

No. 11,265.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Lord FOLKESTONE rose, agreeably to the notice he had given, to call the attention of the House to the subject of the number of Foreigners at present in the employment of this country. He should divide these into three heads—First, Foreigners who held commissions in Foreign Corps—Second, Privates serving in British Regiments—Thirdly, Foreigners on the Staff of the British Army. He should not go the length of saying that Ministers acted contrary to law, in having so large a number of foreign troops in the pay and service of this country; but this he must say, that these corps had been suffered to increase in a very rapid manner. Formerly, they amounted only to 4000 men; now they amounted to about 30,000 men. The increase within the last year was about 6000. The Acts by which His Majesty was enabled to avail himself of the services of foreign troops, and particularly of foreign Officers, were the Acts of the 25th, and of the 29th and 30th of the King. If these Acts were necessary to authorize His Majesty to receive Foreigners into the pay of the country, it was clear that till then he had no such right. A Bill had formerly been introduced to indemnify Ministers for bringing 16,000 foreign soldiers into this country; and if circumstances should occur to render it expedient to withdraw those foreign troops now in our service, from the place where they were now, he confessed, meritoriously engaged, it might become necessary to bring another Bill to indemnify Ministers for bringing into this country 30,000 foreign soldiers. He was not pleased that it should ever have been thought desirable to introduce into this country 16,000 foreign troops, and it was not, therefore, to be expected that he could be indifferent to the possibility of that number being increased to 30,000. These corps contained cavalry, infantry, and artillery. They had a staff of their own, and were in themselves a complete army. The Act of the 26th of the King did not go to justify the employment of foreign Officers, except as Officers of foreign corps; and did not admit them to any superior rank corps; and did not admit them to any such rank above that of Officers serving with such corps. There was another thing which was sure it did not justify, namely, the appointment of German Generals to British regiments. This surely could not be rendered necessary, with the language and manners of their soldiers. He should mention one instance of this kind, though he did not say it consisted with his own knowledge—he meant one Baron Linsingen, who was or had been General of the Eastern District. This was not the only instance; there were two or three others, both in this Country and in Ireland. Such appointments, he contended, were contrary to the common law and to the net of settlement. The Noble Lord, to show the peculiar jealousy with which the introduction of foreign Officers into our service had been regarded, went into a history of the progress of the 60th Regiment. By the Act of the 29th of George II, foreign Officers, who were Protestants, were permitted to serve in that Regiment, for the protection of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. This, however, it was to be observed, was for the protection of America, and not of our own country. The number of Officers so to be employed, too, was limited to fifty; the Engineers were limited to twenty in number; and it was expressly provided, that the corps should be commanded by a natural-born subject. By the Acts of the 29th and 40th of the King, the limitations as to the number of the Officers, and still it was declared, that the regiment should serve out in America. The House would be surprised, however, to be informed, that it appeared from the army list, that an Officer belonging to this 60th regiment was on the Staff of our army, serving in Sussex, in the very teeth of this regulation, that they should not serve out of America. The next subject to which he begged to call the attention of the House, was the practice of admitting foreigners into our own native corps. Not above 10 or 12 years ago, a young man, a foreigner, who was recommended as deserving promotion in our army, was refused, on the express ground that he was a native foreigner. This feeling, however, was now completely done away, and it was no uncommon thing to see Gentlemen promoted from the German Legion into the 10th Hussars. It surely could not be necessary to introduce such Officers into our own Army, on the ground of their being better acquainted either with their manners or language. He thought, however, that there was a great deal too much of these attempts to Germanise our troops. We were not now to have German Officers merely, but German Soldiers. He was informed that a number of deserters had lately been liberated from prison, and entered into the 10th regiment of Hussars, contrary to all our ancient feelings on such a subject. While this was done, however, and while Ministers were willing to receive foreigners into that regiment, he understood that a resolution had been come to, not to admit into it any Irishman. If this was so, he must be allowed to say, that it was highly wrong. A proclamation had been issued by the Magistrates in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, by which soldiers were authorized, in certain events, to act without calling in the Civil power. If the 10th Hussars had been quartered in that neighbourhood, however, would not the assisting such a power to foreigners have been dangerous. It had been held, as he understood, by Lord Mansfield, and more recently by the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that the character of Citizen did not merge in that of a Soldier. He was afraid, however, if foreigners were to be admitted into our native regiments, little pro-

tection would be found in this relation of Citizenship. There had recently been some trials for the crime of desertion from our service and entering into that of the enemy. Great as he esteemed this crime to be, and highly as it was deserving of punishment, his Lordship thought it had rather an awkward appearance that we should endeavor ourselves to seduce foreigners to be guilty of a similar offence. There was one other thing to which he begged leave also to advert, and that was the appointment of a foreigner, an alien, to be one of the Commissioners for managing His Majesty's private property. No foreigner could hold property in this country, and his Lordship thought it strange that he should be able to do for another what he could not do for himself. He objected both to the creating of this office, and of this German fund, of which Parliament was to know nothing. He concluded by moving for a return of all persons serving in the army, not being natural born subjects of this kingdom, or whose parents were such, with the exception of those serving in foreign corps.

Sir JOHN SEBBRIGHT observed, that there were regulations marked for the admission of foreigners—but why introduce them into native corps? No doubt the character of Colonel Quinlan was highly respectable, and its principle was, in his opinion, extremely salutary. It had been a distinction peculiar to the English army, that desertion was almost unknown in it; and it was therefore most important and desirable that this character should be carefully maintained, and not endangered by lessening those feelings, and that national spirit, which the appointment of foreigners to command was calculated to effect.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, that he was perfectly ready to meet the Noble Lord who brought forward the motion, as to the law upon the subject. All that had been done with respect to the enlistment and employment of foreigners, was fully justified by the 46th of his present Majesty. If the Noble Lord would find that the third section authorized every part of the conduct adopted by His Majesty's Government. It was there enacted, that he should be lawful to admit into the service such foreigners as should be desirous to enlist into the British army, and to grant commissions and letters of service to foreign officers and engineers. Was it then fair, if such persons should distinguish themselves, to deny the promotion? The cause of Baron Linsingen's name appearing so high in the Army List was, that his rank entitled him to a much higher command than he enjoyed, having only the superintendance of a depot. The 11th, by which the German Legion was raised, might be quoted to sanction the practice now complained of. The Noble Lord had said the citizen was never entirely lost in the soldier, and was the foreign soldier to be called upon as a British citizen. To this he should answer, that a foreigner being merely a civil inhabitant, was as much bound by the laws as a native Englishman. The provision of the Act of Settlement on this head was done away by the late Statute; but supposing this not to be the case, was there no difference in the circumstances of that period and the present, and the views of national advantage which were then and are now applicable? A foreign Sovereign was then on the Throne, and the people had not been, as they now are, generally familiarized to the use of arms, the whole standing army being then not above 20,000 men. There then existed no war like the present, in which we were bound to send Spanish into the North, Germans into Spain, and Poles to preserve the tranquillity of Italy. Was there then any serious ground of apprehension for the liberties of the country, when we knew that the number of foreigners in our service was limited by law to the number of 16,000, and that of those the far larger proportion was employed abroad? There might be danger to some of the connections resident abroad of foreigners in our service, by the publication of their names, but this objection did not apply to the return of their numbers.

Sir J. NEWPORT expressed his surprise at the construction put on the law by the last speaker. He referred to the Act, and contended, that it was most guarded in confining the grant of commissions to foreigners to the foreign corps. This was most evident from the preamble, which must be taken as the key to all Acts of Parliament. But by the mode adopted by the Noble Lord, of taking a section out of the Act, he made it a general law, and he made it apply to the whole of the Act. He contended, that when the great Charterman applied to their feelings, and disbanded all foreign troops, it roused their spirit, and awoke them from their lethargy into which they were sunk. Let them make a similar appeal now, and they would see that, however great the trial was, we stood in no need of German to protect us.

Sir F. BURDETT expressed some surprise that those principles which he had always been accustomed to regard as established and incontrovertible, should now be represented as altogether obsolete and inapplicable to the circumstances of the present time. He was himself so little versed in the modern law of the Right Hon. Gentlemen, as still to retain the belief that the true means of upholding the country, which they were admitted was of material consequence. If this prevailed only to a small extent, there might be less reason for altering the law. There was another subject introduced by the Noble Lord which he was not prepared to expect, as it was not a subject of his own, and it had no necessary connection with his motion, and that was the appointment of Count Munster to be one of the Trustees of His Majesty's private property. He acknowledged himself, if that nomination were a violation of the law, to be alone accountable for it, having distinctly and individually recommended that Gentleman to the situation; for being himself in perfect ignorance of the extent of His Majesty's private property, and thinking that part of it might be consigned to the Hanoverian dominions, it occurred to him, that hardly a person could be appointed more likely to give information concerning it than the individual in question, from the situation which he had lately held. If the House should think this nomination illegal, it would at least be lawful, that what he had done was very natural. At any rate, it was unconnected with the present discussion. He doubted whether it was possible to return all the foreigners employed in our service, as many of them might be unknown, even to their officers; and it would be necessary to send to Portugal and to the East and West Indies, before a complete return could be made.

General FLETCHER observed, that a return was sent to the War Office every year, containing the name, age, place of birth, and nature of service, of every man in a regiment. With respect to the employment of foreign troops abroad, he thought, in the present state of the world, we could not have too many of them; but with respect to taking them into English regiments, he was in direct opposition to such a measure. Mixing Germans and English together into one regiment, was like mixing blue metals with gold and silver. The highest testimony had been borne to the superiority of English soldiers in former times, by such men as Marshal Turpin and Marshal Villars; and this superiority we had still maintained. Would Britain ever allow itself to be over-run, and its character to be debased, in the manner of Prussia and Austria? He was of opinion, therefore, that Government might take as many foreigners as they please into pay, but let them still be called mercenaries.

Lord ARCH HAMILTON complained of the hardship of inserting foreign officers into British corps, at a time when there were many British Officers willing and anxious to be employed, but who could not get employment. Mr. PERCEVAL said, that these foreign officers would cease to hold commissions within a limited time after the termination of the war. Mr. BENNET said, that two or three years ago he had seen a good deal of the Peninsula, and when in Gibraltar, he saw about six hundred men in our service there, who had belonged to Dupont's army, among whom a great number were Parisians. They told him so themselves. He would ask a gallant Colonel near him (Palmer), why foreigners were taken into the 10th regiment, in preference to Irishmen? Was such an indignity to be put upon the Irish people, that they were to be considered as unfit to serve their country? This was really something beyond human patience to bear.



LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Price of Stocks this Day at one o'clock. 5 per Cent Cons. for money 60 1/2 Do. for acc. 60 1/4

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Two Mail from the North (one from Anhalt and another from Holstein) arrived this morning. The nature of the intelligence brought by these mails coincides entirely with what we long ago anticipated; Bonaparte is about to take the field in person against Russia, at the head of 200,000 men.

ANHOLD, MARCH 9.—Great events are in contemplation for the ensuing spring.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—His royal Majesty has received the following intelligence from Sweden, bearing date the 13th February.

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declaration of war by the Russians, in conjunction with the Prussians and Swedes, against France, is every day expected.

The French officers at Hamburg publicly declare, that they are of opinion if the allied forces are not overpowered at the commencement, by the rapidity of the movements of the French troops, that will be one of the hardest struggles they have had to encounter.

A division of 10,000 French troops lately marched through Bremen, to reinforce the army on the Polish frontiers, most of them raw young men, and some of them striplings of not more than 16 years of age.

The Prince of Echembl, with most of the garrison, left Hamburg some time ago, and is reported that this city is to be garrisoned by the Danes till the French are again able to spare a sufficient number of men for the purpose, the latter being well aware that it would be highly unsafe for them to entrust the Police and Government of this town to its Civil Magistrates, without the commanding aid of military force.

This measure accounts for the late movements of the Danish troops in Holstein.

We have been favoured with the following information on the state of affairs in the Spanish Colonies:—

Laguna, December 28.—I should have written you sooner from Caracas, but I was prevented by the difficulty of the intercourse, the safe delivery of letters being very doubtful, especially from the capital, where the great suspicion and distrust prevails; all bears a miserably unsettled appearance, and in point of trade, matters are very unpromising.

I have seen an order issued by the Revolutionary Authorities established in Valencia, by which the inhabitants are exposed to the most severe restrictions; they are scarcely allowed to stir from their houses after dark, and not a man of them is permitted to retain a sword, a musket, or any other weapons under the heaviest penalties.

Although the spirit of liberty may be ultimately triumphant, it is at present too violent and uncontrolled to be productive of any immediate good.

The writer then proceeds to mention some instances of human butchery, too shocking to repeat, the perpetrators of which, however, were not protected, but punished by the Public Authorities.

Some Southern travellers from Natchez mention, that the opinion was prevalent in the country, through which they had passed, that Mexico had surrendered to the Revolutionists.

Our accounts from the Lycabium, in America, are of a very different character, that we cannot credit the story until it reaches us in a more authentic form.

The long-talked-of matrimonial alliance, between Mr. Pole (now Wellesley) and Miss Tylney Long, took place on Saturday evening.

The usual forms being gone through, the happy couple retired by the southern gate, which leads through the church-yard into Jeremy-street.

Some observations have been made in the Madrid Gazette upon the surrender of Posen, and the Editor exclaims: "If other Chiefs had anticipated the example which the Governor of Posen has just given them, what blood and misfortune would have been spared unhappy Spain!"

The whole sum of £7,739,625 of Exchequer Bill, remaining to be funded, of the original sum of £12,221,325 was funded yesterday.

Mr. William Dundas is to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

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Mr. FITZGERALD inquired if it were the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose any measure to prevent the dissipation of grain in Ireland, or whether he had taken any means to ascertain the amount of the crops of last year in that country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replying, as we understood, in the negative, Mr. FITZGERALD rose for the purpose of proposing an Amendment to the Message of the Prince Regent, of Friday last.

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