

decided form. The leading part in the administration, taken by a Frenchman as declared successor to the crown, naturally induced the expectation that French interests would predominate, and the declaration of war against England was apparently the result of this influence; yet the war between the two countries was rather nominal than real. The war was unpopular with the Swedish nation; and the crown-prince himself began to show marked indications of being more swayed by the consideration of his future sovereignty, than by attachment to a former master. In March, the king issued a proclamation signifying, that, on account of ill-health, he had found it necessary for the present to withdraw from public affairs, and that he had transferred the royal authority to the crown-prince. A conscription of twenty thousand men was now levied, but it was attended with insurrections among the peasantry in various parts, which were not quelled without bloodshed. Sir James Saumarez, who had the command of the English fleet in the Baltic, entered into a negotiation with the Swedish government relative to some detained ships with colonial produce, from which a mutual desire of being upon more amicable terms became apparent. And the conduct of the British admiral, in not only allowing coasting vessels to pass unmolested, but affording them protection, was highly satisfactory to the Swedish nation.

The hostility of Denmark towards England continued without abatement; and the proximity of the power of France, in consequence of the German annexations, necessarily rendered her subservient to French politics. A great proportion of the Danish seamen were allowed to enter into the French service, their chief employment at home being confined to the manning of privateers and gun-boats against the British trade. The most considerable enterprise undertaken by the Danes during this year, 1811, was an attempt to recover the island of Anholt from the English. On the 27th of March, a Danish flotilla with troops on board, constituting a force of about four thousand men, landed on the island, and made an attack on the English fortifications, garrisoned by only three hundred and fifty men. Their operations, however, were so ill-directed, that after repeated efforts, in which no want of courage appeared, they were repulsed with the loss of their commander, and many killed and wounded. Five hundred of them, in one body, unable to get back to their boats, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

Russia continued throughout this year to waste its population and revenues in a contest with the Ottoman Porte, which was carried on with vigorous efforts on both sides. At the close of the year the Russian arms had decidedly obtained that superiority which skill and discipline must always eventually obtain over blind valour. The emperor of Russia might at his pleasure disengage himself from the burden of a war of ambition; but difficulties were now impending over him of a more serious kind. He was now the only continental sovereign capable of asserting his independence against that colossal power which aimed at nothing less than rendering all Europe subservient to his views; and his determination to maintain that dignified situation was now to be put to the proof. The scheme which Napoleon had formed for ruining the finances of England, by cutting off her communication with the continent of Europe, required a universal concurrence in the means proposed; and he had so far effected his purpose that he could not brook any obstacle to its completion. But the English trade with Russia was too important to that empire to be readily renounced. Many of the nobility derived a great share of their revenues from the sale of products of which Great Britain was the principal market, and its connexions with the mercantile interests of Russia were extremely intimate. On this account English manufactures had never been committed to the flames in that country, as in many others, and British colonial produce was admitted into the Russian ports in neutral bottoms. The presence of an English fleet in the Baltic during the summer could not fail to occasion some relaxation of the system of commercial exclusion, which gave umbrage to the ruler of France. Other causes of difference subsisted between the courts of Petersburg and Paris, and the whole year passed in discussions between them, some of which bore the aspect of

immediate hostility. On the whole, it no longer remained doubtful, that the temper of the Russian monarch at the close of the year 1811 was more friendly towards England than towards France; and a cloud was obviously gathering, which in the ensuing year burst forth with great fury.(1)

LETTER XIV.

Affairs of Great Britain, A. D. 1811, 1812—Parliamentary Discussions on the King's Indisposition—Turbulent Conduct of the Irish Catholics—Reinstatement of the Duke of York as Commander-in-chief—Lord Sidmouth defeated in his Attempt to restrict the Limits of the Toleration Act—Affairs of Great Britain and the United States—Naval Operations—Disturbances in the manufacturing Districts of England—Attempt on the Part of the Prince Regent to conciliate the Whigs—Assassination of Mr. Spencer Perceval—Negotiations for a new Administration.

THE melancholy situation of the monarch had once more rendered the appointment of a regency necessary to the regular administration of the affairs of government. The existing ministry, willing to believe that the king's incapacity would not be permanent, continued to govern in his name for eight weeks, before any parliamentary arrangements were made for the critical occasion. The house of commons then voted, that it was their right and duty, in concert with the peers, to provide the means of supplying the deficiency of the executive power. When the lords were requested to concur in this resolution, and also in a vote for adjusting the means of giving the royal assent to a bill of temporary regulation, the duke of Sussex took up the subject with considerable spirit, and censured the ministers for their audacious and protracted usurpation of the functions of sovereignty. The duke of York also condemned the intention of applying the great seal to a bill without the king's sanction and authority; but their lordships finally agreed to the proposition of the commons. Mr. Perceval suggested the propriety of restricting the regent's power, while he expressed his conviction of the expediency of admitting the prince of Wales to the temporary exercise of the royal authority. To this restrictive scheme also a strong opposition was raised, as being both unconstitutional and impolitic, and with all his exertions the minister had great difficulty in carrying the measure. In the progress of the scheme, Mr. Perceval and his colleagues found themselves in a minority, when they wished to grant political power to the queen, by allowing her to appoint or remove all the officers of the household; but she was permitted to retain the care of the royal person, and to receive the assistance of a council. In several divisions which took place in the house of lords, the prince's cause was carried by a small majority; but his adversaries gained the chief points at which they aimed. An opinion generally prevailed among them, that he would not retain the king's advisers in the cabinet, and they therefore resolved to diminish the power and patronage of their expected successors.

During the progress of the debates relating to the regency in the house of lords, earl Grey had taken notice of the circumstance of the king's having been allowed to perform some of the functions of royalty in the year 1804, at a time when his mental malady still rendered him an object of medical control; and a censure on the lord-chancellor Eldon was moved on that account, but it was negatived. The subject was again brought forward by Mr. Whitbread, on the 25th of February, 1811, who prefaced a motion respecting it by stating the facts of the case. The malady of the king, he said, was announced to the public on the 15th of February, 1804, and bulletins con-

(1) Southey's History of the War in the Peninsula.—Narrative of the Campaign of the loyal Lusitanian Legion, and of the military Operations in Spain and Portugal, by an Officer.—Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, vol. vii.—New Annual Register, 1811.—Dr. Aikin's Annals of George III. vol. ii.

The year 1812, on which we have now entered, will long be distinguished in the annals of British history by the extraordinary and important events to which it gave birth. The parliament of the united kingdom was opened by commission on the 7th of January. The council appointed to assist the queen, and who were required by the regency act to make a report every three months of the state of the king's health, had hitherto encouraged the expectation of a favourable result. They now, however, acknowledged that, in the opinion of all the physicians, his majesty's complete and final recovery was improbable. The year of restriction and limitation was now on the point of expiring, and a strong persuasion seemed to prevail of a material change, both as to men and measures, though not the slightest intimation had been given to that effect in the opening speech from the throne. On the 13th of February, however, the prince-regent addressed a letter to the duke of York, in which he declared that the restrictions of the regency act being about to expire, he must make his arrangements for the future administration; his sentiments relative to which he had hitherto withheld, from his earnest desire that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of parliament, unmixed with any other consideration. He declared that he could not reflect without pleasure on the events which had distinguished the short period of his restricted regency: and, in regard to the war in the peninsula, "I shall," said his royal highness, "be most anxious to avoid any measure that can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge, no resentment to gratify. Having made this communication, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my government. You are authorized to communicate these sentiments to lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will communicate them to lord Grenville."

This letter, as might be expected, created no little surprise in all the political circles, and gave rise to much free animadversion. It seemed particularly surprising to many that his royal highness could for a moment indulge the expectation that lords Grey and Grenville, who had rejected with disdain the far more respectful overture of 1809, should now condescend to constitute a part of Mr. Perceval's administration. In a letter bearing the signature of the two noble lords, in reply to the duke of York, they say, "We must express without reserve the impossibility of uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such union. His royal highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember that we have already *twice* acted on this impression."

The existing administration now proceeded unchanged, and without any symptoms of a want of stability, till it was deprived of its leader by a most tragical and singular incident. On the 11th of May, as Mr. Perceval was entering the lobby of the house of commons, about five in the afternoon, a person of the name of Bellingham fired a pistol at him, the ball of which entered his left breast and pierced his heart. He staggered, fell, and almost instantly expired. Nothing could surpass the consternation in both houses which was excited by this horrible catastrophe: the first idea which suggested itself being that of a conspiracy against the members of administration to an unknown extent. It was, however, soon discovered that the act was merely in revenge of some supposed private injury. Bellingham, in a commercial visit to Russia, had sustained some heavy losses, for which he fancied the English government was bound to procure him redress. He had made repeated applications to them for that purpose, and their refusal to take cognizance of his case had made such an impression on a mind constitutionally disposed to melancholy, that he resolved to make a sacrifice of some conspicuous member of the government which had neglected him. The general regard entertained for Mr. Perceval's character as a man, even by those who widely differed from him in political opinions was testified by an ample provision voted unani-

mously for his widow and family. The assassin paid, with the forfeiture of his life, a deed of atrocity which would have been a national stain, had it not resulted from a mind under a degree of mental obliquity.

This event was regarded as inflicting such a wound on the ministry, as would render absolutely necessary, if not a radical change, at least a very considerable alteration in its system and composition; and the earl of Liverpool, on whom the office of premier now devolved, was directed by the prince-regent to endeavour to acquire an accession of strength by the association of the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning. The negotiation for this purpose, however, failed: the cause of which appears to have been a continued difference of opinion relative to the measures to be pursued respecting the Catholics, and the scale on which the war in the peninsula was to be conducted.

The house of commons now carried an address to the prince-regent, praying him to take such steps as might be best calculated to form an efficient administration; and it having become apparent that the ministers were no longer supported by a majority of that house, his royal highness gave directions that negotiations should be opened for effecting the object of the address. The first person to whom this delicate commission was intrusted was the marquis Wellesley, who, after a short time, tendered his royal highness a resignation of the proposed trust. The reason assigned by the noble marquis for his failure, as given in a speech in the house of lords, on the 3d of June, was, "the most dreadful personal animosities, and the most terrible difficulties arising out of questions the most complicated and important, which interposed obstacles that were insurmountable to an arrangement so essential to the public welfare." These strong expressions he afterward explained as not referring to the prince-regent, but to lord Liverpool and his colleagues, who, however, disavowed the personal animosity imputed to them.

The task of arrangement was now transferred to the hands of lord Moira, whose political sentiments were known to be in unison with those of the great whig leaders, on the points then at issue; and the nation was now prepared to hail the appointment of a new administration, of which earl Grey, who beyond any individual possessed the confidence of the country, should be the head. Yet the sanguine hopes now formed were, by a strange fatality, completely disappointed. The stipulations made by the whig leaders for an entire change in the household offices of the regent were so violent, that lord Moira regarded them as bordering upon something like a contempt of the regent's feelings, and he refused to comply with it. In the issue, the prince-regent appointed lord Liverpool first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Vansittart chancellor of the exchequer; lords Bathurst, Sidmouth, and Castlereagh were nominated secretaries of state; and the earl of Moira, now honoured with the garter, was appointed governor-general of India, a station for which he was deemed peculiarly well qualified. The public, sensible that the regent had not been wanting in his efforts to form such an administration as the times demanded, acquiesced without any expressions of dissatisfaction in the present arrangement. (1)

(1) Annual Register, 1811 and 1812.—Parliamentary Debates.—Aikin's Annals of the Reign of George III.—Bissett's History of the Reign of George III.

tinued to be issued until March the 22d; but it was not till April the 23d, that his complete recovery was declared by a personal attendance at council. Yet, on the 6th of March, lord Eldon mentioned that he had been with the king on the 4th and 5th of that month, and having explained to him the nature of a bill then pending for alienating certain crown lands in favour of the duke of York, his majesty had commanded him to signify his consent to that bill. On the 9th of March, a commission signed by the king was issued, and the chancellor, being asked whether he had personal knowledge of the state of the king's health, declared he was aware of what he was doing, and would take upon himself all the responsibility. Lord Sidmouth, also, on the 26th of March, brought down a message from the king. On these facts, Mr. Whitbread founded a motion for a committee to examine the lords' journals for evidence of the physicians respecting his majesty's health in 1804, and to report the same to the house.

Lord Castlereagh rose in defence of the chancellor, and declared his readiness to share with him the responsibility of the transaction referred to. The defence turned upon the unanimous declaration of the physicians as to the king's competency to transact business on February the 27th, though none was submitted to him until the 5th of March. On the 9th, it was necessary to obtain his sign-manual to the mutiny act, which could not be deferred without danger. In these and other instances, the physicians had sanctioned the application to him. Mr. Whitbread, in reply, pledged himself to make out the entire charge, if opportunity were given him of cross-examining the physicians; but his motion was negatived. The impression upon the public mind was, that, although there was no reason for supposing that the royal assent had been affixed to any measure not in itself proper, yet that the king had been made to exercise his functions of office at a time when he was not possessed of a distinguishing judgment, or free agency: and that it was highly expedient to prevent any future recurrence of a similar kind.

The Irish Catholics, at this time, manifested a very turbulent conduct, which tended much to embarrass the government, at a period when the external enemies of the country claimed its undivided attention. Influenced by their ambitious leaders, they formed a convention at Dublin, by selecting ten delegates from every county, with the view of promoting their grand object of emancipation. The lord-lieutenant was no sooner apprized of their proceedings, than he issued a circular letter, commanding the sheriffs and magistrates to obstruct and prevent such elections. When the facts became known in England, lord Moira called the attention of the house of lords to the subject, condemning the interference of the court as invidious and unseasonable, at a time when the critical state of affairs would suggest to a wise government the expediency of conciliating every class and description of his majesty's subjects; but the ministry vindicated the conduct of the viceroy. Petitions prepared by the Catholic committee, were now presented to both houses of parliament; but though strongly supported by the eloquence of the earl of Donoughmore and Mr. Grattan, they were unsuccessful. After this disappointment, a convention being held in Dublin, a proclamation was issued against such illegal assemblies, and Dr. Sheridan was put upon his trial for a violation of the statute. The judges seemed disposed to declare him guilty, but the jury gave a contrary verdict. When the earl of Fingal had taken the chair at a subsequent meeting, he was displaced by a magistrate, who did not, however, dare to apprehend him.

Although the prince-regent, considering himself the possessor of only a restricted and temporary authority, declined to take any part in public transactions, at this time, and allowed the ministers whom he found in office to pursue their own plans without interference; yet one act, which soon followed his accession to power, was certainly regarded as a spontaneous exertion on his part. This was the reappointment of the duke of York to the office of commander-in-chief of the army. As his resignation had appeared to give general satisfaction, this measure excited considerable surprise; and

some of the members of the house of commons, who had stood forward in the charges which had been the cause of the royal duke's resignation, could not but feel the act of his reappointment as conveying an imputation on their conduct, as well as a stigma on the house itself. It was under this impression that lord Milton, on the 6th of June, after various observations on the former parliamentary proceedings, the object of which was to show, that if his royal highness had not voluntarily resigned, the house was prepared to come to some resolution which would have rendered the event necessary, moved the following resolution: "That upon a deliberate consideration of the recent circumstances under which the duke of York retired from the army in March, 1809, it appears to the house to have been highly indecorous in the advisers of the prince-regent, to recommend to his royal highness the reappointment of the duke of York to the office of commander-in-chief."

The chancellor of the exchequer readily acknowledged the responsibility of ministers for the measure in question; but he contended that when sir David Dundas had expressed a wish to retire, they could have no hesitation as to whom they should recommend to supply the vacancy; the duke of York's eminent services to the army leaving them no choice, especially as no vote had passed the house to preclude his future restoration. The duke consequently resumed his station.

During this session of parliament, a bold attempt was made by some persons connected with the government to curtail the privileges of the dissenters, by altering the provisions of the toleration act. From a report recently presented to the lords, it appeared that the number of dissenting meeting-houses amounted to three thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, while the churches and chapels appertaining to the national establishment were only two thousand five hundred and forty-seven, leaving out of the account those parishes in which the inhabitants did not exceed one thousand! This disclosure naturally excited a ground of alarm, at this progressive encroachment upon the established church; and to counteract the increase of sectarianism, lord Sidmouth introduced a bill which he fondly hoped would check the multiplication of heterodox preachers. He affirmed that the act of toleration was misunderstood; and that the prevailing practice of admitting to the right of preaching the most ignorant and contemptible individuals, many of whom could scarcely write their own names, and could with difficulty read their native language, not only militated against the true sense of the statute, but tended to the discredit of religion itself. He therefore proposed that no person should be authorized to officiate in any place of worship, unless he should be recommended by six reputable housekeepers of the congregation or church of which he was a member, and should also prove that he was permitted to be the pastor of a particular flock. The dissenters throughout England took the alarm at this bill, and the tables of both houses of parliament were almost instantly loaded with petitions from all parts of the kingdom against this encroachment on the freedom of ministerial choice, and so appalling was the clamour, that the peers were induced to explode the offered bill, to the no inconsiderable mortification of lord Sidmouth and his constituents, the former of whom was left to contend with the storm alone.

The state of matters between Great Britain and the United States still remained unadjusted. Early in the year, Mr. Foster was sent over as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary; but so long as the English government was determined to abide by the fatal orders in council, nothing could be effected. In the month of May, an accidental rencounter, originating in some point of naval etiquette, occurred between an English and an American frigate. The two governments equally disavowed intentional hostility, but all these things tended to mutual irritation. On the meeting of congress on the 4th of November, president Madison announced "the necessity of putting the United States into an *armour* and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectation!" He at the same time expressed much dissatisfaction with the court of Paris for its delay in restoring the great amount of American seizures, and for the restrictions imposed on

their trade in the French dominions. The committee of congress, in their report on the president's speech, expressed themselves in still stronger terms respecting their wrongs, and recommended vigorous measures of preparation by land and sea. Such was the menacing aspect of affairs in that quarter with which the year 1811 closed.

The most splendid naval achievement of this year was the conquest of the isle of Java, by an armament fitted out from Madras, under the immediate auspices of lord Minto, who accompanied the expedition in person; the troops being placed under the able command of sir Samuel Achmuty. On the 5th of August, a landing was effected without opposition, a few leagues east of the city of Batavia, which surrendered almost on the first summons; the Dutch forces under general Janssens, amounting to ten thousand men, having retired to an intrenched camp near Cornelis. Here they were attacked by the British on the 26th, and after a gallant resistance the lines were forced, the fort of Cornelis stormed, and the Dutch army routed with terrible slaughter, the whole ten thousand men being either taken prisoners, killed, or dispersed. General Janssens fled with a few cavalry to the distance of thirty miles, where he employed himself in collecting his scattered force for the defence of the remainder of the island. Sir Samuel Achmuty, however, pushed his success with vigour; and, marching to Samarang, whither general Janssens had retired, he took possession of it without opposition. Having frustrated another attempt at opposition, an armistice took place, which terminated in the surrender of the European troops, and the delivery of the whole island of Java to the British arms. The small island of Madura also submitted; and thus not a vestige was left of the eastern dominion of the Gallo-Batavian empire.

Opposing fleets were now no longer to be found upon the ocean; but in the absence of the pride and pomp of war, the public attention was arrested by a remarkably gallant action performed by an English squadron of four frigates, of which captain Hoste was the commodore. It occurred off the north point of the island of Lesina on the coast of Dalmatia, which the enemy had been sent to fortify and garrison. On the 18th of March, the English commodore descried a French force consisting of five frigates and six smaller vessels, having five hundred troops on board. Confiding in his superiority, the French commodore bore down in two divisions to attack the English, who formed in a close line to receive him. The action commenced by an attempt of the French commander to practise the manœuvre of breaking the line, in which, however, he failed: and endeavouring afterward to round the English van, he was so roughly treated that his ship became unmanageable and ran on the rocks. The action was still maintained with great fury, till two of the French frigates struck: two others crowded all sail for the port of Lesina, and the small vessels dispersed in all directions. The result of this action, which ranks among the most brilliant achievements of the British navy, was the burning of the ship of the brave French commodore, who was killed in the engagement, and the capture of two others. A fourth, which had struck her colours, took an opportunity of stealing away, and was in vain reclaimed as a lawful prize by captain Hoste. The loss on the part of the English amounted to two hundred in killed and wounded.

In the month of May of this year (1811), a severe conflict took place in the Indian sea, off Madagascar, between an English and French squadron. Three French frigates, having troops on board, appeared off the Mauritius, but bore away on discovering that the island was in possession of the English. Captain Scomber, of the *Astra* frigate, conjecturing that they would make for Tamatava, followed them thither, accompanied by two frigates and a sloop of war. On the 20th of May, the enemy was discovered near Foul Point, Madagascar, when a partial engagement took place, in which the English ship *Galatea* suffered so much in her masts that she could not be brought again into action. On the next day, the engagement was renewed, and the French commodore's ship of 44 guns and 470 men, of which 200 were picked troops, struck, after being reduced to a wreck. Another frigate struck, but

according to the French custom made its escape. The British squadron then proceeded to Tamatava, which had been repossessed by the French, and compelled the fort and harbour to surrender, in the latter of which was a frigate of 44 guns that had been in the late action.

The close of this year was remarkable for violent storms, which occasioned great losses at sea, of which the British navy partook its full proportion. On the 4th of December, the *Saldanha* frigate, captain Pakenham, was lost off Lough Swilly, on the northern coast of Ireland, and all its crew perished. A dreadful gale in the German Ocean, on the 24th of December, was much more extensively fatal. The *Hero*, captain Newman, of seventy-four guns, escorting a convoy from Wingo sound, ran upon the Haak sound, off the Texel, and every effort to save the crew proving ineffectual, the ship went to pieces, and the whole of the crew were lost; several vessels of the convoy sharing her fate. On the same disastrous day, the *St. George*, of ninety-eight guns, admiral Reynolds, and the *Defence*, of seventy-four guns, captain Atkins, sailing home from the Baltic, were stranded on the western coast of North Jutland: the consequence was the loss of both ships, only six men being saved from one, and eleven from the other.

The operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, enforced as they were by the orders in council, had now produced the most fatal consequences to the mercantile and manufacturing interests. The loan for the last year had sustained a ruinous depreciation: and the foreign demand for British manufactures being greatly diminished, numerous failures were the inevitable and melancholy result. A select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of commercial credit, who recommended, as a temporary expedient, an issue of exchequer bills, to the amount of six millions, for the relief of such persons as could give satisfactory security for the repayment of the several sums advanced; but as this could be done by comparatively few, no extensive benefit was afforded. Bank of England notes being at this time at a discount of 20 or 30 per cent., in exchange for gold coin, an act was now passed, by which no person could be held to bail for any debt, the payment of which he tendered in bank of England notes, or execution entered for rent; at the same time making it penal to take bank of England notes at a value less than they nominally bore. To such evils, and to such strange and dangerous remedies for those evils, was the country now reduced. The interior tranquillity of England, however, was, comparatively, but little disturbed during the greater part of the year; but as the winter approached, serious tumults arose in the districts of the hosiery manufactory, particularly in the county of Nottingham. These were occasioned by the discharge of many workmen, partly owing to a decrease in the demand for manufactured articles, and partly to the invention of a wide frame for weaving stockings, by which a considerable saving of labour was effected. The first attacks of the rioters were directed against these frames. They commenced on the 10th of November, near Nottingham, and were continued with augmented daring, attended with outrages of other kinds. The riotous spirit extended to the manufacturing districts of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, though Nottingham was still the centre of the mischief. Numbers of frames were destroyed during the month of December, and the evil went on increasing, until in the following year it spread so far as to become an object of serious attention to the government. Frame-breaking now had become organized into a regular system, which the exertions of the magistrates, even with the aid of a military force, were unable to control. On the 14th of February, 1812, two bills were introduced into the house of commons, the object of which was to add new powers to those already conferred by the laws for the suppression of tumultuous proceedings. The first of these was to render the crime of frame-breaking, hitherto punishable by transportation, a capital offence. The second was to enable the lord-lieutenant of the county, the sheriff, or five justices, where disturbances existed, to call a special meeting for the appointment of a necessary number of constables, and establishing watch and ward. These bills were made operative throughout the kingdom, but they were limited to the 1st of March, 1814.