tional education. He approved of the conduct of Mr. Lancaster, and advised the Court to consider what the two systems were, as to the original progress, the expenditure, and object of each. In the | and in the body of the place, and other damage had year 1797 Dr. Bell published his system-from that period, till 1805, he remained without making any exertion. What was the conduct of Mr. Lancaster? They found him practising and not publishing. They saw him, long before Dr. Bell displayed any activity although purpotested and almost unknown, labouring for the education of the poor When he beheld, in 1803, seventy thousand children, educated by Mr. Lancaster, he admired and applauded him, for education was the great pillar of the State; and now, when he found dissension attempted to be introduced, he was at a loss to account for it. But he believed the Churchmen, seeing the progress of this humble individual, said to themselves, "Where have we been slumberingwhere are the Canons of the Church-where are the labours of the Bishops-where the reformation effected by the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge? Alas I they have slept as well as we-and a poor weaver has begun the work of education !" -Mr. Quin then entered into a comparative statement of the expenditure for educating 1(x)() boys, under each system, and demonstrated that the Lancasterian mode was much cheaper than the other. He then commented on the title of the Society, which. he contended, was misnomered " National," since, instead of embracing all the population of the Empire, it extended its benefits only to the members of the Established Church. He concluded by observing, that the formation of this Society seemed to be a part of the system recently adopted to oppress the Dissenters-and it was time they should be apprised

Mr. S. Dixon denied that any intention existed to oppress the Dissenters. The worthy Gentleman had told them that he was a member of the Established Church; if he were, he must have known that she was a most tender mother-(a laugh)-and took care of the interests of all her children.

Mr. Blundell expressed himself warmly attached to the Established Church-but still he would oppose the present motion.

Mr. Wheeble moved, "That, instead of the sum

of £500, £300 should be substituted." Mr. Waithman observed, they had been asked would they permit instruction to be given to all other sects, and deny it to the members of the Fatablished Church?-In answer to this, he would inquire, were not the numerous public funds and charities, a revenue of nearly £1,500,000 per annum, for the use of the Church of England? Had the Clergy of that Church a right to complain, if they themselves would not do their duty, and impart instruction? Mr. Lancaster's plan was not to support any particular sect, but to give the seeds of knowledge to all.

After a few words from Mr. Wheeble. Alderman C. Smith, Mr. Griffiths, and Alderman Wood, the question was put on Mr. Wheeble's Amendment, which was pegatived.

The Court then divided on the original motion, when there appeared-For it.....

Majority against the motion-6

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FEBRUARY 10.

THANKS TO LORD WELLINGTON & HIS ARMY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to move the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington and his gallant Army, for the capture of the important fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo. The subject, he had not a doubt, would be generally deemed worthy of their notice, and, therefore, he had no hesitation in submitting the propriety of the propositions with which he should conclude to their consideration-for, could it have been possible for any man to entertain a doubt of the skill, adroitness, and judgment evinted by the Commander of the Allied Army; or of the zeal, energy, and bravery of those under his directions, there could still be no difference of opinion that, both together, they merited the distinction he should propose to be conferred on them; as by their combined efforts they had, If he might say so, raised a new distinction for their glories in addition to those they had formerly earned .- (Hear, hear, hear.)-He had to remark, that this was the first time, to the best of his belief, that ever a matter of this description (the capture of a fortified place) had been made the subject of Parliamentary Thanks. But there were several points connected with this siege, so brilliant in themselves, and so distinguished above all events in any former affair of the same nature, that in his lalike from his heart and tongue. As the oldest opinion rendered it worthy of this superior and unwonted mark of approbation. The House were aware of the leading circumstances attending the Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. On the 8th of January, Lord Wellington invested the place, and on the same day broke ground before it. The French, during the period they had occupied the place, had what they had done so peculiarly characteristic of been employed in strengthening and improving the fortifications, and had added to it considerable redoubts, pallisadoes, and a chain of forts, by which had displayed that steadiness under arms, that sithe advance was rendered more dangerous and difficult. But Lord Wellington surmounted all these difficulties - (Hear !) - On the 14th, the Convent of St. Francisco was taken by assault, by the troops under the command of Major-Gen. Colville, and thus the besiegers were enabled to floish their first parallel. On the 15th, the enemy's post at the Convent of Santa Croz had been surprised by the division under Lieut.-General Thomas Graham, which protected the right wing, and greatly facilitated the

glacis. During this period, too, the fire from the chaplet to the trophy gained on the ramparts of batteries in the first parallel was so effectual, that | Ciodad Rodrico. two breaches were made in the Fausse Braye wall

great, nor the approaches so regularly made as, in

I all circumstances, had determined on that mea-

ure. The attack was accordingly made on the eve-

ning of the 19th, by fire separate columns, com-

esed of the troops of the 3d and light divisions

of these divisions succeeded; and even that conduct-

ed by Brigadier-General Pack, which was intended

as a false, was so successful, that it converted the

measure into a real attack. In less than half an

hour, the forces were in possession of the ramparts

of Ciudad Rodrigo .- (Hear,)-It was about thi

time that the brave Major-General Mackingon fell

y an unfortunate explosion, which took place as he

would be to address his Majesty, which he should

propose in one of his Resolutions, to order a monu-

ment to be erected to perpetuate his valour and his

fate. - (Hear, hear.) - In the mean time, they must

all unite in lamenting his loss who was in every

respect most estimable, and whose early death,

though glorious, would not only be deployed by

those who were acquainted with his good quali-

ties in private life, but by those who felt and ap-

preciated his merits in the service of his country .-

(Hear, hear.)-He had also to mention with ho

nour, the name of Major-General Crawford, who

was so severely wounded, that Lord Wellington in-

formed them he feared it would be long before he

was restored to the station he had so ably filled .-

Major-Gen. Vandeleur was also wounded; though,

ortunately, not in so severe a manner. Such were

the chief circumstances of this memorable siege,-

To persons unacquainted with military tactics, such

as he confessed himself to be, it was some satisfac-

tion, in endeavouring to ascertain the value of a ser-

rice of this kind, to be able to compare it with some

them from much uncertainty in judgment. And

here the House had an opportunity of comparing

the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo by British troops and

Lord Wellington, and the siego of Ciudad Rodrigo

by the French under Massens. Lord Wellington

had attacked the place, after it had been strength-

ened by additional fortifications, on the 8th of Ja-

muary, and on the 19th he took it by storm; being

in all, including both days, twelve days in accom-

plishing this great work. The French, in the pre-

ceding year, with means no less formidable and

efficient than those possessed by his Lordship, had

sat down before the same place. The garrison, in-

deed, were more numerous, but they consisted of

raw Spanish troops, while those opposed to the

British were the chosen, reteran, and most expert

troops of France. Massena commenced his opera-

tions on the 11th of June; he broke ground on

the 15th-opened his fire on the 21th, and it was

ot till the 12th of July that the place surrendered,

having occupied his immense army in all 30 days.

With Lord Wellington 12 days were sufficient .-

It was unnecessary for him to trespass on the House

with comments.-These facts contrasted spoke

stronger truths than any language of his could con-

vey. He might add, however, that those who had

beenfavoured with private communications from the

army, from those who were eye-witnesses to the

transactions he had enumerated, spoke in the highest

terms of admiration of the service, and the manner

was described as having displayed the utmost skill

and talent. He had seized every local advantage,

conded by the zeal, activity, and energy of those

under his command. He would add no more to such

honourable testimony, and was convinced that there

would not be a dissentient voice to the proposition,

that this was an occasion for which Lord Welling-

ton and his army were deserving of the distinguished

mark of public approbation it was his object to pro-

" That the Thanks of this House be given to

Lord Viscount Wellington, for the skill, decision,

indefatigable exertion, and consummate judgment

nanifested by him in the recent siege of the impor-

Gen. TARLETON seconded the motion, and

took the opportunity of offering a few observations

to the House, which, he assured them, flowed

my, that there never was a more brilliant or glo-

rious achievement than the one under consideration.

It was impossible to speak of it in terms too high:

the Soldiers under him, there was something in

for, whether they looked to the Commander or to

the British Nation, that it must be contemplated

with no common feelings of exultation. The men

lence and discipline, which proved them the best of

soldiers. It was a remarkable fact, that the leader of

relaxed. (Hear, hear.) There was another

point also deserving of particular notice. The for-

lorn hope consisted of 350 men, and to compose it

here were 700 volunteers from only two regiments

n a quarter of an hour. (Hear, hear.) It was,

indeed, needless to expatiate on these circumstances.

every column was overthrown, and yet no column

pose. He then moved--

tant fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo."

and in pressing his operations, had been nobly so

in which it had been performed. Lord Wellingto

receding attacks on the same place. This relieved

and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. Every one

Mr. C. ADAM expressed similar opinions, and thought it would have been received as an additional been done by the other batteries to the general decratification by the House, if they had heard from fence. Yet, though these breaches were not so the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was in the contemplation of the Throne to bestow some new similar cases, to be thought sufficient to warrant an honour on Level Wellington assault, Lord Wellington, on a due consideration

Sir H. MONTGOMERY was taking an opporfunity of explaining some part of his statement on the rote of thanks to Lord Minte, when

The SPEAKER reminded the Hon, Member that the question was so wholly foreign to the present subject, that it could warrant no observations

Mr. BULLER regretted that it had not been lought proper to pars a Vote of Thanks to that very excellent and meritorious Officer. Gen. Hill.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT observed, that there was an officer whose name had not been mentioned, and who, from his rank, could not come within the scope of particular thanks, but whose merits were was gallantly leading on his men .- (Hear, hear.) so great as to deserve very especial notice by the He was beyond the reach of their thanks, and the House. He alluded to Major George Napieronly tribute they could bestow on his memory (hear, hear!) - who had been severely wounded in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. This officer had been honourably mentioned on many occasions, and by Sir John Moore, to whom he was Aide-de-Camp. He would say nothing more than that there were few officers in the British army who had serred so gallantly and conspicuously, or suffered o much, as Major Napier and his three brothers.

General LOFTUS greatly applanded the service performed by Lord Wellington and his army, which afforded a proof, that, whether in the open field, or the operations of a siege, their gallantry and military discipline had arrived at a pitch not to be surpassed. He also noticed, with high encomium, the confidence reposed by the troops in Lord Welington, which would surely lead to victory in such attacks as this, or in general battle. The capture of Ciudad Redrigo imparted to the British nation a character equal, if not superior, to any in the uniterse, and the thanks of the House beclaved on the captors, was not only descring of support from its being so acceptable to them, but from the incitement it would be to others to emulate their heroic

The question of thanks to Lord Wellington was then put and carried nemine dissentiente. The following Votes were then moved by the

Chancefor of the Exchequer, and agreed to with Thanks to Lieut,-General Thomas Graham, the second in command; to Lieut.-General Thomas Picton, to Major-General Colville, to Major-Gen. Craufurd, to Major-General Vandeleur, and to

Brigadier-General Pack, in the Portuguese service,

for their exertions, skill, and bravery, in the ope-

rations against Ciudad Rodrigo. Thanks to the Officers who so pobly led the Alled British and Portuguese troops to the assault our

Thanks to the Officers of the corps of Engineers and Artillery, for the professional ability and indefatigable zeal displayed by them,

That the House does most highly acknowledge and approve of the distinguished zeal, bravery, and discipline of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British and Portuguese forces employed n the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.

That the House does most highly acknowledge and approve of the other General Officers, Non-Comsioned Officers, and Soldiers, Billish and Portuguese, employed in the army under Lord Wellingon, but not in the siege, for the activity, patience, and perseverance manifested by them.

That an humble Address be presented to his Roygraciously order a monument to be crected in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to the memory of Major-General Henry Mackinnon, who fell gloiously in leading his troops to the attack on the 19th of January, and assuring his Royal Highness that the House will make good the expense of

A Member, whose name we could not learn, inquired what steps had been taken towards erecting the monument to Lord Rodney, voted unanimously y the House eighteen years ago.

Mr. LONG replied, that in consequence of this natter having been noticed last Session, directions had been given for executing the monument with all possible dispatch. It was now in great forwardness, and he was in hopes he would shortly have to anounce its erection

CIFIL LIST EXPENDITURE.

Mr. EDEN rose to move the appointment of a ommittee to inquire into the Civil List Expendi-General Officer present, he took it upon him to ture. It appeared to him the duty of those who managed the Civil List to square their expenses to he grant, and that it was not the duty of Parlianent to keep pace with them in their extravagance. In 1804, the augmentation made to the Civil List was rery considerable; £60,000 per annum was added; nd charges which formerly affected it to the amount of £138,000 were taken away from it, making alogether an addition of near (*200),(XX) per annum. , notwithstanding this great addition to the Civil ast, the expenses had since far exceeded the grant, he thought it highly probable that those funds were ot managed with that economy they ought. The iril List Establishment was divided into nine lasses. The first class was, salaries to the royal amily. This class was not subject to increase or iminution without the knowledge of Parliament. The second class was for the Speaker and the Judges. The third class was for foreign Ministers ; Speaking abstractedly, he never knew or had heard and the expense of this class was estimated in 1801 operations against the place. From the 15th to the of an exploit so splendid, glorious, and brilliant. He at £112,000. The estimate, however, upon this 19th, the second parallel was completed, and some | defied all that memory or eloquence could produce, | point was seldom correct, as it was always varying | sure entering on the Finance business of the year

nion, was deeply concerned in the success of na- 1 progress was made by sap towards the crest of the I to add fustre to such an achievement, or a single I with our varying relations with foreign Powers. In was in the fourth class that the most material executook place. Although the estimate was £172/10 in the very next year the expense was £296,000. Very large sums had been expended in fitting up apartments in the royal palaces, for the accommodation of the junior branches of the royal family. The expense in the Lord Steward's department had last year been considerably higher than the original estimate, aithough the last year was a year of affliction, and not a year of banqueting in the Royal Houses. The next head of expense was that of extraordinary disbursements to Foreign Ministers, O . Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Arbuthnot) had on & former night expressed his willingness to give every explanation with regard to the expenses of the embassy on which he had been employed. This explaention he trusted to hear; for he could not see at present why a sum of more than £40,000 should stand against that Right Hon, Gent,'s name, as the amount of extraordinary disbursements on his embassy to Constantinople; and why it was at all necessary to build a palace for the British Legation at that capital, which should cost \$26,000. He concluded with moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider of the charges on the Civil List Resenue, and deliver in a Report thereon, together with their observations, to the House."

Mr. ARBUTHNOT rose for the purpose of exdaining the nature of the extraordinary disburses ments which his embassy occasioned. The whole mount of the sum charged against Government was £47,800 5s. 8d.; which was considerably larger than the amount as stated by the Hon, Gent. He should account for this charge under three heads:-1st, The erection of the British palace at Constantinonle: 2d. Extraordinary disbursements; and 3d. The losses which he himself had sustained. With regard to the first, during the embassy of Lord Elgin, the Porte granted his Lordship an extensive piece of ground for the erection of this palace. This wilding was afterwards undertaken by Lord Elgia n a large scale; but it remained unfinished during the embassy of Mr. Drummoud: and when he (Mr. Arbuthnot) succeeded that Gentleman, he receised instructions from Lord Mulgrave, to expedite the erection. He had drawn upon Government for £17,000, on account of furniture, &c. There sas also £5817 incurred by expenses of insurance and freightage from this country. All those ems of expense were supported by the necessary mehers. The next head of account was a sum of (3933 for the expenses of messengers. The next, esents to the Ministers of the Porte and to the Janissaries, amounting in all to 1'1859 5s. 5d. He himself, however, had never received any other present but that of two pelisses from the Sultan,-

There was also a sum of £1863 to the Dragomans. The next article was that of extraordinary expenses relating to himself :- and first his salary was fixed at £6542 a-year; but he could assure the House, that it was quite impossible for him to live upon it, and support the dignity of a British Ambassador at the Sablime Porte. He had written to Government, stating the impossibility of going on without an increase of salary; and during the time of his embassy, the whole additional sum for which he had drawn upon them amounted to £8453 in three years.-The last head of expenditure was 17900, as a compensation for the losses he had sustained in consequence of his sudden removal from Constantinople: besides a sum of £784 for similar losses of his Secretary. The whole of his private effects, which at that capital he valued as worth £21,000 , and the pillage, xposure, and other injuries which they sustained till the arrival of Mr. Adair, he could not estimate at less than 7 or £8000. He concluded by stating, that he was willing to give any other publicity that

might be required to every part of his conduct. Mr. R. ADAIR corroborated the statement of the Right Hon. Gent. as to the expensive nature of the British Embassy to Constantinople.

A long discussion ensued, after which the metion was put from the Chair, and agreed to; and the Committee appointed.

Mr. EDEN moved, that the Committee have

nower to send for persons, papers, and records—on thich a division took place .- Ayes 27-Noes 80. Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. EDEN declared they rould not attend the Committee. It was undertood that all the Members on that side of the House, the were named on it, meant to adopt the same

loe of conduct. Mr. MARTIN moved, "That there be laid beore the House, Accounts of the Suitors' Money in the High Courts of Admiralty, on the 1st days of January, 1810, 1811, and 1812, specifying the sums laid out by order of the Court. Agreed to. On the motion of Mr. PERCEVAL, several acounts relating to the Royal Household were referred to the Civil List Committee.

The Bill for the amendment of the late Act relaive to the Building of Drury-lane Theatre was read first time .- Adjourned.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

The various reports of changes with which the own is daily amused are so rague and contradicto-, that it is impossible to attach any degree of creto them. We believe that no communication whatever has yet been made by the Prince Regent f his designs with respect to the forming of his Adninistration, when he shall come to exercise, unretrained, the functions of Government. Mr. Pereral asserts, that his Message to the City, respectg the funding of 14 millions of Exchequer Bills, was a matter of course, as he has constantly anounced that he would do so in the beginning of February, and that it is not to be considered as a meabut as one that clears the way for commencing the series of papers, transmitted to our office, with prisufficient explanation, for it is by no means certain is a letter from the Hon. George M. Bibb, a Senathat another Minister might acquiesce in the policy tor from Kentucky, to the Hon. Gabriel Slaughter, of funding only 14 millions out of 50 millions of Speaker of the Senate of that province. The foloutstanding debt -and it is not easy to do away lowing is an extract from the same, intended to ex the impression that has been given, of its being a plain the design of the Executive Government to disingenuous expedient to embarrass the Prince Resupport the belligerent measures against this councent in the free election of his confidential servants. It is difficult to assign any intelligible motive to

" I think," says he, "I am authorised to state the conduct of Mr. Perceval in opposing the Reverthat the measures of the Committee (of Foreign Reion Bill, and in denying to the Committee aplations) meet the approbation of the President: sointed to inquire into the causes of the Excess of that the Committee have an assurance that he will Amenditure of the Civil List over the Estimate those employ the means (if entrusted to him) as efficiently as they are capable of, unless Great Britain shall, owers which are necessary and essential to its ofciency. If by such conduct he expects to cultivate in the month of April, or sooner, adjust, to the sathe favour of the Court, he must be strangely detisfaction of the Government of the United States, gired, because, although the Reversion Bill is rethe principal matters of difference between the two Governments. The circumstances considered, toected, yet it is clear that no Minister would advise he Regent to grant any Office in Reversion, and gether with the correspondence between Mr. Monus no advantage is gained for the Crown. Who ro and Mr. Foster, prudence in calculation seems to there that does not see, that nothing can contrirequire, that we should expect a war in the Spring, ute more to the unpopularity of the Crown than unless great changes should take place in the Councils growing excess of expenditure in the Civil List? of the British Government. the Crown can gain nothing by abuses, if such We have some Foreign Papers and interesting Inhere be, in the departments of the Lord Stewtelligence, by farour of a gentleman who has just d and Lord Chamberlain, and it may gain much

cutting off useless expenses, which only enrich

dependants of the principal Officers of the

usehold. And yet Mr. Perceval strenuously

poses a measure from which, as it appears to

much popularity might be gained by the Crown,

hout in the slightest degree trenching upon its

debted to Mr. Eden for the measure which he

posed, and he has acted with becoming spirit and

nity in withdrawing from a Committee which can

ect no salutary object, and can only mislead and

ude the public; and from the want of necessary

rmation may unintentionally contribute to the

nuance of abuses. It is in rain to say, that

suse the power of sending for persons, papers,

l records was not given to the Committee in 1802,

at it ought not therefore to be given now; because

at was not appointed to inquire into alleged abuses,

with a different view, and it is manifest that the

imates which were then formed must have either

erroneous from not having the necessary means

recoring information, or else abuses must since

grown up, which the present Committee are

ired of the means of investigating and correct-

We cannot too deeply deplore the fate of these

towards encreasing the affection of the People

ards the Crown, than almost any other measures

ich could have been derised. We are therefore

inced, that in the course which Mr. Perceval

pursued, he has not consulted the true interests

e Crown, and has done much to excite jealousy

suspicion on the part of the People.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The Countess of Harcourt (country ship) from

ia, arrived at Portsmouth the 12th instant .-

from Batavia 20th October last, with Gone.

lansen and his suite. - Arrived at St. Helena

December, and sailed from thence the 15th of

ie Euphrates and Monarch had not arrived at

· Medusa frigate, with Lord Minto, sailed

e Acbar frigate, with Sir Samuel Auchmuty,

he Earl of Aylesford has resigned his place of

ard of the Household. We do not pretend to

s for what reason the Noble Earl has, at this

uncture, taken this step. If we were to enter

at the west end of the town is agitated, we

donly serve to apread the vague conjectures

care current there, and which a very few days

iow clear up. Every one must give the Prince

t credit for the closeness with which he keeps

mentioned yesterday, that a naral promotion

aken place to a small extent. It consists of

thirty Lieutenants made Commanders; and

twelve Commanders made Post Captains. It

ernment, we are informed, have been driven

extreme necessity of instituting the most seri-

quiry into the conduct of an Irish Nobleman,

rly the first rank, in consequence of the ex-

dinary detention of some seamen belonging to

of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean,

were sent on board his Lordship's pleasure

in those seas last Summer, in order to render

tance to her in her distress .- Morning He-

reported that the eldest son of an English

has been drawn in, by some artful influence,

ad in a Popish Church at Palermo, his recanta-

from the errors of the Church of England! A

man and not a priest, was probably his Confes-

ort says, that Admiral Sir Richard Bicker-

one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is about to

command as Port-Admiral at Portsmouth,

isequence of the failure of the application

ngress to renew the charter of the Bank of the

States, an act has been obtained to incorpo-

stockholders under the name and style,

cting American affairs, which have acquir-

ich interest, we had yesterday some addi-

information, through the medium of a new

President, Directors, and Company of the

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

boom of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.

n this occasion.

can Bank "

detail of the rumours by which the political

Bataria for Bengal the 20th October.

for Madras the 13th October.

cret of his intentions.

arrived from Sweden. Whether the influence of Bernadotte be to be attributed to nature or art, to truth or hypocrisy, his ascendance over his new subjects is complete, and their confidence in him unreserved. All his measures, we are told, indicate hostility to France, in concurrence with Russia, if such a connection should prove expedient; and even mforts or proper splendour. The public are much | without her assistance, if Swedish liberty and independence render such an unequal conflict with Napoleon necessary. The very curious passage in a speech of Mr. Perceral, last night, will no doubt give rise this day to much discussion. The same motives of respect for the honour, and confidence in the integrity of the

Prince Regent, which has made us abstain from entering into all the rague rumours that float in the political atmosphere, make us still unwilling to comnent on the equivocal insinuation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But it is fit that his words, as nearly as our memory can ascertain them, should be made universally known. The words were in answer to Mr. Curwen .- " He (Mr. Perceval) did not know what might be the golden dreams in which the Honourable Gentleman had indulged respecting the continuance of the present Administration, but measures, which, if carried, would have done he believed the prospect was not likely to open in so onsolatory a manner to the Honourable Gentleman, as he appeared to imagine."

We can however state with a degree of certainty, hat without anticipating in any degree the new political arrangement, the Prince Regent has made no secret of his intention of conferring the Court places of the Household on his personal friends. We accordingly stated yesterday, that in the belief of this etermination, the Earl of Aylesford had resigned the situation of Lord Steward; for this place Earl Cholmondeley is mentioned. For the racant place of Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Hertford (if he will condescend, with his immense fortune, to accept it) is designed; as the Earl of Egremont was for the place of Master of the Horse; but we can assert, from good authority, that the Noble Earl has signified his resolution, with every feeling of respect and affection for his Royal Highness, not accept of any situation of power or emolument. The Duke of Northumberland has also declined any place for Earl Percy; but it is supposed that his son-in-law, Lord J. Murray, will be included in the new Treasury Board. As to the Administration, we sincerely believe, notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Perceval, that nothing whate has been settled.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

We have already expressed a confident opinion that the Prince Regent is more alive to the interests of his family, and to the welfare of the country. than to think of retaining the present Ministers in power, and that an entire change of men, who will pursue measures that will tend to peace, can alone save the nation. Having said this much, we shall wait with patience till the restrictions imposed upon rely the winding-up of Mr. Yorke's functions his Royal Highness are removed, in the firm persuasion that our hopes will be fully realised.-Meanwhile, as the Readers of the Statesman may be curious to know what is conjectured by the partizans of those in power, and of those who are not possessed of it, respecting the meditated change, we have extracted the following articles upon the subject from the Chronicle and Herald, of this morning. The arty who are supported by the former Paper are well known. The latter Journal, it is pretended, has access to know the secrets of Carlton-house :-

" There can be no doubt of a communication having been made in the course of yesterday from the Prince Regent to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville; and when we reflect on the terms of his Royal Highss's letter to Mr. Perceral last year, when he sigified to that Gentleman his determination to make o change at that time in his Father's Government re are persuaded that this communication related to he formation of a new Administration. Of the erms, or even of the substance of such a commuication, we have no means of informing the public, or shall we offer any conjectures as to its probable esults; but of this we are well assured, that no onsideration will induce either of these Statesmen accept of office, without a thorough understandng, that when in power they will be permitted to follow the same line of general policy which they have recommended when in opposition, and, more specially, unless they are authorized to carry into | Mail due. effect those measures of conciliation with regard to Ireland, which they have so often declared to be, in

. He palter'd with them in a double sense :

. He kept the word of promise to their car, ' And broke it to their hope.'

"For we understand that before he left the Hous e said that he had been misconceived by Mr. Whitbread; for he certainly did not mean to give it out that he had any foundation for confidence in the personal enjoyment of the Prince's favour-but only that the prospect of his opponents might not be se bright as they seemed to indulge in their golden dreams .- This explanation, however, with what transpired yesterday, soon dissipated the golden fream in which, for the moment, he had fulled his own friends. The intentions of the Prince Regent were conveyed in a letter to the Duke of York, which his Royal Highness forthwith communicated to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville." - Chronicle.

place in the subordinate departments of Governwill, of course, entirely influence the chance of successors to those who retire from office. Lord Castlereagh, if he does not succeed Marquis Wellesley, will probably go to the Board of Admiralty. The Marquis of Hertford will have the vacant Lord Chamberlainship, Lord Cholmondeley the Household, and Lord J. Murray is to be one of the new Lords of the Bedchamber; but no appointments whatever will be declared, until the first Council after the expiration of the Regency Restrictions, which will probably not be held before Wednesday, the 20th instant."—Herald.

" AMMERDAM, FEB. 2 .- We have received fresh ccounts relative to the running ashore of the English frigate which was lately lost on these coasts; she was called the Manilla.

"The whole of her crew are prisoners, and will to-morrow commence arriving by detachments in

" As it was not possible to get the ship allout, she was set on fire.

"All the world knows that, in the moment of danger, English sailors have no other resource than that of flying to liquor which may be on board. At he instant the ressel was set on fire, the French deachment sent to execute this operation, found in the hold five sailors dead drunk.

" The Officers of this frigate declare, that she ins lost in consequence of the orders she received o closely and unremittingly watch the Texel fleet, the sailing of which, it appears, is expected in Eng-

"Twelve men perished on board the frigate in onsequence of an explosion. - Moniteur, Feb. 7. The same paper contains three letters from Adm. De Winter to the Minister of the Marlue nd Colonies, by which it appears the Manilla was commanded by G. H. Seymour, Esq. who, with

the crew, consisting of from 170 to 180 men, has been saved.' The Spanish brig Diligence, which has arrived at Plymouth from Corunna, brings a report, that private letters had been received at Corunna, from St. Sebastian's, in which it was stated, that, in a gale, the Surveillante frigate had been forced into that port, when the batteries commenced firing

over from Corunna, it is said, are and his three Aid-de-Camps.

Courier Office, Three o'Clock. We have heard that there certainly was a lette

ent by the Prince Regrut to the Duke of York; which, it is also said, the latter thought it right to ommunicate to Lords Grenville and Grey, as, while it expressed satisfaction at the conduct of his present Ministers, it holds out a wish that an union of the great parties of the state could be effected on liberal and honourable principles.

But we have not heard this in any precise way nor can we very well conceive how the contents of such a letter could already get abroad. But if what we have heard of the contents of this letter be correct, there is at least one leading point in it that will give most general satisfaction—that is, the confidence which his Royal Highness continues to place in those who have hitherto conducted the Government of the Country at home, and the great contest in which we are engaged abroad, with energy and success. But we repeat it, our information on this subject, though possibly very correct, does not come in such a shape as to warrant us in desiring our readers to place implicit reliance upon it.

Lords Grenville and Grey, it is further reported, signified their intention of making an immediate and written reply to the Duke of York's communication to them

It is just reported, that the answer of Lords Grenville and Grey was delivered about two hours ago, and that it is unfavourable to any Union of Parties.

Minterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The London Journals, to Saturday, inclusive, have been received since our last publication .- No

The articles which occupy our columns possess considerable interest; but they require hardly any

day night, was no doubt intended to keep up the full of anxiety, and bearing with such powerful imspirits of his men. It was like that of the juggling portance on the best interests of the BRITISH Empire, be resorted to with eager expectation. We can add nothing to the information they convey. That the REGENT should have proposed a coalition to Lords Green and GRENVILLE, is scarcely to be believed. His Royal Highness could not but know the implacticability of such a measure, a measure which his as often been abortive as it has been tried. If, however, such a plan has been confemplated, it has, we are confident, experienced it's former fate. One of the racant blue ribbands has been given to 1 is Grace the Duke of Richmond, by the REGENT, and this circumstance has been construct as an eridence of the stability of Mr. Fen-CEVAL and his friends. The DUBLIN Correspondents however, states, that this favour is merely personal to the Duke, and without any regard whatsoever to political considerations of any sort. The same Journal explains the transaction in the following man-"Arrangements are certainly forming, by which ner. During last spring, the Duke complained, some considerable change must necessarily take that his pretensions to one of the vacant ribbands had been overlooked, and did, in consequence, tender ment; but Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceral, and Lord his resignation. He was afterwards prevailed up-Liverpool, we understand, remain in office, and on to recal that tender, and the promise, which was made upon the occasion, has now been performed.

CORUNNA Gazettes state, that the van-guard of one of the divisions of MARMONT's army has been defeated by the Allies, and that he had retreated to MEDINA DEL CAMPO, in the province of LEON.

We have more than once intimated, that no topics, in which we may ourselves be principally concerned, should ever be allowed to interfere with our public duties. It is for this renson, that so small a portion of this day's paper is devoted to Sir FRANCIS HASSARD; but we cannot permit him wholly to escape attention. A large and heavy debt is due to him, and it shall be amply discharged. He has openly accused the EDITOR of this Journal of the moral and degrading guilt of falschood and of lice, and the imputation shall be refuted and repelled. In one sweeping sentence of condemnation, he has, likewise, attempted to expose to similar disgrace the Editors of other Journals. These Editors were not present, to bear themselves arraigned as hirelings, and as inflicting the deepest injuries upon their employers, whose hard lot Sir Francis bewaited in the happiest strains of mournful eloquence. But, though absent, and wholly ignorant of the allegations that have been advanced against them, their reputation shall be redeemed from unmerited opprobrium. Sir Francis has spoken contemptuously of the circuation of this paper; to his experience, he shall learn the extent and magnitude of that circulation. He has anxiously sought for distinction and fance, and they shall be accumulated upon him in long succession, and even to satisfy. He has described the statements in the Chronicle as a vision; but that vision shall be converted into reality, and made " palpable to feeling as to sight." He has enlogized the Police of this City, or rather himself, as the grand source of all it's excellence. That Police and it's chief egent hall meet with justice at our hands. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for the Editor, either to defend himself from the stigma thrown upon his name, or to discuss the merits of the Waterford Police. That stigma has been received with one unanimous voice of reprobation, except by the few admirers of it's author, and their applause he is welcome to retain, as upon her, which was returned by the frigate with a solace in the fate that awaits him. Of the Pogreat spirit, but at length she was compelled to sur- lice, the Citizens can scarcely require information, or be at a loss to appreciate it's value. But the The four foreigners in London, who lately came | EDITOR of this Journal has been challenged to the ontroversy, and he will not shrink from the combat. For the present, Sir FRANCIS is left to reflect upon what is past, and to arm himself with fortiude to meet what is to come. The retribution shall e signal and memorable.

> Lord Viscount Ikerrin has been appointed High Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny.

> MARRIAGES .- On Sunday, Mr. John Butcher, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Afree Fisher, New Ross. Denis Glisin, of Shallee, County Tipperary, Esq. Honora, daughter of the late John Digan, of Eatnina, in said County, Esq.
> DIED—On the 12th inst. in the County Wexford,

Hugh R. Parmer, Rsq. much regretted. PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY 10.

ARRIVED,

17th-Dickson, Hughes, Cork, spirits; St. Nicho-. Zassere, Naples, brandy, (ork; under quaran-18th-Dispatch, Beech, Shoreham, ballast, 19th-Earl Leicester and Camden Packets.

BAILED.

17th-Sprightly John, Haughton, Milford, proviions and the mail. 18th-Concord, Connell, Liverpool, oats; Mary, Fern, Dartmouth, wheat. Wind-S. W. at 8 a. m.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION T the Exchange, in the City of Waterford, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February Instant, ctween the hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock in the Afteroon, the RECTORIAL TITHES of the Town Lands of Carrigbrahabe, Kilcarton, Ballyphillips, Ballymorris, and part of Ballybrenock, in the Parishes of Reisk and Dunbill, Barony of Middlethird, and Co. Waterford, for the Term of twenty-one years, to commence from the first day of May next. And also, for the Term of forty years, to commence from the 25th day of March next, a House or Tenement in Stephen-Street, Waterford, late in the possession of the Representatives of David Powen, Esq. and now held by Messes. O.Bailer and Lynnon, part of the Estate of the Leper House of Saint Stephen, in the City of Waterford. One year's Rent of each to be paid as a CORNELIUS BOLTON, Master.

Waterford, Feb. 80, 1819. The Terms of the Auction, with the Maps of the their opinion, essential to the peace and security of attention in this place. Those of them that relate of Robert Cooks, Esq. Waterford. Ground, to be seen with the Master; or at the Office