

Bedford	Pelham
Cadogan	Devonshire
Carlisle	Chr. Bristol
Cassilis	Craven
Cardiff	Huntingdon
May	Lothian
Kinnaird	Townshend.
Loughborough	

LIMITATIONS of the POWER of the REGENT,

As brought forward by the Minister in the House of Commons, on Friday the 16th of January last.

RESOLUTION I.

THAT the Supreme authority should be granted to the Prince of Wales, as Regent, under certain limitations.

II. That the Prince Regent should not confer Peerages but on persons of the Royal issue, and those at full age.

III. That he should not grant offices, pensions, nor salaries for life, or in reversion.

IV. That the real and personal property of his Majesty should be secured, and not be considered as appertaining to, or under the controul of the Prince Regent.

V. That the persons attendant on his Majesty, and the officers of the household in general, should be under the exclusive controul of her Majesty.

When the Resolutions to this effect were read, an additional clause appeared to the fifth Resolution, by the appointment of a permanent Council, to assist her Majesty with their advice. This Mr. Pitt, after a trifling apology, explained to be a Council, not of controul, but *merely* of advice; whose duty it would also be to examine the physicians, and receive reports from time to time respecting the health of his Majesty.

PETITION of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq;
late Governor of Bengal.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

The humble PETITION of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq; late Governor General of Fort William, in Bengal,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was permitted by the honourable House of Commons to appear before their bar on the

14th of April, 1786, to answer to certain charges which had been preferred against him in that honourable House. That your petitioner, on the 14th of May, 1787, was impeached by the honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, at the bar of your Lordships' house, of high crimes and misdemeanors. That your Lordships were pleased to grant your petitioner a copy of the Articles of Impeachment, with leave to answer the same. That on the 25th of November, 1787, in the following session of Parliament, your petitioner, according to your Lordships' order, did deliver in his answer to the said articles, and the 13th of February, 1788, was appointed for the commencement of his trial, and it was accordingly commenced and continued by various adjournments to the 13th of June of the same year. That your petitioner conceived an abundant consolation when he saw himself brought before a Court, which was held in universal estimation the most just, as it was the most respectable from the high titles and dignities, and the noble characters of the members composing it: And impressed at this time in an equal degree with the same sentiments, and assuring himself that your Lordships will favourably receive any representation which he may conceive himself under the necessity of making to your Lordships, of the hardships which he has sustained, and may yet have cause to apprehend, from the peculiar circumstances of the present trial, he humbly presumes in this stage of it to state the same to your Lordships, and to pray for such redress and relief in the future process of it, as your Lordships' wisdom may be able to devise, and your justice prescribe.

And your petitioner humbly begs leave to observe, that one year has elapsed since the commencement of his trial; and in that interval seven noble Lords, his judges, have yielded to the course of nature; some of the persons whose evidence was required for his defence, have returned to their duty in India, and many of those who remain are detained to the injury of their fortunes and prospects, and to some loss of the service to which they belong. That your petitioner possesses no means of indemnifying them for their detention, nor does he presume to estimate his own rights at so high a price, as to exact from any man, that he should devote the prime season of his life to inaction. That of such of the witnesses, whose conveniences may permit him, or whose inclinations may prompt them to remain, many must, by death, or the variable accidents of life, be taken from him; more the time of his defence. That his health, which a long re-