
COMPLETION OF THE UNION, &c.

THIS Day, the GLORIOUS FIRST OF AUGUST, a day signally favourable to the prosperity of the British Empire, will stand recorded as having added to that prosperity a new bond of security no less efficient than the fortunate event of 1714 and 1798.—On the first of August, 1714, the Protestant Religion, and the Civil Liberty of these Islands, were established on the securest foundation by the Succession of a Line of Patriot Protestant Princes to the Throne of the Empire.—On the first of August, 1798, the ardent courage and decisive exertions of the BRITISH NAVY, under NELSON, roused affrighted Europe from the amazement of terror—proved the invincible superiority of Maritime Power—and saved half the Powers of Europe from the disgrace of yielding to the Usurpers of France.—On the first of August, 1800, a new and equally Glorious Triumph appears to grace the British name; on the part of England, a disregard to petty commercial jealousies, the lesser considerations of local prejudice, when the general interests of the Empire demanded their sacrifice; a triumph too on the part of the Gentlemen of Ireland, surrendering those advantages by which a vain imagination of independence was maintained, to the perpetual
B hazard

hazard of the Nation, in order to promote the real prosperity of their native land: and surely, if to conquer our passions be the most difficult task which can be undertaken by man, by so much are the Legislators of Ireland to be revered and esteemed, who have sacrificed those passions for the good of their country.

By the first of August, 1714, the Protestant Religion and Civil Liberty were secured to these islands —by the first of August, 1798, their maritime power was set beyond controversy; by the first of August, 1800, they have acquired such a portion of addition strength, such a bond of perpetual concord, as must for ever establish on the most permanent foundation that Religion, that Liberty, and that Power.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, JULY 29, 1800.

THIS Day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir F. Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech, of which the following is an abstract:

My

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ IN putting an end to this laborious session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

“ This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British Constitution, and to establish on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole Empire.”

HIS EXCELLENCY

Marquis Cornwallis's Speech,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

To both Houses of Parliament,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1800.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ THE whole Business of this important Session being at length happily concluded, it is with the
most

most sincere satisfaction that I communicate to you, by His Majesty's express Command, his warmest Acknowledgments for that ardent Zeal and unshaken Perseverance which you have so conspicuously manifested in maturing and completing the great Measure, a Legislative Union, between this Kingdom and Great Britain.

“ The Proofs you have given on this Occasion of your uniform Attachment to the real Welfare of your Country, inseparably connected with the Security and Prosperity of the Empire at large, not only entitle you to the full Approbation of your Sovereign and to the Applause of your Fellow-subjects, but must afford you the surest Claim to the Gratitude of Posterity.

“ You will regret with His Majesty the Reverse which His Majesty's Allies have experienced on the Continent; but His Majesty is persuaded that the Firmness and public Spirit of his Subjects will enable him to persevere in that Line of Conduct which will best provide for the Honour and the essential Interests of his Dominions, whose Means and Resources have now, by your Wisdom, been more closely and intimately combined.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I am to thank you in His Majesty's Name for the liberal Supplies which you have cheerfully granted for the various and important Branches of the Public Service in the present Year.

“ His

“ His Majesty has also witnessed with Pleasure that wise Liberality which will enable him to make a just and equitable Retribution to those Bodies and Individuals whose Privileges and Interests are affected by the Union; and he has also seen with Satisfaction that Attention to the internal Prosperity of this Country which has been so conspicuously testified by the Encouragement you have given to the Improvement and Extension of its Inland Navigation.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I have the Happiness to acquaint you, that the Country in general has, in a great Measure, returned to its former State of Tranquillity: If in some Districts a Spirit of Plunder and Disaffection still exists, those Disorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be soon effectually terminated.

“ The Pressure of Scarcity on the poorer Classes, though much relieved by private Generosity, and by the salutary Provisions of the Legislature, has been long and unusually severe; but I trust, that, under the Favour of Providence, we may draw a pleasing Prospect of future Plenty from the present Appearance of the Harvest.

“ I am persuaded that the great Measure, which is now accomplished, could never have been effected but by a decided Conviction on your part that it would tend to restore and to preserve the Tranquillity of this Country, to increase its Commerce and
Manufactures,

Manufactures, to perpetuate its Connexion with *Great Britain*, and to augment the Resources of the Empire; you will not fail to impress these Sentiments on the Minds of your Fellow Subjects; you will encourage and improve that just Confidence which they have manifested in the Result of your Deliberations on this arduous Question; above all, you will be studious to inculcate the full Conviction, that, united with the People of *Great Britain* into one Kingdom, governed by the same Sovereign, protected by the same Laws, and represented in the same Legislature, nothing will be wanting on their Part but a Spirit of Industry and Order to insure to them the full Advantages under which the People of *Great Britain* have enjoyed a greater Degree of Prosperity, Security and Freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other Nation.

“ I cannot conclude without offering to you and to the Nation at large my personal Congratulations on the Accomplishment of this great Work, which has received the Sanction and Concurrence of our Sovereign on the Anniversary of that auspicious Day which placed his illustrious Family on the Throne of these Realms; the Empire is now, through your Exertions so completely united, and by Union so strengthened, that it can bid Defiance to the Efforts its Enemies may make, either to weaken it by Division or to overturn it by Force; under the Protection of the Divine Providence, the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* will, I trust, remain in all future Ages the fairest Monument of His Majesty's Reign,

Reign, already distinguished by so many and such various Blessings conferred upon every Class and Description of his Subjects."

The following P E E R S were elected as the
 TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES on the part
 of IRELAND in the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT :

Earl of Clanricarde	Viscount Wicklow
—— Westmeath	—— Northland
—— Bective	—— Oxmantown
—— Roden	—— O'Neil
—— Altamont	—— Bandon
—— Glandore	—— Donoughmore
—— Longford	—— Carleton
—— Erne	Baron Cahier
—— Defart	—— Glentworth
—— Lucan	—— Callan
—— Leitrim	—— Somerton
—— Londonderry	—— Longueville
—— Conyngham	—— Rossmore
—— Landaff	—— Tyrawley

The

The following PEERS of IRELAND, having seats in the BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, cannot be elected as REPRESENTATIVES of the IRISH PEERAGE, whilst they hold their seats :

Earl of Inchiquin—Member for Leskeard, co. Cornwall.	
—— Tyrconnel	—— Berwick, co. Northumb.
—— Carysfort	—— Stamford, co. Lincoln.
Earl Fitzwilliam	—— Wilton, co. Wilts.
Viscount Palmerstown	—— City of Winchester.
—— Galway	—— Pontefract, co. York.
—— Clifden	—— Heytsbury, co. Wilts.
Lord Arden	—— Totness, co. Devon.
—— Newborough	—— Beaumorris, co. Anglesea.
—— Sheffield	—— City of Bristol.
—— Eardley	—— Willingford, co. Berks.
—— Muncafter	—— Colchester, co. Effex.
—— Lavington	—— Woodstock, co. Oxford.
—— Rancliffe	—— Town of Leicester.
—— Huntingfield	—— Dunwich, co. Suffolk.
—— Keith	—— Stirlingshire.
—— Milford	—— Pembrokeshire.

☞ *The Election of Members from IRELAND to sit in the Imperial Parliament has not yet taken Place.*