Mr. YORKE, in reply, said, the orders of the Admiralty were, that all the convoys should be able to attempt it till the 17th; and after having weighed on that day, to the amount of 100 sail, a violent gale arese, and several of them were driven athwart the Saint George, which, in avoiding them, ran on shore, unshipped her rudder, and sustained well as she could, proceeded under jury-masts, and so little apprehension did Admiral Reynolds entertain of her safety, that she proceeded with all her crew, and a fortnight after was in the Sound, where the melancholy catastrophe took place; the misfortune, however, was entirely the effect of the weather, and circumstances which no human foresight been done by the Admiralty, in providing her with stores and all things necessary for the service she had

Mr. WHITBREAD expressed himself satisfied with the explanation just made.

STATE OF THE METROPOLIS Mr. Secretary RYDER said, that in rising to call the attention of the House to the state of the nightly watch of the metropolis, it was not his intention to detain them for any considerable time. --He must premise, that if the alarm which now perrades the metropolis had merely rested on the circumstance of the horrible and atrocious murders lately committed on two whole families, he should not have thought it adviseable on that account to bring forward any new general measure. It was impossible to shut one's eves to the fact, that there had been within the last two or three months a great increase of crimes of a nature somewhat similar. although not of so great enormity or so deep a dye. Instead of proposing, in the first instance, any new measure to the House, he should more for the apadjacent; and he should more, that all the members for London, Westminster, Middlesex, and

first name he should mention was Sir C. Price. On the question being put for the appointment of Committee.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY expressed his surprise, that, on a subject of such important interest, necessary to propose any thing farther than the apthe nightly watch. No person, who had witnessed the consternation and alarm which had recently pervaded the metropolis, could suppose that the proceeded merely from a defective arrangement of should take in the great increase of felonies of late common sources from which opinious were generally increased in the last year, and that the crimes had Hon. Gentleman ought to have extended his views, instead of confining them merely to the nightly

still be induced to do so.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER whole of the metropolis and the neighbourhood also; and it was, he thought, very necessary, as | Price) would concur with him in such an object a commencement of what, if deemed necessary, agree to the Committee; and if, when it sat, it might be thought necessary, its powers might be en-

larged. Mr. ABERCROMBIE said, it was the duty of the House to call on the Police, to show why, after of the City of London? Had the Right Honournthe large sums allowed to make that body an effective one, crimes had of late so greatly increased .-He should, therefore, move, as an Amendment, that the Committee " should inquire into the state of the Police as well as of the Nightly Watch."

Lord COCHRANE said, the pension list was the source of the evil, by increasing the distresses of the lower orders of the people, and thereby driving them to the commission of crimes.

Mr. Secretary RYDER said, that he had inquired into the cases of those lately liberated from the hulks, and received assurances that none of them | show that they were perpetrated by Portuguese, and had returned to their old liabits; but that a number of persons, who had returned from transportation, had resumed their former occupations, and however, did not long stand still upon the Portuto this the increase of crime was greatly to be at- | guese. The next tribe of foreigners arraigned and tributed.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, that after the rewards amounted to £700 he believed the exertions of the | done only by Irishmen. Beastly as this prejudice police officers had been very great indeed; so much | was, the Shadwell Magistracy were not ashamed to so, that he was shocked to think they had even act up to it in all the meanness and bigotry of its intaken up the nearest relative of the unfortunate Mr. dignant spirit, viewing the murder in no less a light Marr, and that he had been confined forty-eight | than that of a popish plot-(a laugh). They comhours, on the dreadful charge of having murdered | menced an indiscriminate hunt after the Irish peohis own brother.

self with observing that the subject in question embravel a wide and comprehensive range; and he hoped that his Hon, and Learned Friend, Sir Samuel Romilly, than whom none was more able, would move for an inquiry into the causes of these increased and enormous atracities and for a revision of our criminal code; a code, which, while its importance was such as to involve the lives of millious, hay, of the whole people, was most severely ready to sail by the 1st of November; it appeared and justly reprobated by our most learned writers, they were so, but were weather-bound, and not and, among others, by Sir William Blackstone himself, the great commentator on English Law. The Hon. Baronet then adverted to a passage in Mr. Secretary Ryder's speech, in which that Gentleman had observed, in relation to some remarks of Lord Cochrane, that he could see no connection between considerable damage; she, however, after fitting as the pension list and the crimes lately committed in the metropolis. The Hon. Baronet, on the contrary, thought there was a close connection between these subjects, for dishonesty in public men was of sure and powerful prevalence to undermine and destroy the morals of the nation at large and he should not he situte to say, that the man who fed on the public money, without merit or service, was could provide against. All that could be done had equally dishonest with those inferior wretches against whom the censures of the law were exercised.

Mr. SHERIDAN began by animadverting upon what appeared to him to be the extraordinary conduct of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Ry. der), upon a subject of such delicacy and importance. After the alarms that the recent atrocities had spread through every part of the metropolis-after the general and feverish anxiety of the public for edress and protection, down came the Right Hon. Sentleman to that House, and in order to remove a once, and effectually allay all alarm and anxiety whatever, solemnly proposes that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the nightly watch (a laugh).—This would have been at any time the meekest of all meek propositions: but at the present not only the meek. est, but, he must beg pardon if he added, the silliest proposition that could possibly have been made. The state of the nightly watch! Why, what became of the Act of Parliament that created in each parish the appointment and controul of those watchmen? Were not the provisions of that act sufficient, i pointment of a Committee, to consider the state of carried luto effect, to provide for and maintain the the nightly wrich of the metropolis, and the parts | peace of the metropolis? And if they were, had the Magistrates, or those persons entrusted with carving those provisions into effect, done their duty Surrey, should be members of that Committee. The Had not the several parishes ample powers to enforce the regulations of the act, and secure their respective peace and safety? But though by the laws the power was lodged in each parish, they were now called upon to inquire into the state of the nightly watch. Why not go on, and more for an the Right Honourable Secretary had not thought it | inquiry into the state of the parish nurseries? (a laugh.) But the Right Honourable Secretary came pointment of a Committee to examine the state of | before them brimful of information; he told them that the act required able-bodied watchmen; and then told them that the men employed were not ablebodied, because, forsooth, they were weak, old dreadful crimes which had been lately committed and decrepid -very satisfactory reasons, certainly. why they could not be very active, young, and vi the nightly watch. It appeared to him that the en- | gilant-(a laugh)-and then the Right Honourable quiry should be directed much farther, and that it | Gentleman told them further, that these sort of men | the repurfec he got in return was, being told that himwere unlit for their situations; that the service, in years, as well as the whole system of the police es- | short, wanted recruits; and that, as at present tablishment. As to the great increase of crimes, he there was no watch to protect the city at night, spoke only from common report, and from those | therefore they ought to proceed, with all due deliberation, to inquire into the state and condition of the formed; but from those sources of information, it | nightly watch—(a langth). To be called upon appeared that the number of felonies had greatly | gravely to all this was bad enough; but to be called upon, with all the characteristic gravity of the assumed a more atrocious character than at any for- Rt. Hon. Gent. was scarcely supportable (a laugh). mer period. It appeared to him that the Right | That Rt. Hon. Gent. knew the importance his manner could give to trifles - be was in the babit of throw. ing such an inflexible air of grave solemnity round all he had to offer to that House (a laugh), that there | for instance, was a most useful and respectable Ma-Mr. W. SMITH also thought that the Right | was really sometimes dauger lest they should attach | gistrate, and one who had rendered the public con-But what was the object of the Right Home Gentleman? If he had not an immediate, perhaps he had a remote one. Did he mean to entrench upon said, the question before the House involved the | the charter of the City of London? And if he did. was he sure that the Hon. Baronet (Sir Charles Did he know what his Honourable and Worthy might afterwards be extended at the pleasure of the Friend behind (Alderman Combe) would say to House. He hoped, therefore, the House would such a proposition? a Gentleman who had throughout his public life evinced such a praiseworthy zeal in the behalf of the rights of all his fellow-citizens. Was he quite sure that he should have his assistance in a scheme that was to touch the corporate rights ble Secretary consulted either of those Gentlemen Had he taken the least pains to consult with any one Magistrate, before he came down to his place In that House with his formidable proposition of in quiring into the state and condition of the nightly watch? (Alaugh.) When these horrible atrocities were first committed in the neighbourhood of Shadwell, they all remembered how eager vulgar projudice was to fasten upon a foreigner-people grewall of a sudden thoroughly persuaded that there was evidence upon the face of those murders to by none but Portuguese :- Oh! " who would do it but Portuguese?" was the general cry. Prejudice, convicted were the lish—(a laugh)—it was nothing but an Irish murder, and could have been

ple - when they had them before them, in order to

suspicion of aliens and Irishnan, he wished to know if the Right Honourable Confloring thought it necessary to resort to the Alien Office. He asked if he had ever any consultation poon this subject with the Gentlemen at the head of the Alien Office. Had he asked Mr. Recres one question about this formidable proposition of enquiring into the state of the nightly watch? He (Mr. Sheridan) had once mored in that House, that the Gentleman to whom he alluded (Mr. Reeves) should be prosecuted for a libet upon that House by his Majesty's Attorney-Georal—vet he should not fear to appeal to that Gentleman to confirm him in saving, that the Right Honourable Centleman opposite had had no communicate cation with him whatever. He asked that Right Honourable Gentleman, if he had ever been in the same room with Mr. Recres ? From this one circomstance the House would see what sort of a headof a police they had in their present State Secretary for the Home Department. Did he consult with the head of the Alien Office? Did he consult with the proper Odicers of the district? Did he consult with the Police Magistrates of any of the divisions? Did he consult with any one likely to give him information upon the subject? If he did not, and he (Mr. S.) believed he did not, then was it to be the less wonthe Home Department had thought it sufficient, up-

on such an occasion, to be delivered of his solemn ition of the nightly watch. (a laugh.) But grave and solemn as this proposition was, the Right Honourable Secretary had agreed to abandon it and for what? An Amendment, that was as odd and new a preposition for amending an original the Honourable Gentleman-no reflection on the motion, as any he had ever heard proposed. In Magistrates. Some one had said that all the watchreneral, an Amendment was some small addition to. ratteration of the words of the original motion of the amendment-it was like tacking the loaf to by Henry Fielding, after the riots, which he rethe crust, and not the crust to the loaf · (alauch) o that his Learned Friend's large loaf had quite hid | Gentlemen-it might throw some light upon their from their view the morsel of bread the Right Hou. Secretary proposed for their relief, (a laugh) It was pretty much in the same way as if the original. motion had been for a Committee to inquire into the emount of the Pitch and Tar lodged in one of his Majests's Dock-yards, whereupon it should be proposed to more an Amendment, that said Comittee be further instructed to inquire into the state of the Naval Stores, Victualling, Manning, Stations, Equipment, Successes, and general Discipline of his and that as the Right Honourable Secretary had Mujesty's Navy. (Alaugh.) As to the original notion in the case before the House—the state of the nightly watch of this city could be inquired into within three hours; but the general state of the poice of the country could not be inquired into satisfactorily within as many months; what was to be done in the interval? In the year 1780, he had submitted to that House a motion on the the state of the police, and when he complained of the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, for whom however, he entertained a great personal respect. self, and his friends Gen. Fitzpatrick and Gen. Burgovine, were put in the commissions of the peace, and were bound to do their duty-so that every man that ttempted to complain, was threatened to be made a Migistrate of (a laugh). But was there not some inherent vice in the system? Was there no jobbing in the appointment of some of those Magistrates?-Will the Right Hon. Gentleman say that there are not jobs in the making of those appointments? It was an invidious thing to mention names. He would, however name those who were in every respect exunited from such an Imputation : - Mr. Graham Honourable Secretary ought to have exceeded the to the matter what belonged to the manner merely. siderable services, in his conduct in the superintenduce of the hulks. (Hear!) He though the Magistrates of the Bow-street Office had been uniformly active and rigilant. But what should be say of the Magistrates of Shadwell? How should he attempt to describe a conduct, in which folly and rashness were constantly endeasoning to make nmends for the grossest neglect of daty? At one time, we saw them mixing in the indiscriminate cry of the mob. and greedily indulging in the prodiga lify of seizing upon every man with a torn coat and a dirty shirt (a laugh), and at another leaving Williams with all means sufficient to commit self-mur der; let one fact speak more strongly than words could do to their general conduct. It was now very well known that this Williams was not an Irishman, that not only no one circumstance came out to justify that suspicion, but all that did come out proved him not to have been an Irishman. However, the prejudice of the hour would have him an Trishman, his part, he was free to acknowledge, that if the and as it was once bruited about, it was infallibly believed. In the midst of the operation of this preudice, seren unfortunate frishmen were taken up,

pon the strong suspicion of foul linen; they were

vamined, and after having been made to cross them-

elres, they were confined together in a close room

below. The next evening some noise was heard, and

perhaps no very moderate one; the Magistrates in-

nired into the cause of this uproar, and they were

of course told, "Oh! 'tis nothing, but those horrid

dout, however, that, in this instance at least, those

rishmen had no great cause to be contented, for

morsel of bread, or a drop of water to refresh

them. (hear, hear!) And what did the Magis-

trates? They recollected luckily the circumstance,

Irish, who can never be quiet." (a laugh) It turn-

- Sir FRANCIS BURDETT should content him- I come at once to the plot, they began with the deep I them before us and se will apple gire for the tree to leader of " are you a Papist !" or, " if you don't we have given them, and discharge from," (2000) that you are, show that you don't know how to bear!) This, he supposed, was what some peocross yourself."-(a laugh) - Amidst this general | ple would call vigour. (: Lough) But giving them all due credit for such vigour-where was the vicour, the justice, the moral, or the decency in that abominable spectacle with which they fed the worst appetites of the mob, in the unseemly exhibition of the dead body to the multitude.—(Hear, hear!)-Did they want to teach the people to " prey upon carcasses !"-(Hear, hear!) -could it add to the sanctity of justice to make the passions of a mob hurry it to riot opon a senseless carcass? Was there that certainty upon which alone justice ought to act, to make such a spectacle fit? Should the people deal out the rengeance of the law by witnessing the formal procession of mangled limbs and putrid carcasses? But what other was the true motive of this parade of the carcass, the moul, and the chissel- = what but a poor artifice to cover their own scandalous negleet? Why did they suffer that man to be alone? (Hear!)-Why did they suffer him to be three lays alone -(Hear, hear!)-though they knew that there was a bar across the top of his dungeon, and that he wore handkerchiefs and garters. The wonder was that they did not give general orders to furnish the prisoner with a nightly supply of razors and pistols .-- (Alaugh.) -- But what could be said too extraragantly of their neglect and remissions, when it should be known that this wretch was sufdered at, that the Right Honourable Secretary for | fered to possess himself of a sharp piece of iron, which was found in his pocket the morning after he hanged himself-(Hear, hear, hear!)-nid vet, reposition for inquiring into the state and con- lafter all this, the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) begged to be distinctly understood when he acceed to the Amendment, that he did not thereby mean to affix the smallest imputation to the conduct of the Magistracy. This was the salto of men of Shadwell had been discharged-and why. u the name of Justice, not discharge all the Magis--but here the original motion was but a small scrap | frates too - (a laugh). There was a book written emmended to the perusal of the Right Honourable present inadequate conception of the best means to organize a formidable City Police. But to sum up is account of the vigilance of the Shadwell Magistracy, he had merely to state, that they never once thought of searching the room of Williams till nearly two months after the murder, where they found the shoods trowsers and the ivery-hafted knife, (Hear, Lear !) He concluded by stating, that he had formerly thought much upon the subject of the Police, shown to-night, that he had not as yet thought at all upon the subject, he begged that the Right Hon. Gentleman would begin to think of it with all pos-

sible dispatch, at least before he again came down to the House to more for an inquiry into the state and condition of the nightly watch- (a laugh). Mr. STEPHEN vindicated the Magistracy of hadwell-they had a most difficult and trying task. and all that could be done by them they had done If they had been so cautious in listening to suspicion, as the Right Hon. Gent, thought they should have een, the villain (Williams) might have escaped them (Hear!), who was certainly one, if not the only ernetrator of those horrid murders. In speaking of the nightly watch as competent to prevent burglaries, he mentioned that a next-door neighbour of his had been robbed of plate to the amount of £800. The robbery had been conducted with the greatest deliberation, and the plate conveyed away in abacky coach. It appeared that there was a custom ongst watchmen, to take what they call two dead nights out of the week, and it did so happen, that n the night of this robbery all the watchmen in that treet had selected it for their respective dead night -(a laugh) as no watchman is liable to be reported, unless he be absent more than two nights.

Mr. MONTAGUE vindicated his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Ryder) from the attacks of Mr. Sheridan. He could have no idea of what could possibly have been the motive of the Right Honourable Jentleman. He had charged his Right Honoursole Friend with gravity and solemnity—it was a charge that could not be retorted, for upon all abjects, even upon the present, the Right Hon-Gentleman had shewn how difficult he found it to be grave.-As to some assertions loosely made by the Right Honourable Gentleman, he did not believe them, and were it not that it might appear too seemu to the Right Honourable Gentleman to sny so, e might be tempted to say that they were not true-

Mr. SPERIDAN said, he was sure the Hoiourable Gentleman had had other motires, that would restrain him from using such language, thus the mere apprehension of seeming too solemn-for Honourable Gentleman had called his assertions untruths, instead of looking upon it as a proof of his excessive solemnity, he should have rather receired it as an instance of unusual vivacity in that Honourable Gentleman. [a laugh.] The Honourable Gentleman had also repeatedly said, that he had no idea of his (Mr. S.'s) motive. My motive (said Mr. S.) is public duty, and if the Honourable Gentleman can have no idea of such a motive in this place, it is no reason why I may not. [A laugh.] The Amendment was then put and carried, and the Members for London, Westminster, Surrey, and Middlesex, together with Mr. Secretary Ryder, they had been confined in this hole of a room for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wood, Mr. wenty-two hours, without a bed to lie upon, or a Frankland, and others, were appointed of the Com-

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Report of the Distilleries Committee, when the Resoluand told their Officers, " do, for God's sake, get | tions were read and agreed to, and a Bill ordered to those follows some bread and cheese, and then bring | be brought in agreeable to the same.—Adjourned.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.

tween the Russians and Turks was signed immedistely after the defeat of the Turkish army : the par-

" St. PETERSBURGH, 9-20 DEC. 1811.-The Commander-in-Chief of the Moldavian arms , Count | this fatal accident. This is the second unfortunate G. Kutusow, reports, that on the 26th of November the army of the Grand Vizier was surrounded by our troops on the left side of the Danube, and thereupon they delivered up their arms to the Russian troops, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Their Thief, the three-tailed Bashaw, Cheban Oglou, and all his Officers, are included in the number. All nother with the rest of their arms, were also given up | Assumed a more alarming appearance. to the conquerers.

" This army has lost in different attacks, in killed and wounded, upwards of 10,000 men.

" On first crossing the Danube, it consisted of 35 (ici) select troops, amongst which number were acorporated the whole of the Janissaries belonging to the Turkish army."

The above is all that the Russian Court Gazette rember: and not a word is said respecting the signlng of preliminaries of peace: but this circumstance. in the opinion of the Russian merchants, does not | very materially. stall affect the validity of the preceding intelligence to that purport. There are many reasons why the tublic promulgation of peace might be deferred for short time; but none for the sudden rise of exchange to 201, except a certain knowledge that peace had taken place.

A Gentleman belonging to the Transport-office has discovered a traitorous correspondence of the French General Simon and Surgeon Boxsen (both prisoners of war, who had broken their parole). with the French Government. The object was to land a considerable number of troops on the coast of Cornwall, and General Simon undertook to arrance with the prisoners here to join them. The Gentleman belonging to the Transport-office, who made the discovery, has used great exertions, and has been particularly active, in conjunction with apprehending the General and his companion. On Wednesday morning, having received information luquiry found two foreign Gentlemen had been trarelling through there in a post-chaise, but were satisfied they were not the men they wanted. They recorded across the country to Hounslow, supposng the persons they were in scarch of would cross the country from Odfhum to the coast of Kent,-At Hounslow they received information of Frenchmen who answered the description in every respect, ed who travelled in a post-chaise to London ;they traced them to be set down at the corner of Dorer-street. Piccadilia, where all trace of them was lost. It then occurred to the official Gentlemen and the officers, that these persons had gone to a French Doctor's in Dover-street, who had been suspected of corresponding with General Simon. It was as-

certained that they called there, but remained only short time. The officers, after some inquiries, proceeded to the residence of Madame Gibon, the respiretor of the Diligence which runs to Paris, in Great Pultency-street, where they found three renchmen, and they concluded one of them was Jeneral Simon; however, oit inquiry, they ascerined that neither of them were, but discovered hat they were all officers who had broken their paole, and in consequence took them into custody, and ledged them in Tothiil-fields Bridewell. After some other impairies, the Officers went to a house in each at the door, and were answered by a female the door told her he wanted to speak to the Geneman who lodged there, she denied any being namer of her answer, no doubt was entertained but the General was there. The officers having over, came to town, urrounded the house, they got upon the wall of e carden at the back, and by the light of some andles saw some men in the back parlour;—they impressed, and the candles were put out. Laender soon afterwards knocked at the door, the gitl answered him from the area; he told her he had letter for the Lidy of the house, which he must

deliver to her; the girl refused to open the door ;---Invender then threatened to shoot her if she did not. but she was not to be intimidated; dared him to do t, and put him at defiance; in the mean time the ther officers gained admittance at the back part over wall, and found the General and his companion, Boysen, in a dark kitchen. On Saturday the mistress of the house, who is a Frenchwoman, and the creant girl, underweat an examination before Mr.

Nares. In consequence of the above discovery, a number of Frenchmen, who corresponded with Geseral Simon, have been lodged in Tothill-fields Bridewell, and were on Saturd by removed from there o a prison-ship at Chatham. We lament to say that a footman of the amiable Mr. W. Carendish, the Member for Derby, arrived

I town yesterday morning by the Mail, with the relauchely intelligence of the premature death of a worthy master by a dreadful accident. The Hon. Hember was on a visit to his father, Lord George rendish, at his seat at Holker Hall, near Cartel, over the Lancaster Sands, where the Noble Lord and his family generally are at this time of the

companied by Mr. Smith, his tutor when at Col- To the above gratifying intelligence we have to army and navy abroad, made a total amount of It is farther confirmed, by the arrival at Harwich Mr. Charles Cavendish taking the reins. They had of some passengers from the Baltic, that peace be proceeded but a short way, when the reins, by some accident, broke, and the horse ran away, and Mr. W. Cavendish was thrown out and pitched on his head, ticulars of the action were published at St. Peters- and it is supposed received a kick on his head from but the Clergyman had his leg or arm fractured by accident the Cavendish family have had to deplore within a very short time; another of Lord George's sons having been last year lost on his passage from mourning for him.

MONDAY, JAMUARY 20.

The following Letter is from our Correspondenttheir artillery, consisting of 56 pieces of cannon, to- His Majesty's malady, we are sorry to find, has

" WINDSOR, JAN. 19 .- His Majesty's mental indisposition increased very much in the course of the last week, and resterday it gained such an accession, as to alarm, the medical attendants about the Royal Person: in the evening, the symptoms were of a very serious nature -- in the course of the night they took a favourable turn, his Majesty having experienced six hours sleep, which produced a little contains, relative to the battle of the 20th of No. | tranquillity. The report of this morning is not of the most pleasant description, as these reiterated attacks tend to weaken his Majesty's constitution

"The Princess Elizabeth has been slightly indisposed; but is to-day somewhat better."

We copy the following from another Paper:-"Our readers would no doubt remark the circum stance of the variation between the Bulletin of Sunday, the 12th inst, and the testimony given by the Physiciaus on Monday, the 13th. The difference ought to be accounted for, and an explanation of the exhibited yesterday. The Physicians all met at Windsor on Saturday morning; and it is after visiting the King, and a consultation together, that the Bulletin, which is shewn at St. James's, on the Sunday, is made out. It substantiates his Majesty's case, therefore, only up to that date; and acordingly, the Bulletin of Sunday se'nnight said, that " his Majesty continued nearly in the same Lavender, Vickery, and Adkins, in tracing and state." On Morday, however, it came out in evidence, that at five o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 11th, after the Council had broken up, that two foreigners, answering their description, had | and all but the Physicians in rotation had left Windbeen seen at Richmond, they went there, and on sor, an access of his Majesty's complaint came on. Dr. R. Willis gave an account of it in his evidence : and we understand that the exacerbation continued with unabated violence for the whole week, during which the King's irritation was at times excessive. It would be most painful to the hearts of his affectionate People to have a journal of the disorder for the seven days, daring which its violence continued ; it became so alarming on Saturday morning last (by the length of time it had endured, and the effects which want of sleep, and a high pulse, must necessarily have on the bodily frame), that all the ordinary Physicians were desired by the Queen's Council to continue their attendance on his Majesty's person. Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Heberden accordingly remained, as well as Dr. Baillie, and expresses were sent to town to this effect. The Bulletin made out, as we have said, on Saturday morning, states the fact of his Majesty having had an accession of his complaint-for the following was the Bulletin ex-

> " Windsor Castle, Jan. 18, 1812. " His Majesty has had a considerable increase of his disorder within the last week."

hibited at St. James's :--

(Signed by the five Physicians.)

out interruption for six hours. Yesterday morning ervant in the area. The officer who knocked at | he appeared materially refreshed, ate his breakfast with appetite, and had again a composed sleep. The Physicians had the happiness to see his Majesty's there, but refused to open the door. From the wonderful constitution again recover itself from the shock, and the two Physicians, seeing the danger

"This is the substance of the account which we have received from Windsor, and upon which the public may rely. The Doke of York did not leave Windsor till eleven o'clock, and carried to the Prince Regent the agreeable information of the paroxysm haring subsided."

The Pharbe frighte has arrived at Plymouth, in eventeen weeks from the Island of Java. The wind being contrary in the Channel, her dispatches were, on the day before the got into Plymouth, put on board another ressel to the Westward, to hasten their landing.

The dispatches brought by the Phobe arrived in town this morning, and their contents were immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor in the following letter: 16 DOWNING-STREET, JAM. 19, 1811.

" My LORD -I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have received this evening dispatches " from Governor Farquhar, dated Port Louis, Macritius, 224 October, inclosing copies of letters from the Right Hon, Lord Minto and Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, containing the intelligence that, in consequence of the Licut.-General, Gen. Jausen, and the remainder

We are also happy to learn, that the inhabitanta

The following additional particulars have been issued from the Public Offices in the form of a Bul-

" The action which terminated in General Jan-Lisbon : indeed the family were but just out of sen's final surrender was fought on the 15th September, at Jattee Allee. The attack was led on by Col. Gibbes-the loss on the part of the British was only two killed and twelve wounded.

"On the 17th the fort capitulated, and General Jansen and his troops surrendered as prisoners of war.

" Fifty-six pieces of Cannon were taken. " Sir Samuel Auchmuty's dispatches are dated

91st Scutember "The duplicate of the above dispatches only has

arrived. The original was put on board another restel." We are extremely sorry to learn, that the spirit

of riot, that has so long afflicted the town of Nottingham and its neighbourhood, has extended 70 miles north, and has appeared in the opulent and industrious town of Leeds. On Wednesday night last, at nine o'clock, the Magistrates were suddenly convened, and were informed that within about two hours an attack was to be made by a number of ressing machinery, introduced about 12 months since, had been established. After a few minutes consultation, the two troops of horse quartered in the town were ordered out, and proper means were fact will account also for the terms of the Bulletin employed to assemble the civil power. It was stated, that the men to be concerned in the outrage were to have their faces blackened, and to be armed with short hammers. At the time appointed, a number of persons were seen passing and repassing near the spot, but they seemed to have taken the alarm, and not to be disposed to collect for the establishment of their design. In this situation, the purpose being apparently abandoned for the night. ne of them was seized upon at the Bridge, when a hammer and a large piece of burnt cork, were found pon him. He was immediately conducted to York Castle, where he remained for the re-examination of the Magistrates.

delaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

The proceedings of the AMERICAN Congress wil be found in our last page. In themselves they possess no small degree of interest; but they rise to still greater magnitude, when they are considered in relation to the present state of the world, and as bearing foreibly, or rather conclusively, on the situntion in which BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES are about to stand with respect to each other. From a review of all that has taken place, and considering the character of the recent intelligence, it seems impossible to hope, that the sword will remain long unsheathed. The BRITISH Ministers may then boast of their vigour; the nation will soon be enabled to judge of their wisdom; the future historian will be the herald of their fame.

The discussion in the Commons, relative to his MAJESTY's Household, was composed chiefly of repetitions of what has so often been said on the Editors of the Clonnel Herald, on the subject of subject, and of uninteresting pecuniary details .-" After the Council broke up, however, and | Everything of any importance to the public will be indeed about the same hour of the day when the seen in an article in our first page, in which the proaccess came on (fire o'clock in the evening), his posed arrangements are clearly laid down, and that, too, in a manner which was not to be deduced from the debate itself, without receiving from the reader much more labour than It deserved. The following expressions were used by Mr. Practivation the course of his speech :- " With respect to the exercise of the Royal Authority, a provision has already been made for supplying the Executive Power, which gives the PRINCE the full power of Royalty at the expiration of six weeks from

the commencement of the present Sessions, so that, as the Law now stands, by about the 18th of February, all the authority, as well as all the duties, of the Sovereign, will devolve upon him." On the subject of the provision for the King's Household, The Morning Chronicle uses these surround the couch of the Monarch in his unhappy situation, is a measure the real intent of which is clearly to be collected even from the speech of the Minister. It is a very snug resource in case of Opposition. The private press may be put again in requisition, and another cry, besides No Popery, may be again raised from one

end of the kingdom to another." With one exception, the debate on the present state of London was equally rold of interest. The exception alluded to is Mr. Sheriday's speech, which is inserted in it's amplest form, and without the deduction of a single sentence. It enlivened an unexpectedly dull discussion, whilst it will make the render fully acquainted with every thing of consefurther operations of the British troops under the quence that was said upon the subject. Mr. Rose, in some observations on the population of the Counof the French forces, in the Island of Java, had try, made the following statements:-The total capitulated on the 17th of September; and that population in ENGLAND, SCOTTAND, and WALES, " by a treaty signed on the same day, all the country in the year 1801, was 10,471,000; it amounted at " Listward of Samarang (not already subject to present to 11,910,000, making an increase of sear. Last Tuesday, Mr. Win. Cavendish was out 4 the British arms) had been surrendered to his Ma- 1,439,000 persons actually resident in the Country; thing the diversion of shooting for wild ducks, ac- Gerty. I am, &c. (Signed) Livenzoot." which, added to 179,000 men, comprised in the

lege, and his brother Charles, a youth of 18. About add, that the British squadron had been fortunate 1,609,000. On the importation of grain, Mr. Ross four, they all got into a gig or buggie in the park, in capturing no less than sixty-two rich merchant stated, that, between 1775 and 1786, the average quantity imported annually was 564,000 quarters. from 1787 to 1798, 1,136 (XX) quarters; and from of Batavia are perfectly satisfied with the change | 1799 to 1810, including three years of scarcity, that has taken place in their circumstances, having 1,471,000. The average prices were, 30s, per the horse, but whether that was the case or not, he burgh, in the Russian Court Gazette, on the 9th of the horse, but whether that was the case or not, he laws and British protection. The warehouses were foot, in the first period, 40s, in the second, and the horse, but whether that was the case or not, he laws and British protection. The warehouses were foot, in the third. In the last year, not less than replenished with every description of produce from 19,271,000 went out of the Country for the sustenance of the inhabitants. The consumption of wheat and floor, imported from foreign countries, had been progressively encreasing from 1775 to the present time. In 1810, the quantity imported was 693,000 quarters. After these statements, the documents for which were ordered to be printed, Mr. Rose made some observations on the means of meetng the necessity of this immense importation, reommending, particularly, the extended tillage of lands, the encouraging the growth of potatoes, and improving the fisheries. These sources of supply, he observed, would save a sum of £3,500,000, annually, to the Country. Some observations, in reply, were made on the inaccuracies of the account of the population, and on the gross injustice in all cases done to Indiano, but especially in the present, in neglecting to have taken any measures to iscertain the number of her inhabitants. The subject will hereafter come under the deliberation of the House.

> An official account, but not the details, which have not yet reached us, of the capitulation of General JANSESS, and the remainder of the FRENCH forces in Java, will be found in another part of our

The Province of Lagura is said to have acceded persons on some premises at Shipscar, where the to the Revolution, and it is stated generally, that another insurrection had broken out in Mexico, with the same object in view.

The Ethalian frigate, and the Urgent gun-brig, nave arrived in safety from the Baltic at Sheerness. Bonaparte, it is reported, has ordered an Expe-

dition against Botany Bay, to be got ready at Brest. The Parliamentary Proceedings of Monday are stated to have been of little moment. The melanchely accident, which has occurred in the Cavendish Family, has occasioned the postponement in the Lords of the question on the state of Ireland, till the last day of this month. - One Mail due.

On Thursday, in the King's Bench, DUBLIN, the Attorney-General moved, that the trials of Lord Fingall, Thomas Barnwall and others, should be fixed for the 6th of next month. The Counsel for the Defendants made no objection, thereby intimating, that they were ready to plead, and ready for trial. Some of the Dublin Papers have stated, that the remaining trials of the alleged Delegates will commence on Monday next.

The Freeman's Journal states, that his Hollness the Pope, having compiled with the wishes of Bonaparte, by nominating to vacant Bishopricks in France and it's dependencies, has been freed from all restraint, and granted a Palace at Parms. It is added by the same paper, that the public may confidently rely upon this intelligence. It may be so; but these intimations of reliance are very often suspicious, and here there is no proof whatever adduced. The hitherto illustrious fortitude of the Pope seems to us conclusively to refute the state. ment, while the acceptance of a priace is an imputation on his dignity which wholly exceeds belief. He, who could rise superior to all the glory of his oppressor, has not received from his hands the boon which was to degrade him into his creature and his

L. H. Jeplison, Esq. has addressed a letter to the the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Clogheen, from which it is to be concluded, that the Editor of the Advertiser has been misled by exaggerated latements. It appears, however, that disturbances of some kind did actually take place. It is, at the same time, to be observed, that the Advertiser speaks with confidence of the integrity of it's Correspondent, and adds, that Government, in consequence of the representations of the Magistracy and the officer commanding at Clogheen, have ordered military reinforcements to that quarter.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, JANUARY 24. ARRIVED.

22d-Paine, Stobe, Whitehaven, coals; Gower and Auckland Packets; Maria, Mender, New York, co. ton, &c. Dublin.

x3-Camden Packet ; Shaw Stewart, White, Rother say, herrings; Jane. Kean, Belfast, ditto; Argonaut, Blish, Cadiz, ballast; Resolution, Pearson, Whiterather mysterious words: "The evormous sum of haven, coals; Enterprise, Stinman, New York, ashes, £160,000 a year, to be granted for a Court to staves. &c. Newry : Dobridge, Brumell, Lisbon, fruit and wool, Liverpool; Sally, Elmes, Bristol, m. goods BAILED,

22d - Rarl Spencer, King's Cutter, Lieutenant Bothwell, Cork; Passage Revenue Barge. 23d—Bell, Lang, London, pork and bacon; Endeavour, from Ar. idel, Carpenter, Swansea, ballast. Wind-North at 8 a. m.

BIRTH-On the Mall, the Lady of Arthur Birnie, Esq. of a daughter.

FROM £4000 TO £5000

TO BE LENT ON APPROVED SECURITY.

RTTERS, post paid, directed to William Bay-LET, Attorney, Abbey-Lodge, near Budgar-van; or Bayley and Maxwell, No. 3, Merrion-Row, Dublin, will be attended to.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, NHE HOUSE in LADY-LANK, in which the Post-Of-

fice was late'v held.

Application to be made to Mr. Binnin, Chronicle Waterford, January 4, 1818.