G. Woodford Thellusson, Esq. deceased; and for Aldborough, n Suffolk, in the room of John Mahon, Esq. appointed Paymaster of Widows' Pensions. The Bill to prevent claudestine outlawries was

as usual, read a first time The SPEAKER then informed the House, that he House had been in the House of Lords, and had heard a Speech read by the Lord Chancellor, one of the Lords Commissioners, to both Houses of Parlinment, of which he had, for the greater convenience, procured a copy, and which, with the leave of the House, he should then read to them. The Speech was accordingly read.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT immediately rose, and addressed the Chair. Lord JOCELYN rose at the same time with the

Hon, Baronet, but Sir Francis Burdett having first caught the eye of the Speaker, The SPEAKER decided that the Hon, Baronet

was in possession of the House, if he claimed his

Sir F. BURDETT said, he could not forego the queenery now afforded him of offering himself has early to the attention of the House, and of oposing, for their adoption, such an Address as, the situation in which the country was placed, seemed to him to be imperiously and peculiarly called for. It could not be contradicted, that, for the last 18 years, every succeeding year in which the Members of that House met each other in their places was more calamirous than that which had preceded it .- Must we not, at length, be convinced that there was something in our system that is radiacally wrong? It should be his endeavour, this being the case, to point out to the attention of his cussion, he should be fully prepared, on the part of Royal Highness in what this fundamental error consisted. [Here the Hon, Member took a retrospec Noble Duke who presided in Ireland and his col- tire view of public affairs during the period to engues, to justify all the measures which had been which he alluded; he then went on to observe-In the speech, which we must consider as the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, there were dress the House, especially as a succe would not receive the sanction of that House, if, as they were supposed to be, they were really the representatives of the people.

The SPEAKER here called the Hon. Baronet to order, this not being language in which the House ought to be addressed.

Sir F. BURDET declared, that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to be called to order on such a subject; because he was now thence to understand, that it was to insult the House to say, that they were not the Representatives of the People. [Sir Franch bere went at great detail into the state of the Representation, the Taxes imposed on the people, public education, and Ex-officio Prosecutions—concluding as follows—] On these various topics he should more. That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He had framed his Address with all respect to the Illustrious Person to whom it was meant to be presented; and at the same time embracing every point which his own sense of duty to his constituents, and to the country in general, pointed out to him as essential. The great and important point, he conceived to be, a full and fair representation of the people in that House. To the want of that full and fair representation of the people in Parliament, he, with full confidence that his assertion was correct, attributed the debt of the mandreds of millions sterling with which we were now loaded, and the numerous other calamities which had been daily accesmulating on the country. He was happy to think that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had a short interval before he should be entirely freed from the shackles with which he was now loaded, during which he might have leisure to reflect on the diffecent topics to which he had felt it his duty to allude in the Address which he now held in his hand. He had the fullest confidence in his Royal Highness, that they would receive his serious consideration; and, on a mind so constituted as that which his Royal Highness was known to possess, he enter-

pression corresponding with their weight and imnoce: satisfied as he (Sic Francis Burdert) true. his Royal Highness would be, that on a due atte ion to, and on the redressing of these grievanes depended the lasting glory of his Royal Highnes throne, and that of his family.

The Worthy Baronet then read the proposed A dress, which embraced all the topics of the speer

Lord COCHRANE seconded the Address of 6 Honourable Baronet. He perfectly concurred wi his Hon. Friend in all the sentiments which the Address expressed, and more especially in that per of it which related to the progress of the war in th Pouinsula. He would add, also, from his own per sonal observation, that there is not an individual either in Sicily or Portugal, who does not thorough abbor the British name; and that our army in the former place has been sent out, not to keep the most detestable and insupportable oppression of the people. Our situation, indeed, was trate plarm ing -our bank paper depreciated our taxes in creased and increasing -- the lower class of people in danger of starving, and the necessary consequences of this, a number of needy and vicious individuals let loose upon society. After going through several of the particulars of the Hon. Baronet's Address. and echoing its seatiments with regard to the state of the press, the waste of public money, the taxes, and their mode of being levied, by which no man's house was any longer sacred, he concluded with giving his concurrence to the Address.

Lord JOCELYN-" In rising, Mr. Speaker, to move an Amendment to the Address proposed by the Hon, Baronet, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to his most gracious Speech, I have to differ from the Hon. Barouet in every point of view, lamenting, at the same time, that it has fallen to the lot of a person so incapable either of doing sufficient justice to the sentiments of his Royal Highness, or of dwelling sufficiently strong upon those particular points to which his Royal Highness has referred us. His Lordship then went over at great length all the topics contained in the speech. and concluded as follows - With regard to Iraland, I cannot but congratulate the House on the internal tranquillity of the country, especially as much has been said about some threatened disturbances in the county of Down, and I feel happy in being able to state, that, by the zeal of the Magistrates, by the interference and advice of a numerous resident Gentry, all apprehensions, however slight they might have been, have completely subsided .- I feel I have trespassed longer upon the House than I am entitled. There is but one more observation I must beg leave to offer, touching the nature of the Address I am about to propose. It s so framed and constructed, to prevent any objections, that I trust it will meet with the manimos adoption of the House. Unanimity, at all times, is a most desirable object, but especially in times like the present, whou we are engaged in a struggle which requires the united efforts of the whole naion to assist—when we are engaged in a contest. not for power, not for ambition, but for our independence as a nation, our existence as a free people. We have an enemy to contend with, whose retources are great, and who would sacrifice every

expensive, and a necessary war. He concluded by noving an Address-as usual, an echo to the Mr. VYSE rose to second the Amendment, and began by apologising for his incompetency to ad-Noble Lord who had just sat down. He chiefly onfined himself to a recapitulation of the topics that had been enforced by Lord Jocelyn, and in alluding to the observations of the Hon. Baronet who had moved the Address, he observed that he was not less sensible than he was of our difficulties and of the necessity of economy. Our differences with America promised to be amicably adjustedand at all events our sincere desire for peace was sufficiently evident from the affair of the Chesapeake. He hoped that the House would cheerfully grant that assistance which the Prince Regent had so graciously requested, and concluded with an ac-

object in the world to obtain the destruction of

Great Britain. Amongst ourselves, partial bank-

ruptcies and individual inconveniencies must be felt

they are the natural consequences of a long, an

knowledgment of his gratitude for the indulgence with which he had been heard, Mr. WHITBREAD declared, that he fully oincided in a large part of what had fallen from the Hou. Baronet; but as the House seemed now to be proceeding to a division, he thought it necessary to say that he could not rote in support either of the Address moved by the Hon. Bart, or of that moved by the Noble Lord. He conceived that the Hon. Baronet had traced many of those national misfortunes which were now so deeply deplored to their true and legitimate sources; but he had, at the same time, interspersed these observations with personal allusions, of the foundation of which he was not assured, and had made them at a time, and in a place, of which he did not altogether see the pro-

Mr. PONSONBY observed, that he felt himmelf on this occasion in the same state of feeling as that expressed by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread), and the result of that feeling was the necessity of voting both against the original motion and the amendment. It appeared to him to be a sufficient argument for the rejection of the Honourable Baronet's address, that it was utterly unconnected with the immediate subject before the consideration of the House, treating of general topics, which had no relation to the speech of the Lords Commissioners. -(Hear, hear!) To that speech me should now tained not a doubt that the grievances of a faithful beg leave shortly to call the attention of the House.

It appeared to him to involve four distinct heads, Mr. PONSONBY explained, that he had con- wick, and other ports, passed through the Sound on be restrained from the perpetration of crimes by Ce to the establishment necessary to be made under the present circumstances, for the care of his Majesty the Address 1-Against it 238,--Majority 237. during his lamented Indisposition, he did not feel himself called on to make any further remark, than that he did not consider himself, in acceding to the general principle laid down in the speech, at all precluded from discussing the subject when it might come in its detailed shape before the House. The next subject was the war in Spain and Portugal, and when he took this opportunity of paying that tribute to the conduct of our troops and Generals which that conduct had so conspicuously deserved, he trusted that it would be understood he was not pledeing himself to an approval of the indefinite protraction of that war, of the mode in which it had been carried on, or to an acquiescence in the expediency of any supplies for which Ministers may be pleased to ask. The third topic embraced by the Speech appeared to him to be of yet greater importance than for them. the contest in the Peninsula, and that topic was our relations with America. He had seen with pleasure the pacific spirit that had recently marked the the French, who, however, still kept the Grao. communications of this Government to that power, and trusting as he did that this pacific spirit would contique to manifest itself and pervade the future negociations, he thought it expedient to abstain from any commentary on that spirit, or remarks on the cousequences which had attended it. The fourth and last head was that of Ireland, and this, in his estimation, was of far greater importance than any of those that preceded it. But important as the welfare and situation of that country must ever be to the general interests of the empire, and more peculiarly at such a crisis as the present, his Majesty's Ministers had thought proper, in their speech, to pass it over inalmost complete silence, confining their notice of it to a small improvement in its revenues, which what had passed in the course of the last session had cortainly given him reason to anticipate. Il could not, however, divert his mind from an anxious concern for the state and condition of the People from whom that revenue was to be raised. Glad as he was of the growing increase of the Irish revenue, he would have felt yet stronger satisfaction to have been told first place, and his advanced posts the second. of the growing happiness and improved condition of the Irish nation. ( Hear, hear, hear!) But upon this subject the Speech observed a profound silence, To secure the tranquillity of that country, and to | tillery, to attack this place. All is prepared here fix it our a stable basis, to promote its prosperity by for its defence." the harmony of all its parts, was, nevertheless, solemn duty, incombent on that House to discharge, This was certainly not a fit opportunity to enter into an ample discussion of Irish attairs, and more par ticularly as the Hon, Gentleman, who was the Representative of the Irish Government, was not in his place. The affairs of that country were, however, mow such, that a solemn-investigation was imperi ously called for, and when that investigation should be accomplished, he entertained no doubt that the

glorious and prosperous termination. This great measure was Catholic Emancipation. (Hear, hear! He was happy to say that he knew no time would be lost in bringing the state of Ireland under the consideration of the House, as an Hon. Friend of his intended, in a few days, to submit a motion to The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER soid, that he conceived it would have been more ad- tice has been given by the Opposition in both Houses, xiscable to dispose of the original motion previous to my discussion on the Amendment. As the debate had, however, proceeded, he of course should not, by any thing he might now say, preclude himself from the right of speaking, should the debate be resumed on the other question. It was very evident that the general allusion to the Speech to the future establishment for the care of his Majesty's person, did not call upon the Right Hon. Gentleman for any particular observations, or preclude him from making any suggestions or objections to the plan of that establishment when it should be described in detail. With respect to the second point, he could not con-

conviction of every mind would be, that one measure

sione could effectually heal the wounds of Ireland,

and, by establishing her internal tranquillity, pro-

not merely enable us to carry on an indefinitely pro-

tracted warfare, but would probably ensure to us a

coive by what construction of Parliamentary langrage use Rt. Hon. Gentleman could fancy binnelf I bert. pledged by the Address moved by his Noble Friend, to rote in support of any subsequent measure that might be proposed in regard to the war in the Peninsula. In his judgment it went no farther than to sogage the House to the principle, that that war ought to be presecuted with vigour, without either defining the mode or the extent to which our assistnace should be contributed. It was studiously with seem besides in a fair way of adjustment. this view that both the Mover and the Seconder had framed the Address. He agreed perfectly with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that any discussion at the present moment, without a specific object, on the state of the negociations with America, would be im- vet arrived from any of the Officers of that sloop .proper. The Right Hon. Gentleman had, however, We understand that she only lost one man, that she strongly condemned the omission of any reference to struck at midnight on the Haak, then going nine the condition of Ireland, and yet the Right Hon. | knot :; she took the ground exactly where the Minocation of that omission, adding immediately after the blue light, and a gun from the Hero; at day-break promulgation of his censure, that this was not a pro- saw her part in two, and the men leaping from the per time for entering into the discussion of Irish of | wreck. A flag of truce came out, and conveyed the fairs. Those who drew up the Speech, perhaps, crew of the Grasshopper into the Texel, where they

demued the Speech for omitting to recommend in- the 27th, under convoy of the Pyramus." quiry into the state of Ireland.

A division then took place, when there voted fer The Amendment was afterwards put and carried without a division, after which the House ad-

## LONDON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1. There are accounts from Valencia fire days later

than those contained in Suchet's report. " GIBRALTAR, Drc. 18 .- Accounts from Valencia up to the 8th of this month say, that the City was then safe. The siege of it was continued by Suchet's army, but with little activity. Blake's forces exceed 25,000 men, and the only fear how is, whether he will be able to maintain them; numbers of volunteers are turned away, as there are no arms

"The Valencians have thrown up two new redoubts on the Murriedro road, which much anney The enemy is diminished by sickness more than by desertion, and more still by the bravery and energy of the Patriots.

" It seems to be supposed, that Suchet is waitng for reinforcements, before he begins any decisive operations against the place. Another attempt to raise the siege was talked of, but the Spanish Officers are divided as to the policy of such a plan of operations.

Since writing the above a Cadiz mail has arrived, which brings down the intelligence from Valencia to a later date

" Capiz, Drc. 19. - We are assured that up to the 10th inst. nothing new had occurred in Valencia, whose defence continued without the enemy having made any advances of consequence towards the completion of their design.

" CADIZ, Drc. 16 .- General Capons, under date of the 13th iost, from Tariffa writes as follows: . The enemy vesterday retired from St. Roque and Los Bancos; General Ballasteros occupies the

"TARLETA, Dic. 5 .- Gen. Ballasteros continucs in his position. Victor, on the 4th inst. marched from Chiclana, with 5000 men, and heavy ar-

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

A most remarkable sensation was created in the House of Commons yesterday, by the unforescenand unprecedented Tactic of Sir Francis Bundert, n rising and taking precedence of the rull-parss-11) Lord and Gentleman, who were appointed to nore and second the complimentary Address, as a ere echo to the Speech. It was quite a new thing, Horose the justant the Speech was read, and caught the Speaker's eye, who no doubt imagined he was to speak on some point of privilege, which claims orecolonce of all other topics; but when be announced duce that cordial union of sentiment, which would that he meant to conclude with a motion for an Address to the Prince Regent—the ruse de guerre became manifest—and it is impossible to describe the astonishment that spread over the Ministerial benches - but the Baronet was in possession of the House, and he made good his way."

It will also be seen, we trust with no small degree of satisfaction, by our readers, that whatever feelings of respect may be entertained respecting the future intentions of the Prince Regent when the period of the restrictions shall be at an end, direct nos Ireland, and that other parts of the conduct of Administration will also be brought before the review of Lacliament.

We learn with satisfaction that the Duke of Cambridge has resigned his district command on a principle which has been determined on, of reducing the enormous expense of the Home Staff, which is greatv enhanced by the employment upon it of Generals instead of Major-Generals.

Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane were apscinted the tellers on the motion which they made the Commons, were to bring forward the situation and seconded; and the one member who roted with of Ireland in a few days. Sir John Newrort has them, and whom they had to count, was Mr. Cuth-

There is no truth in the report, that several American versels had recently been captured, and carried into Morlaiv; on the contrary, the French Government has, within these few days, liberated a considetable number of American ships, with their cargoes, some of which had even touched at British ports. The differences between America and France

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9. A letter has been received in town from a Lieutenant of the Grasshopper, being the only account as reasoned on the rame principle as the Right Hon. now are on their parole. The crew of the Hero, he Gentleman, and consequently conceived the orais- states, were every man lost.

sion proper. Had the Right Hon. Gentleman him-Two Anholt Mails arrived late this morning. relf been in office, he indeed might have donne lit-" ANHOLT, DEC. 30 .- Only two of the St diseable to insert a recommendation in favour of George's original couvey have been ascertained to the particular measure to which he had with fed, but have foundered; several will be obliged to winter in is this was by no means the sentiment of the present. Sweden, for want of auchors and cables, and there

## STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

We, the under-written Members of the Council. appointed to assist her Majesty in the execution of the trusts committed to her Majesty, by virtue of muistration of the Royal Authority, and for the umption of the Royal Authority by his Majesty," having duly met together, on this 4th day of January, 1812, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle, and having called before us, and examined of his Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his Royal Authority:

That his Majests's bodily health appears to us to be as good as at any of the periods of our former

That his Majesty's mental health appears to us not to be worse than at the period of our last re-

That all the Physicians attending his Majesty agree in stating that they think his Majesty's compleat and final recovery improbable; differing, lowerer, as to the degree of such improbability some of them expressing themselves as not despair eg -others as not entirely despairing -and one of them represents that he cannot help despriring of such recovery. (Signed) C. CINTUAR,

AVIESFORD. E. EBOR, ELDON, MONTROSE, ELEFABOROUGH.

WINCHELSEN, W. GRANT. Shortly after the above report had been read in the presence of all the Physicians, and one of the Members of the Council had left Windsor, the Physician alluded to in the last clause of the Report stated, in stiting, to the other Members of the Council theurenaining at Windsor, " that he had unquestionably made use of an expression, which he was apprehensive might carry a meaning far beyond what he intended to express, and assured the Council, that whilst he thought the final recovery of his Majosty was very improbable, he by no means desp in-

The Members of the Council to whom the above statement was made, (having sworn the Physician alluded to, to the truth thereof) afterwards communicated the same to the whole Council, assembled the 5th day of January, who have deemed it right to subjoin this fact to the ghove declaration.

(Signed) C. CANTUAR, AYLINFORD, E. Enon, Endos. MONTROSE, ELLENBOROUGH, WISCHELSEA, W. GRANT. (A true copy) James Bunter. . James's Square, Jan. 5, 1912.

An Express was received last night from Wludor, at Carlton-house, stating, " That his Majesty had not parraken of food during the day, and was not so well as in the morning."

## delaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.

Soon after the publication of our paper of Saturday, we received the Speech delivered at the opening of Parliament, and gave it to our readers in a applement. It is this day re-published, lest it may not have reached the whole of our Subscribers. A brief outline, but ample as to all matters of importance, is given in this day's paper of the debate which followed. Another debate, on bringing up the Address, has since reached us, which shall be fully inserted on Thursday. Farl Firzwillians, in the Lords, and the Marquis of TATISTOCK, is given notice of a motion relative to the Irish Fi-

In our last page, some important information will be found with respect to the trade between Britain and the North of Europe. The new arrangements appear to affect the Timber-trade from Norway, to t's exclusion from the British Dominions. One mail due .-

Yesterday, the Inquest on the body of the fe male. Intely murdered in the neighbourhood of this City, closed its investigation, when the following Verdict was brought in-" Wilful murder against Thomas Kenna, a Soldier belonging to the Coldstream Guards." The evidence given vesterday before the Coroner and the Jury, which was of an interesting nature, shall be detailed with the very first opportunity. The person charged with the Gentleman furnished at the same time a full justifi- taur was lost. At three in the morning, she saw a are strong reasons to believe, that he cannot long escape. Investigations of this kind have seldom been of so long duration, but the cause demanded the exertion, and it has been made by the Coroner and the Jury with a patience and zeal that have at no time been surpassed. For the discoveries that have been obtained the Public are indebted to the indefatigable labour of the Coroner, and to Gentlemen at some distance from this City to whom he made early and necessary communications, and who chtered into his views with that Government, it could not be matter of surprise that are about 12 still missing. The greater part of their character as Members of Society, and which may they should have omitted such a recommendation. I those which had put back into Carlsham, Mat- well strike terror into the hearts of those who are to

lear of punishment alone.

Our remarks, in a late number, relative to the situation of this city, have made some noise, and are likely to prove the source of a great deal more. At present we have not space to enter into the subject, but it shall not be forgotten. One or two short observations, however, we must make. We the Statute passed in the 51st year of his Majesty's are ignorant of the nits of servifity, and our duty reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the Ad- to the public shall be discharged with that independence which is the prerogative of a Free Press, and care of his Majesty's Royal person, during the con- which it has been, and shall ever be, the first object tinuance of his Majesty's illness; and for the re- of our ambition never to tarnish, or degrade. Frost THIS ONWARD PATH OF INTEGRITY, WE ARE NEL-THER TO BE DIVERTED BY THE PROWNS OF POWER. NOR BY THE MOTIVES OF STITISHNESS AND INTE-REST. " Offences will come." We do not wanupon oath, the Physicians and other persons atten- touly provoke them; but neither do we fear then; dant upon his Majesty, and having ascertained the and we are confident that, so long as we shall constate of his Majesty's health, by all such ways and | tinue to maintain this character of firmness and immeans as appear to us to be necessary for that pur- partiality, we shall carry along with us in our lapose, do hereby declare and certify, that the state | hours that approbation of others which is most congenial to our desires, and most honourable to our re-

Some other local matters are unavoidably post-

DIED-Suddenly, at Cahencalla, the seat of David England, Esq. near Ennis, William Johnson, Esq. of Bettyville, in the County of Limerick, and Father of Laptain Johnson, Son-in-law to Henry Sargont, of this City, Esq. - Possessed of the most conciliatory manners, and a heart that knew no guile, he had few acquaintances who did not feel an interest in securing his friendship-to his tenantry his loss is great; by his useful improvements he employed many, shewing them at the same time what God and nature had done for the poor of Ireland; from him, they needed not the usual obligations to ensure them the certain tenure of their cuttages-his word was a registry binding as the law. This highly respectable character survived, only a few months, the beautiful and accomplished partner of his youth; it is rather singular, that Mrs. Johnson's death was equally sudden .-- An amable and numerous family, many of when are engaged in the service of their country, will long emember their many virtues and tender union-. Like objects pleas'd them and like objects

GT THE SUBSCIEBERS to the SICK POOR FUND are requested to meet at the Discussary, This Day, (Terroxy) the 14th January, 1812, to elect a Taka-

### STATE LOTTERY

BURIE, as the Institution is without one.

STEPHEN PHELAN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. QUAY, WATERFORD.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has on Sale a Variety of TICK-ETS and SHARES in the present admirable LOT-TERY, to be drawn this day se unight, which, out of only 6,000 Numbers, presents two Prizes of £20,000; two of £8000; two of £4000; six of £1000; eight of £500; and a very large number of smaller prizes,

one of which is less than £20. PHELAN assures his Friends and the Public, that an immediate purchase is advisable, as the great demand for TICKETS and SHARES must inevitably dereive those who delay their Application, of the many

Advantages offered by the present favourable Scheme. January 14, 1812.

GRAND BALL IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

WHERE will be a GRAND BALL and SUPPER. on Moneau, the 20th inst. at the Naw Rooms, honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

LADIES - . 1 - 1 - - - - 39. 4d. GENTLEMEN - - - - - - 48. 2d. STEWARDS: J. DENIS, Esq. Mayor, | Major CORMACK,

NEWPORT, Esq. | Captain BUNWORTH.

SUPPER: LADIES - - - - - - 31. 4d. GENTLEMEN ..... 4s. 2d. N. B. No Exection shall be wanted to render the House and the Entertainment of the Evening agrees-Waterford, January 14, 1812.

CARPETTING, HOSIERY, &c. &c.

## P. AND T. M'DOUGALL

HAVE received large supplies of fashionable CARPETTING, HEARTH-RUGS, &c. &c. Also, WINTER-HOSIERY, which will bosold by the Dozen or allif-Dozen at wholesale prices. They are cell supplied with superior BLACK and SCARLET CLOTHS, and every other article in the Woollen-Prapery line, which will be disposed of on moderate

Waterford, January 14, 1812.

January 14, 1812.

£1000 TO BE LENT ON APPROVED SECURITY.

T ETTERS, post paid, directed to William Baytev. Attorney. Abbey-Lodge, near Dungarvan, will be attended to.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

THE MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF SAINT PATRICK, are desired to meet the President at the Commencial. Beingings, on Friday next, the 17th inst. in or der to settle the Business of the Day, and afterwards to dine together as usual .- Dated this 14th Day of

January, 1812. Signed, by Order of the President. J. F. S. S. P. K. F. B. C. W. It is particularly requested, that such Members as ntend dining will leave their Names at the Ban of the ORMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on or before that Day, that inner may be provided accordingly.

T is desired that any Demands against the Estate of the late Thomas Backas, Esq. decoused, may be furnished to RICHARD CHERRY, one of his Executors and that all those indebted to him may pay said. RICHARD CHERRY the amount of their respective Debie. Waterford, January 9, 1812.