

us to conclude with unexampled glory, a contest whereon depended the best interest of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people.

Earl Stanhope, lord Exmouth, and lord Prudhome (late lord Algernon Percy) took the oath and their seats.

The house then adjourned during pleasure; and at five o'clock the lord Chancellor again took his seat on the Woolsack. Lord Sidmouth said that before he moved that the speech delivered from the throne that day, should be read from the Woolsack, he had a subject of very great importance to communicate to the house for which reason he moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

January 28.—Two messengers from the lords, appeared at the bar, with a communication; being admitted to the table, they stated, that they were commanded by their lordships, to desire a present conference with this house, in the painted chamber, on a subject materially affecting the safety of his royal highness the prince regent, and the honor and dignity of parliament; and were directed to inform the house, that in the absence of the usual messengers, the clerk assistant, and the reading clerk, were deputed to convey the message.

The chancellor of the exchequer moved, "that the house do acquiesce in the message sent by the Lords." This motion was unanimously agreed to.

The speaker then said, that as the house had agreed to the message requesting a conference, it would be proper to name their messengers.

The following members were accordingly deputed: The chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Tierney, Sir S. Romilly, lord arch Hamilton, lord Lascelles, Mr. Freemantle, and several others, who repaired to conference. After a short interval, they returned to the house: when

The chancellor of the exchequer reported, that the lords had communicated to them that several daring outrages had been committed on the person of his royal highness the prince regent, on his return from parliament this day; that they had agreed upon an address to his royal highness, and requested the concurrence of the commons House in the same. The lords had likewise informed them, that they had received the evidence of a witness, who was the right honorable James Murray.

The chancellor of the exchequer then moved, that the further consideration of the debate on the address should be adjourned till to-morrow.

This being agreed to, the right honorable gentlemen moved that the message of the lords be taken into consideration, and that lord James Murray be called in and examined as to the fact stated in the address.

Lord J. Murray was then called to the bar, and in answer to certain questions put to him by the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Wynne, and some other members, stated, that he is a lord of the bedchamber to the prince regent, and was in attendance on his royal highness in the carriage; on their passage from the house of lords, on their return between Carleton house & St. James's the glass of the carriage was fractured; it was the glass on the prince's left hand. The fracture appeared to be produced by two bullets, for round apertures had been made in the glass, and the remainder of it was not broken; he had not the slightest doubt that the fracture was caused by bullets. About a minute after this happened a very large stone was thrown at the other glass, and then three or four other stones with great violence; he had examined the first glass that was broken minutely; there was no crowd near the carriage at the time; but if a pistol had been fired with gunpowder, the person firing it, he thinks, must have been recognized; he supposes as no report was heard by him, they might have come from an air gun. There was no bullets found in the carriage; he supposed they were shot from some one of the trees; the opposite glass was up, it was not broke at all; he got out of the carriage immediately after the prince regent; did not search the carriage, nor did he know whether any bullets were found at the bottom of it. The master of the horse was in the carriage; splinters of the glass were found; the stones which struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, the glass was very thick.

In answer to a question from lord Milton, the witness said that his royal highness sat in the middle, between the master of the horse and the witness. The stone smashed the window and pounded the glass, which was remarkably thick. There was a footman and a life guardsman by the side of the carriage. He could not say whether the supposed bullets perforated any part of the carriage.

The witness having withdrawn, Mr. Vansittart conceived that no farther information could be necessary, after the testimony they had just heard, to induce the house to concur in the address—(*Hear, hear!*) He therefore moved that the address be read.

The address was then read, to the following effect: "We, your royal highness's dutiful and loyal subjects the commons house of parliament, beg leave humbly to express our abhorrence of the outrage offered this day to the person of your royal highness, and regret that there should be found a person in those dominions capable of committing so daring and flagitious an act. It is the earnest wishes of your faithful commons, in which they must be joined by all descriptions of faithful subjects, that your royal highness would be pleased to direct such measures to be taken, as should lead to the apprehen-

sion of the authors and abettors of the outrage."

The address was then agreed to *nemcon*.

Jan. 31.—A proclamation has been published, offering 1000l. reward for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of the late treasonable attempt on the life of the prince regent.

Message from the Prince Regent.

February 4.—Lord Sidmouth presented a message to the house from the prince regent.

The message was read by the lord chancellor, and was as follows:

"His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, has thought proper to order to be laid before the house of lords, papers containing an account of certain meetings and combinations held in different parts of the country, tending to the disturbance of the public tranquillity, the alienation of the affections from his majesty's person and government, and to the overthrow of the whole frame and system of the law and constitution; and his royal highness recommends these papers to the immediate and serious consideration of the house."

His lordship moved that the prince regent's most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow; and stated that he should then present the papers alluded to in the message, which he should move to refer to a secret committee.—Ordered.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

Remarks of Mr. Hendricks, on the repeal of the compensation law.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was decidedly in favor of a repeal of the law of last session, but he did not think the bill before the committee the best possible substitute. This bill contemplated the repeal of the law of last session, from the time of its passage. That this bill then, while it speaks the language of repeal, allows the members on this floor to put their hands into the treasury, and draw the proportional part of 1500, Dollars which will be coming to them from the commencement of the present Congressional year, to the time of the passage of the bill. That there was no repealing clause in the law of last session, and of course nothing else, was necessary, than a bare repeal of that law. The old law, on the subject of compensation, would stand revived of course. This repeal was what he wished, and with such a retrospective view or operation, as would at least express an opinion of this house, that none of its members shall, or ought to receive any compensation during this session, agreeably to the principles of the law of last session. That this retrospective operation was objected to, but it was admissible, on the principle, that Congress had a right to fix their own compensation, and on the ground, that the precedent fixed at last session, was in point. The law of last session, had a retrospective operation. Mr. H. said, that, on the ground of the

public sentiment, he had no doubt—That the public sentiment of his district had to him been fully and officially expressed, thro' the medium of the Legislature of Indiana—that the senators from that state had been officially instructed, and himself requested to use their votes and influence, to have that law repealed, and, no such expression of public sentiment had been expressed, he should have no doubt of its existence. There was scarcely a man he believed, in the remote settlements of Indiana, who had not heard and reprobated the law; and it was no wonder, said Mr. H. that his constituents disapproved of that law. Their ideas of expenditure were very unlike those of the eastern cities. Six dollars per day sounded large enough to them. Their sources of wealth, means of procuring money, were few and narrow, when compared with the commercial opulence of a maritime country, or even the independent competency of an older state. They were rescuing their country from a wilderness. Agriculture was in its infancy; & the produce they had to spare—their corn and their beef, in the neighborhood of a plentiful market; bore a very low price. Mr. H. said, that while he would not contend for a refunding of any compensation received at last session it was not to be presumed that any had drawn heavily on the treasury, since the commencement of the present session, & it would ill become this house to repeal a law, because it was wrong, & at the same time, practise all the wrong which that law authorized, to the date of its repeal.—It would be holding out to the people the semblance of doing what they required, when we were not so doing, & if the people in the passage of this offensive law had been injured, this kind of legislation would be adding insult to that injury.

That it had been said, that, lowering the compensation of members would have a tendency to exclude from this floor the talents of our country. But, let it be remembered, said Mr. H. that the best talents were found in the councils of the nation, at a time when no compensation was certain or scarcely probable; that the early days of our Republic would bear abundant testimony to this remark.

Nat. Intel.

"We are glad" (says the Indiana Gazette,) "to have it in our power, in this week's paper, to present our readers with Mr. Hendricks' remarks on the compensation bill, while under consideration in the National Legislature. We find the sentiments contained therein, are perfectly consonant with the will of the great body of the people of this state, who, consequently have been fairly represented in this respect, in the council of the nation. It must of course rescue our representative from the misrepresentations and aspersions of some invidious spirits, whose merited disappointments have engendered malevolent, tho' unavailing opposition."