

# THE EXAMINER.

No. 19. SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1808.

## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

SWIFT.

No. 19.

### ON OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE wonderful achievements resulting from the vicious ambition and military skill of NAPOLEON have almost rendered abortive all calculations of security from physical means. He has effected more difficult conquests than ever were obtained either by CÆSAR, who, with a few exceptions, fought only against the untutored courage of savages, or by ALEXANDER, who, except with Greeks, combated only with the effeminy of Persians, or the ignorance of barbarians. NAPOLEON has overcome nations all deeply versed in military tactics. He has obtained that dominion in Europe which was the great but fruitless object of LOUIS XIV. though the generals of that sensual monarch were renowned for their genius. He has one grand object in view left, to which all the rest have been subservient—the conquest of Britain. If Ireland, the key to Britain, is continued in its present forlorn condition, and the utmost vigilance and wisdom of the British nation is not exercised in its councils, he may cease to sigh after this conquest, the now solitary Queen of the Ocean may be his, and NERVUS no longer successfully resist the assaults of MARS; for this NAPOLEON is the deadly magician whose dark incantations, assisted by our own former errors, have called up the tremendous storm which has overshadowed the Continent, and now hangs with boding aspect over our shores. But if England is true to herself she is safe. If she permits the freedom of her constitution to be fully exercised, and then superadds her physical strength, she may laugh to scorn his genius and his power. For this purpose one great object of attainment is military excellence. Till that is nearly on a similar footing with our navy, we cannot pronounce ourselves safe. We must amend our whole military system. The unexampled bravery alone of Englishmen requires no stimulus, but their military system wants a fresh one. When opposed to its enemy, it is like a man of the most undaunted heart but comparatively weak body, opposed to another with vigorous bones and muscles. We must follow the advice of the very argumentative as well as eloquent author of *An Enquiry into the Extent and Stability of National Resources*, the Rev. T. CHALMERS, of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, who says,

“ Every expedient, in fact, for augmenting the army, may be reduced to the method of compulsion, or the method of voluntary service. In the former system, ingenuity labours in vain, either to disguise the odiousness of the measure, or to mitigate its severity. The only way in which the severity of the compulsory system can be mitigated, is by an increase of pay, and this may be increased so far as to take off the necessity of compulsion altogether, and convert the profession of a soldier into a voluntary service. In this latter system, there is no ingenuity necessary. All you have to do is, to hold out a sufficient encouragement. Add to the wages of a soldier, and you will infallibly add to the number of our army. Keep down his wages, and I defy the wisdom of all our scheming politicians to propose any effectual expedient for raising soldiers, which does not amount to tyranny, and is to every intent and purpose as execrable as the conscriptions of Bonaparte. Either make it a voluntary service, or have recourse to the simple method of compulsion at once. Do not waste your ingenuity on the construction of a complex and artificial system, or puzzle the understandings of your people by the multiplicity of your clauses, and enactments, and provisions. But why recur to the compulsory system at all? Raise the pay of a soldier to the general rate of wages in the country. The expedient is simple, but in its operation will be omnipotent. It is quite in vain to talk of the inability of the country. A country which pays so well for its luxuries, can be made to want these luxuries, and to pay us well for its defence and security. Do this, and the charm that now enfeebles us will vanish in an instant. The walks of manufacturing industry will be deserted, and the loose population of the country will fly for refuge into the service of Government. Armies will rise with a rapidity, which will give confidence to the bosom of every patriot, and nobly compensate for the loss of his personal enjoyments. This is the way to create a military force, and not the sickening apparatus of parish, and defence, and militia bill,—the miserable offspring of pigmy views and fluctuating counsels.”

Such a plan as this fully accomplished would do away that necessity which we are sorry to see recurred to by every new Administration for some new military scheme. Perpetual remedies prove perpetual disease. That constitution which is sound has no occasion for the prescriptions of an endless Physician; at least when health is established, he is dismissed. We have dwelt in a few latter papers on our military establishment because we think it of vital importance to the country. With regard to the Local Militia Bill now before Parliament, we hope, as it passes through both Houses, it will be filtered of some dregs. That, for instance, of a poor man's serving who has more than one child. What an irreparable loss must 28 days be to him. It is hard too that those who have paid for substitutes in the Militia, should be equally liable to serve with those who have not served in any shape. An attention on the part of Government to the equal interests of every description of the governed, renders them both secure from faction within and foes without. It defies every menace, and with the rivet of the heart gives power and perpetuity to empire.

B. H.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 2.—The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day at eleven in the morning, for Bourdeaux. The Prince of Neufchatel set off this morning. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State will set off to-night.

APRIL 20.—A letter from Marseilles, dated the 11th inst. contains the following:—"Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the squadron under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, consisting of 10 ships of the line, five frigates, and several brigs, arrived in the harbour of Toulon, after having released the Seven Islands from the blockade of the English, and freed the navigation of the Adriatic."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the French army, dated March 27:—

"On the 23d we appeared before Madrid, and entered the city the same evening. An immense concourse of people came out of the city to meet us. The whole army was collected together in the finest order. The Grand Duke received them, amidst the acclamations of the Spaniards. He afterwards made his entry into Madrid, preceded by the imperial guard on horseback, and by a numerous staff, and followed by all the cavalry, and the first division of infantry, under the command of Gen. Mennier. The two divisions remained encamped on the surrounding heights. The streets and balconies were crowded with inhabitants, and with Spanish military, who expressed great satisfaction at the arrival of the French. On the 24th, the Prince of Asturias, proclaimed King by the natives, made his public entry on horseback. He is a fine man, and has an agreeable countenance; he went to the Royal Palace, which is not far from the Palace of the Admiral. The police of the city is maintained by patrols, which are commanded by two Officers, one French, and the other Spanish, to prevent all disputes that might arise from the difference of languages.—A pamphlet has just been published here, and distributed in great numbers; it contains a detailed account of the political career of the Prince of Peace. The following is an extract from it:—Don Manuel Godoy was born at Badajoz, of a noble family. His studies were first directed to the military science, and he entered early in life into the *Guardes du Corps*. One of his relations, who enjoyed the favour of their Majesties, presented him to the Queen. He pleased her Majesty much by the elegance of his make, and the grace with which he played upon the guitar, and she procured him a high commission in the guards. He was soon distinguished by the then Prime Minister, Count Florida Blanca, and was represented as a young man likely to be of essential service to Spain, from the knowledge he had obtained of the politics of foreign courts. The favour of the King soon followed that of the Queen and Prime Minister—and he was shortly after created a Grandee of Spain, Duke of Alcudia, and Commander in Chief of all the armies of Spain. The disgrace of the Prime Minister soon followed, and Don Godoy having succeeded in re-establishing peace between France and Spain, he took the title of Prince of Peace. But a most unexampled favour completed his extraordinary good fortune. The King granted him the daughter of the Infant Don Louis in marriage, and he thus became united to the blood royal. The Prince of Peace, it is said, was the richest individual in Europe. There was a report that he was married to a woman of the name of La Tuda, by whom he had children; but it was probably unfounded, as she always has lived with him as a mistress. The departure of Donna Tuda from Aranjuez in a post carriage, was the signal of the insurrection which took place there. The people

thinking that the mistress of the Prime Minister was about to quit Spain with immense riches, stopped her carriage, crying out, *Long live the King, and death to Godoy!* This publication also contains some details of the private life of the Prince: it states him to be dissolute, proud, venal, and avaricious; that he lavished riches only upon courtizans—that he hesitated at no means that could gratify his ambition. There are other details which excite the greatest horror, but it must be recollected that this work was published the day after the fall of the Minister."

TOURS, APRIL 4.—The Emperor arrived in this town yesterday, at half-past twelve o'clock; he did not stop, but passed through it, attended by his guard of honour, commanded by M. D. Constades. Two hours before a Spanish Ambassador arrived; he was a grandee of the first class, decorated with all the orders; he was going to Paris with a letter from the new King Ferdinand to the Emperor of the French. Marshal Duroc, who was in the first carriage, alighted, and received the letter, which he delivered to his Majesty, who, having read it, replied, that he would give an audience to the Ambassador at the next stage. Several petitions were presented to his Majesty, which he received with condescension. The Ambassador left his carriage, and took a cabriolet to follow the Emperor. On the preceding evening, the whole city of Tours was illuminated, all the Magistrates assembled at the palace of the Archbishop, supposing that his Majesty would alight there. The Emperor sent Marshal Duroc to the Archbishop to express his concern that he could not stop at Tours.

BOURDEAUX, APRIL 7.—The Emperor and King arrived here on the 4th, at eight in the evening. He was expected in the morning: the people assembled in crowds, and the troops were drawn up in front of the triumphal arch; but a report having been spread that he would not come till the 5th, they dispersed, and only a small guard of honour remained when his Majesty arrived, who conducted him to the Palace of the Prefecture. On the 5th, at noon, his Majesty received the Constituted Authorities; he conversed with the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom he gave great hopes. He then left the Palace, escorted by a guard of honour, and proceeded to the Champ de Mars, where he reviewed the troops. His Majesty afterwards embarked in a yacht, and took a view of the port; he landed opposite the magazine of provisions, mounted his horse, traversed the court of the fortress of Trompette, and returned to the Palace. In the evening there was an illumination. Yesterday his Majesty held a levee, and in the evening went to the theatre.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 30.—The army is looked upon here with a very favourable eye. Last Sunday the Military Mass, at which the Grand Duke of Berg and the French Generals assisted, was very brilliant, and produced a deep sensation. King Charles and the Queen are still at Aranjuez; the Prince of Asturias and the Queen of Etruria are at Madrid. On the road from Bayonne to Madrid, relays have been placed. The Emperor of the French is expected with much impatience—we have no need of the present circumstances to desire to see so extraordinary a Sovereign, and this eagerness of all classes of people suf-



ficiently shews that the Spanish nation is always the same, and that every thing which is great interests it. But under the present circumstances we feel deeply that there is no longer any arm capable of saving us; that his intervention and his counsels are equally necessary.

MARCH 31.—This morning one of the King's Officers delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg the sword of Francis I. His Highness on this occasion delivered a flattering eulogium on the Spanish nation.

## ITALY.

ROME, MARCH 30.—On the 27th inst. General Miollis published the following Order of the Day:—

“His Majesty the Emperor and King, Napoleon, testifies his satisfaction with the conduct of the hitherto Papal troops. These soldiers shall not, in future, receive orders either from Priests or women; soldiers should only be commanded by soldiers. They may also be assured that they shall no more return under the command of Priests. The Emperor and King will give them Generals to conduct them who shall be worthy their bravery.”

## GERMANY.

NUREMBERG, APRIL 8.—Our Gazette contains the following article:—“Letters from some officers in the corps of Gen. Davoust mention, that the corps has received orders to hold itself ready to march, as it will soon break up for Southern Russia. The army will assemble at Astracan, and march through Persia for the East Indies.”

## SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURG, APRIL 25.—We learn from Norway that the Swedish army has advanced as far as Kongvinger, which is within 10 Swedish (or 70 English) miles of Christiania, and that they have possessed themselves, by storm, of two essential forts in that neighbourhood, in which they took 500 prisoners, with very little loss. Some travellers have arrived within these few days from Hamburg, who bring news down to the 15th inst. They say that 2000 French troops have entered Altona, but that none have yet come over to Zealand. A report prevailed that a great part of the Danish flotilla and transports had been destroyed by the English ships in the Belts; but we rather doubt this, as no official accounts of it have yet been received.

APRIL 27.—On Monday last, an attack was made by the English sloop *Daphne*, and two others, upon the harbour of Flastrand, in Jutland; out of which they cut ten vessels laden with corn, for Norway; and this afternoon arrived with their prizes.

## PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ARMPFELDT ON ENTERING NORWAY.

INHABITANTS OF NORWAY.—The Danish Government has declared war against Sweden without any cause or provocation on her part, it has increased the calamities which afflicted the North, and spontaneously submitted to a foreign yoke. The Swedish troops, therefore, enter your country, according to the laws of war, in order to prevent hostilities from being committed in their own country. But the laws of war are carried into execution only by soldiers; the peaceful inhabitants of the town and country, if they excite no disturbances, shall enjoy tranquillity and receive protection. The Swedish soldiers, celebrated for order and discipline; respect the personal safety and property of the unarmed; and should Provi-

dence bless his Majesty's arms; the army under my command, so far from proving hurtful to your different trades, shall open your ports to commerce and importation, quicken your industry, and secure, in the North, an asylum for loyalty and honour.

AUGUSTUS MAURICE ARMPFELDT.

ÅBO, MARCH 11.—We this day held our solemn entry in this capital; where we met with the most friendly reception, both on the part of the Magistrates and inhabitants. All Finland is now taken possession of in the name of our Imperial Master, with the sole exception of the fortress of Sweaborg, the Gibraltar of the North, which will prove an arduous task to reduce.

## TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.—The armistice between the Porte and Russia is prolonged for two months. Both powers are already agreed with respect to the principal articles of the peace; through the mediation of the French Ambassador, Gen. Sebastiani, and the remaining difficulties will be adjusted within two months. The Porte has consented that the French troops shall march through the Turkish territory; and will give other proofs of its esteem and friendship for the Emperor Napoleon. Notwithstanding much has been said of the motions of the Austrian troops towards our frontiers, the best informed persons are entirely without solicitude on that head; but are rather fully convinced that the good understanding between the Austrian and our Court will not be interrupted. One hundred and fifty thousand men are to be raised in Asiatic Turkey. Within a short time several couriers have been sent off to Persia, and the East Indies, the greater part of them by the French Ambassador, Gen. Sebastiani, who, it is understood, has received some very valuable presents from the Grand Signior, as a testimony of his esteem. It is also understood, that the Grand Signior, after some consultations in the Divan, has consented to the passage of a French army through Albania, which is destined against the East Indies.

## STATE PAPERS.

## RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

The Emperor has informed all the Cabinets of Europe, and his own subjects, of his constant endeavours to enforce his rights, grounded on subsisting treaties with Sweden, and to obtain, by virtue thereof, the co-operation of his Swedish Majesty against England; after having pursued these measures for several months, his Imperial Majesty was concerned to find, that while he was endeavouring to preserve a good understanding between Russia and Sweden, the latter preferred the friendship of England, his enemy.

His Imperial Majesty had not concealed it, either from the King of Sweden or all Europe, that the welfare of his people required of him to employ all the means which Providence has bestowed on him for the safety and welfare of his people; faithful to his system of moderation, his Majesty declared moreover to the King of Sweden his readiness to convert the steps, which he had reluctantly taken, into a mere measure of prudence, if the King would immediately, and without further delay, perform his engagements, and co-operate with him and the King of Denmark to shut the Baltic against the English.

The silence observed by the King of Sweden; the accounts given in public Papers of the conclusion of a



treasury, by which subsidies, a fleet, and part of the land forces of Great Britain were placed at the disposal of that Monarch; in short, every thing bespoke the real sentiments of that Prince with regard to Russia;—every thing clearly shewed his Imperial Majesty could not expect any favourable sentiments of the King of Sweden; and that it was time for his Imperial Majesty to preserve his subjects against the evils which had been secretly planned against them. His Majesty was accordingly compelled to alter the character of his measures. He has received intelligence that his Ambassador in Stockholm, on the 20th of February (3d of March) was put in a state of arrest by the King's order; that all the persons belonging to the Russian Embassy were also confined in one house by his command; that the said Monarch has even proceeded so far as to order all the papers and letters of the Embassy to be taken under seal, and the whole mission to be guarded by the military. His Majesty has, therefore, to complain of an act of violence committed against his prerogatives, and the dignity of his Crown, which concerns all other Powers as well as himself. The Diplomatic Body resident in Stockholm was so sensible of the truth of this assertion, that it immediately protested against an act of violence unprecedented in Europe, with the exception of Turkey.

The Emperor might have made reprisals, but he has preferred to direct his Minister to exercise the same attention which they have always paid to the Swedish Ambassador, and to take care that should he choose to take his departure from hence he may not experience any difficulty or unpleasant proceeding on his journey.

His Imperial Majesty informs hereby all European Powers, that from this moment he considers the former Swedish Finland, which his troops have not been able to subdue but in consequence of several actions, as a province conquered by his arms, and that he incorporates it for ever with his empire. His Majesty expects that Providence will continue to bless his arms in this war, and assist him to remove the evils from the frontiers of his empire to which the enemies of Russia endeavour to expose him.

Given in Petersburg, March 16, 1808.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH presented a Bill, the object of which he stated to be the Relief of Persons imprisoned for small debts in certain cases, namely, where the party had been imprisoned in execution for twelve calendar months, and where the debt, exclusive of costs, did not exceed 20*l*. In such cases, upon application to any of the superior Courts at Westminster, the party might be discharged, but with a provision that his goods and effects should be liable to execution in the same manner as if the plaintiff had not taken in execution the body of the defendant. It might, perhaps, be asked why this power of discharge was not given, as in other cases, to the Judges at their Chambers; but there had been found in various instances so many openings for fraud with respect to applications to Judges at Chambers, that it was thought better to confine the application to the Court. He had not brought in the Bill without consulting with others of great legal knowledge, who entirely approved of its provisions. It was asked, why not extend the provisions to larger sums? he answered, that this was an experiment which, if it was found to be beneficial, might afterwards be extended, but he could not consent, in the first instance, to run the risk of affecting the public credit by extending provisions of this nature too far. He hoped, that as it stood, it would, if carried into effect, afford some relief to persons imprisoned for small debts, without having an injurious effect upon commercial credit. The Bill did not extend to Scotland

or Ireland, as he did not wish to complicate the measure; but if it was thought expedient, the provisions might be afterwards extended.

The Bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Lord MOIRA presented a Petition from the Debtors in the gaol of Leicester, praying for relief. It was ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR the consideration of the Report on the case of the Banbury Peerage was fixed for to-morrow se'night.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Lord GRENVILLE rose to postpone his notice of motion relative to the Catholics' Petition. It was with great reluctance, that he was induced, at this period of the Session, to propose any further delay on a subject of so much importance. But he did so from the weight which he conceived to be due to the sentiments of a Noble Friend of his (Lord Grey) who, from domestic circumstances, would be unavoidably absent on that day for which the House was now summoned. He had however reason to think, that his Noble Friend would be able to take a part in the discussion on the 27th inst.

Lord HAWKESBURY trusted that no further delay than to the 27th, or a few days later, would take place with respect to the agitation of the Catholic Question, if it was really to be brought on this Session.—Their Lordships were then ordered to be summoned for the 27th instant.

Lord GRENVILLE then reminded their Lordships that he had given notice of a motion for the revocation of the Orders in Council. He would not, however, bring that forward so early as he intended. It was rumoured, and he should be happy to find the report correct, that in consequence of the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment with America, his Majesty's Ministers had it actually in contemplation to rescind those Orders of their own accord. He did not expect nor call for any explanation from them at this moment on this important topic; but being sincerely desirous that such a proceeding should rather be the spontaneous act of Administration than the result of the interference of that House, he thought it his duty to delay the motion for a reasonable period, without relinquishing his original intention, should his expectations be disappointed.

Lord HAWKESBURY said that it was unnecessary for him now to advert at any length to what had fallen from the Noble Lord, nor would he enter into the question of the present state of the discussions with America. The Noble Lord had properly remarked that he did not expect any such explanation at present. He was, however, anxious that this silence should not be construed into an admission that there was an intention of revoking the Orders in Council.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Their Lordships resolved into a Committee on the Scotch Judicature Bill, various amendments were proposed and adopted, and several clauses upon which discussion arose, were postponed for further consideration on the Report.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

#### LOCAL MILITIA.

Lord CASTLEREAGH begged leave, before the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Local Militia Bill was read, to state two or three alterations which he meant to introduce, bearing upon the principle of the Bill.—1st, It was proposed that those who had served personally in the Militia should be exempted from the ballot for the Lo-



Local Militia.—2dly, That when any Corps of Volunteers transferred its services from the Volunteer Establishment to the Local Militia, the officers of such corps should retain their rank, and that all the men should be admitted into the Local Militia without any regard to age.—3dly, That when persons change their residence from one county to another, they shall be permitted likewise to transfer their services to the Local Militia of the county in which they reside:—and 4th, That the families of those men who are drawn, and which are unable to support themselves, shall receive the same allowance which is now granted to the Volunteers when called out on permanent duty; this allowance to be paid in the first instance by their respective parishes, and to be repaid to the parishes by the Receiver-General of the Army.

Sir F. BERNETT said, it was a matter of most serious importance whether the people of England ought to be exposed to all the severe punishments and inflictions of a military code, and to all the severities of a conscription, for such the proposal of the Noble Lord most certainly was. Before Ministers put the people under the oppression of a military code, it was their duty so to modify it, as to render it fit for free men to submit to it. Not only to submit, but to give themselves up to the lash of a military Court Martial. Having premised thus much, he declared he never would suffer, so far as his influence or example could go, the people of England to be thus infamously branded. He was astonished at the proposal; but not at the conduct of the Noble Lord who brought forward the measure, as he and his co-leagues seemed to have utterly forgotten the character of the first ruler of France. Had they entertained proper and correct ideas on that point, their demeanour would have been widely different. They would have called forth the whole physical force of the country, but instead of doing so, they had introduced the present Bill, which went to increase the patronage of Government, and not in any way to conduce to the better defence of the country. He could not speak of the proposed plan with any temper. The people of England would be by it degraded and debased into a *stagnant people*. It was a measure very different from those where persons chose to sell themselves to a military life; but it was impossible for him to bring his mind to any thing of the kind. Contemplating the state of all the nations of Europe which depended on mercenary armies, did not every man know they had been, in every instance, overcome by the French. The King had the undoubted prerogative of calling for the service of every one of his subjects fit to bear arms; but then the service into which such men enter, ought to be such as free born men could enter without hesitation or scruple. For these reasons, unless the Bill should be divested in the Committee of its deformities and imperfections, should he persist in opposing it. The proceedings of Ministers resembled those of a fallen nation.

Colonel WOOD vindicated the Officers of the British army from the insinuations of the Hon. Baronet. The Militia of England was at present in a very unsatisfactory state. It could serve in Scotland at Fort George; but as the law stood it could not go to Ireland.

Mr. WHITBREAD resisted the Bill. He remarked upon the inconsistency of Ministers, who had of late indulged in eulogising the Volunteers, now turning their backs upon them, and holding them out to the derision and contempt of their fellow citizens, as of no effective utility whatever. He did not think the Bill would be attended by any thing like success.

Mr. WILBERFORCE supported the Bill, and argued much in favour of an armed population, though he thought the Bill not exactly adequate to the object it professed to have in view, namely, the defence of the country.

Mr. WINDHAM vindicated the system of raising men for limited periods, which he complained had been wantonly and unnecessarily done away by Ministers. With

respect to the present measure, he wished to know plainly what this Bill was—what it was to do? Dr. Johnson once passed a very short criticism on a didactic work of pompous emptiness, by asking if the author fancied he was *teaching*? so he would be inclined to ask, if the author of this pompous plan fancied he was *doing*? There was all the parade of disturbing and unsettling the ordinary system of private life; there was bustle and bulk enough, and a splendid shew of tinsel, but how much would it burn for? there were figures to the amount of 600,000; but as to men or arms—they got no men; the men they had before; no, but it gives men in arms; twenty-four days training enlarged to twenty-eight, and what then? why, upon this great advantage the men so trained are put into companies, regiments, and battalions: what was gained? nothing but patronage. What made those men soldiers—the four days additional training, or the clothing? Where there are so many red coats, with so many various facings of blue, green, yellow, &c. &c. an army like a *salmagundy*! This would be an argument for an army tailor; but did not appear to him to be conclusive in the present instance. He denied the assertion that the side on the defence had the advantage; too generally the contrary was the fact, and the assailant in general successful; and were men so raised and trained to be turned adrift on the regular troops? He would not argue it, it was merely necessary to state it—such troops would not be so capable of doing as of suffering. His plan had been to use them as a great reservoir to supply gradually the regular force. He commented on the practical homage they had paid the great principle of his plan in their absorbing the Volunteers, and abolishing substitution, though upon these very points he had been derided by those very gentlemen, and yet he had heard that circular letters had been already issued, requiring the different Lord Lieutenants not to admit any more Volunteers to be enrolled. One Honourable Gentleman had spoken of the propriety of compelling the Volunteers to serve, and thought that in this kind of service they would be more efficient. This he (Mr. W.) could not pretend to dispute; there was no accounting for different tastes. He once knew a friend of his who liked his ice warm, and never ate it till it had been heated (*a laugh*;) so that Hon. Gentleman could not relish the Volunteers but on compulsory service.—There was no one object the Noble Lord's plan seemed so calculated to answer as that of the extension of patronage, and for so well suiting his means to his end, he gave the Noble Lord due credit. It went to corrupt the habits of the lower order, besides ruining every poor man, the subsistence of whose family depended on constant attendance and devotion to his means of livelihood. It was whimsical to observe the gravity with which the Noble Lord had introduced as new hints and doctrines what he himself had before so repeatedly given to that House; the bottom of the whole, however, obviously was the favourite object of service for life. He then alluded to the various means of patronage it would give rise to, and challenged the judgment of the country upon the two plans in this respect. To be sure, the Noble Lord in that way had the advantage over most men,—short distances, easy rides, and convenient stages, to the land flowing with ministerial milk and honey, not the jejune measure of a Training Act—and then so many fine men with tall feathers!

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought it no depreciation whatever of his plan, that he had adopted many of the suggestions of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Windham). The difference between him and the Right Hon. Gentleman consisted principally in this, that the people to be trained were by the present plan to be regimented and officered, whereas in the other case they were not to be regimented, but only trained under the direction of constables. But he had submitted to Parliament before, that unless the people should be officered, and formed into regiments, it was better they should remain as they were, without putting



country to an idle expence. With regard to the magnitude of the danger, when the means of the enemy were considered, the extent of coast which he had at command, and the influence which he exercised over the whole Continent of Europe, it was impossible not to feel that the peril was gigantic, and that a great and permanent force must be provided to meet it. When the enemy might concentrate his forces at Boulogne for the invasion of this country, with the advantage not only of Brest on the one hand, but of Flushing on the other, the preparations on our part must be commensurate with the growing danger. He concurred with the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, in the important policy of having men in a state of training, so as to fill up the regular army on an emergency, to the highest pitch of its organization. But still he thought that the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan of training went too far in the first instance, and did not provide sufficiently for putting the men in that state of preparation, which would render them of the greatest use in case the enemy actually came. Now the force of the country, regulars and militia, for home defence, was about 200,000, and to these 50,000 might be added under the existing organization. If the proportion that must necessarily be serving in Ireland was deducted, the remainder was not sufficient for the defence of Great Britain in the actual situation of affairs. If it was not sufficient, what were we to look to in order to support it? On the plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the people beyond the 50,000 that might be admitted into the regular army, would be of no use in the dispersed situation in which they would be left, for it would be impossible to have them regimented so speedily as the case would require. But the Right Hon. Gentleman would perhaps say, that if the army was not sufficient, we ought to raise it higher. Here, however, it was to be considered, whether the means of the country would warrant a large addition to the present regular establishment. If not, then the next best thing to be done was, to get a force as nearly equal to it as possible. The quality of this force would be better, certainly, if it were possible to have them always out in the same way as the regular militia. But as this could not be accomplished, the only thing that remained was to constitute a body on the best military principle within our reach. Now the Volunteers, actually amounted at present to three hundred and thirty thousand men for Great Britain, and these, with the numbers serving in Ireland, would make a force of 400,000 men. But however ample this might be considered, it was still necessary that something should be done to secure the permanency of this force. He had stated that though he could not take the Right Hon. Gentleman's Training Plan completely, he considered it of great advantage, so far as it went, to provide a fund for the supply of the regular army; but as a force was required to co-operate with that army, the only way to provide it was to have the men regimented, and to keep up a staff, which was the life and soul of a body that could afford a hope of being immediately efficient. He agreed that this might be carried further at a future period; but Government would, in the first instance, do a great deal if they provided 600,000 men for the defence of the country. With respect to the point of patronage, the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite had given a wonderful specimen of ministerial purity, for in an army of 600,000 men he was to have no officers whatever; but even as he (Castle-rough) was, at the present moment, he doubted whether he would ever get fat by feeding on the patronage of his own bill (a laugh.) The epithet of a conscription was not in the least applicable to the present measure, considering the great openings to avoid being entirely subject to the observations of the Hon. Baronet. He considered them as detracting much from the proposed plan, and he hoped the Government would secure the people from that Hon. Baronet as to the deservice.

The Bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

A ballot stood for this day, for a Committee to try the Donegal election. There being only 22 eligible Members found, an adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved for a variety of Accounts relative to the outstanding Exchequer Bills.

The LORD ADVOCATE of SCOTLAND moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of granting an Annuity to the Scottish Judges on their resignation.

Mr. ALERCROMBY objected to any remuneration being granted to the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, as the Judges of that Court could not have any claim whatever on the country for labourious services performed; he understood that they had nothing to do, and perhaps did not try four causes in a term.

The Lord Advocate and Solicitor General of Scotland, Mr. R. S. Dundas, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Perceval, contended, that these Judges had a right to a remuneration; as well as the Judges of England and Ireland.

Mr. H. Martin, Mr. Whitbread, Sir F. Burdett, and Dr. Lawrence, severally opposed the measure, and wished to delay it till sufficient information could be had on the subject.

The House divided, when the numbers were—Ayes for the Committee 68, Noes against it 25.

On our re-admission we found the House in a Committee debating a Resolution submitted by the Lord Advocate, granting to the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, and other Lords of Session, and of Justiciary; and also to the Barons of the Exchequer, a sum amounting to three-fourths of the salaries enjoyed by these Judges, out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown in Scotland, on any of these Judges retiring from office.

Mr. BANKES rejected the Resolution, stating that the Pension List of Scotland, before the commencement of the King's reign, amounted only to about 5000*l*. It was now increased eight-fold.

After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the Resolution was carried by a majority of 80 to 31.

On our admission again, the Local Militia Bill was committed. In the Committee it was divided into two bills, for England and Scotland respectively. The blanks were filled up, and the Bill ordered to be printed, and taken into further consideration on Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved that the House should, tomorrow, resolve into a Committee on so much of the Act of the 14th of the King, as relates to Licences for selling Ale. The Hon. Gentleman stated that Publicans, before they could sell ale, must, by the law as it stood, take out a Licence from a Justice of Peace. What he meant to propose was, that all publicans who retailed ale or other liquors, should go before a Magistrate, who, for payment of two guineas, should grant them a certificate entitling them to obtain such licence from the Commissioners of Excise.—Mr. Huskisson's motion was agreed to.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the Order of the Day for taking into further consideration the repeal of the Assessed Taxes Consolidation Bill, for the purpose of its being re-committed.

Mr. BROWNE observed, that the House was already aware that his opinion in regard to this Bill was, that it was unnecessary. The money it went to raise was comparatively small, when the trouble and vexation it would occasion was contemplated. It was, therefore, his duty to state that his objections to the Bill were radical and total. The Bill proposed to add 100,000 to the revenue,





but by the Bill itself such a sum belonged already to the Consolidated Fund, as the hereditary revenues of the Crown had been demised for the public service. He, therefore, insisted upon the inutility of the Bill, asserting that were the sum it went to raise applied to the service of the Consolidated Fund, it would prevent and render unnecessary the imposition of new taxes for the service of the year.

Mr. ROSE was sorry he could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman. All the small revenues, denominated the hereditary revenues of the Crown, had been long since carried to the land revenue.

After some farther remarks from Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Huskisson, the House divided, when the question was carried by a majority of 51 to 21.

On our gaining re-admission to the Gallery, we found the House in a Committee on the Bill. On the clause regarding the killing of rabbits, Lord PORCHESTER observed, that much evil and mischief would result from such a provision.

Mr. BARRHAM said, that in Norfolk, where he resided, it was the principal occupation of the people to kill rabbits.—The clause was altered, permitting the proprietors of warrens to kill their own rabbits, but prohibiting all other persons from doing so. The next amendment was a clause authorising every owner or occupier of land to demand from every person sporting on his grounds his certificate and qualification for shooting game.

Mr. PONSONBY complained of the Bill, as imposing various taxes on the people, there having been no Budget stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. PERCEVAL replied, that some time since he had made a statement to the House of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the year. At that time he had described a deficiency in the Ways and Means, which the present Bill went to provide for. Had he brought forward a regular Budget, it might have prevented the Loan from being obtained on such advantageous terms as he now anticipated. He could assure the Right Hon. Gentleman, when the business of the Loan came forward, he should state a recapitulation of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the year.

Mr. P. MOONE objected to the Bill, as a measure for adding to the revenue. He observed that there were 24 Reports on the table, each enumerating financial and other abuses, and each worth 100,000l. He advised the Hon. Gentleman to avail himself of these, rather than persist in the present Bill.

Mr. BARRING took an enlarged view of the subject, and contended that the high price of the funds at present did not arise from the Orders in Council, but from the fact of the monied men having no other way of disposing of their cash.

Mr. STEPHEN denied the accuracy of the Hon. Gentleman's statement, or that his conclusion was correct.—Were the funds low, no doubt he and those Gentlemen over the way would have urged that circumstance as a proof of the prosperity of the country!

After a few words from Mr. Rose, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Huskisson, in support of Mr. Stephen's argument, the Chairman left the Chair. The House was resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

#### IRISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. FOSTER brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply for granting 9250l. to the College of Maynooth.

Sir J. NEWPORT objected to the Report being received, and recapitulated his former arguments. He said, that in giving so small a sum, the consequence would be, that the Catholic parishes in Ireland would, in time, be left without Priests, and therefore that body would consider themselves ill treated on the score of justice. He then moved, that the Resolution be re-committed.

Sir A. WELLESLEY thought that the sum now granted was fully competent to answer the purpose, and was sure

the Catholics of Ireland would be well pleased with it, as it was considerably above what they originally anticipated from the Parliament of Ireland.

Mr. M. MATHEWS insisted that the House would fail in its usual liberality, if the sum originally sought by his Hon. Friend, Sir J. Newport, was not given. The Catholics of Ireland were known to be loyal, and had refused advantageous offers from Bonaparte in the education of their Students, and after having rejected these offers, it was consistent to apply for an adequate sum to support their establishment at home. But if this boon was circumscribed, the Catholics would naturally conclude, that as they were so niggardly excluded from the liberality of the British Government, they had no interest in protecting that Government.—(Hear! Hear!)

Mr. PERCEVAL said, he had delivered his sentiments fully on a former occasion, and it was not now necessary to detain the House; but he thought the sum proposed perfectly sufficient.

Lord H. PETTY, in a speech of considerable length, supported the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stephen opposed it.

Lord Milton, Mr. M. Laing, Mr. Herbert, Lord Porchester, and Mr. Ponsonby, defended the cause of toleration, and were perfectly aware that the present grant would not by any means satisfy the people of Ireland, as liberality was the only means of securing their affections;

Mr. Grattan supported the larger grant.

Dr. Duigenan argued in support of the reduced grant.

Mr. W. SMITH congratulated Ministers on the accession of the learned Doctor to their cause. He was understood to be appointed a Member of the Irish Privy Council.

Mr. TIERNEY asked Ministers whether or not the appointment of the Doctor had taken place?

Sir A. WELLESLEY replied that it had not; but that the Doctor had been strongly recommended, and his appointment was not improbable.

On a division, there appeared—for the lesser grant, 106—for the larger, 82.

During our exclusion another division took place, on an amendment by Mr. Tierney, for delaying further proceedings on the Resolution till Wednesday. It was negatived by a majority of 112 to 80.—Adjourned.

#### FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. CREEVY said, the Petition presented by the East India Company, praying a loan of 1,200,000l. gave a fallacious view of the Company's affairs, and was an absolute imposition. In that petition it is stated, that the Company is only deficient 2,400,000l. when the fact was, that they were, to his knowledge, minus 3,600,000l. They also endeavoured to make it appear that they had eight millions of property in this country; but by the accounts which he would move for he would make it manifest that they were deficient at home twelve millions. He was therefore astonished that they should present one account to the House, and a different one to the Committee. They were, to his knowledge, deficient in India thirty-two millions, which they were bound to pay at home. He therefore concluded by moving for an account of all the loans they had contracted in India, and the terms of these loans, in order to show that the petition was a gross fraud; also for an account of the India Stock by computation. He then adverted to the formation of the Committee, which was partial, and were not likely to make an impartial report to the House.

Mr. S. DUNDAS defended the impartiality of the Committee, and stated that if the Company had imposed by false statements, they ought not to meet any favour from the public. He concluded by moving the previous question.

A short conversation ensued, and Mr. Dundas having promised productions of the papers moved for, in a few days, the previous question, and the original motion were withdrawn.—Adjourned to Monday.



## TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 3, 1808.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Adm. Sir A. Cochrane.

SIR, *Cerberus, off Marie Galante, March 5.*

I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the Island of Marie Galante to his Majesty's arms.

Finding the Island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers and their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it; whereupon I gave Capt. Pigot the command of about 200 seamen and marines from the ships named in the margin\*, and on the 2d instant, we weighed from Petit Terre, and, a little after day-light, effected a landing about two miles from the town, with little opposition, and soon after the Island surrendered at discretion, and the Commandant, with the national military force, prisoners of war.

I find it a very valuable Island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions.

I herewith inclose Captain Pigot's letter to me on the occasion (wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he speaks of Captain Bowen, and the officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the Island. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SELBY.

SIR, *Circe, off Marie Galante, March 2.*

You have done me the honour to give me the command of the debarkation of the seamen and marines of his Majesty's ships *Cerberus*, *Circe*, and *Camilla*, on the Island of Marie Galante, I have the pleasure to inform you it was effected without loss, and the only opposition, a few shot from a small battery to the northward; and that notwithstanding the badness of the roads through the cane patches, I have the infinite satisfaction in adding that the good order and cool conduct of both seamen and marines merits the highest praise. From our early appearance at the end of the town, we found but little preparation for resistance, except a field-piece, placed in the centre of the principal street, on approaching which a flag of truce was sent, and the island surrendered at discretion. I cannot close this without expressing the support I had in Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship *Camilla*, and all the Officers employed on this service. I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH PIGOT.

*A Return of Ordnance found in the Island of Marie Galante.*

Town of Grand Bourg, one 6-pounder field-piece.—  
Fort, two 24-pounders.—St. Louis, two 18-pounders.—  
Le Marechal, two 24-pounders.—Le Bas, one 24-pounder.—  
Cape Esterre, two 12-pounders.—300 small arms.—  
100 barrels of powder in the grand magazine.

\* *Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla.*

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Huntington, Watford, Herts, calico-printer.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. Bolton, Langton Little, Yorkshire, dealer, from May 10, to June 23, at ten, at the Town-hall Tavern, Richmond.

## BANKRUPTS.

W. Williams, Park-street, Islington, builder, May 10, 14, at one, June 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Jackson, Hatton-Garden.

C. Robinson, Wood-street, cloth-worker, May 7, at one, 10, at twelve, June 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gale and Son, Bedford-street.

J. Malden, Grafton-street, grocer, May 9, 16, at twelve, June 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.

J. Stiles, Air-street, Piccadilly, carpenter, May 7, 17, June 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Rice and Abraham, Dufour-place, Broad-street, Golden-square.

R. Farbridge, Paragon-place, Kent-road, timber-merchant, May 10, 14, June 14, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sheffield, Great Prescott-street.

M. Jacobs, Portsea, slopseller, May 7, 21, June 14, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, George-street, Minories.

C. Troutbeck, Rathbone-place, upholsterer, May 9, 16, June 14, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Amici, Sion College-gardens.

J. Jones, Old Gravel-lane, corn-factor, May 7, 24, June 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Barber and Cranch, Old Broad-street.

J. Courtney, Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, inn-keeper, May 30, 31, June 14, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Merthyr Tydvill. Attorney, Mr. Meyrick, Merthyr Tydvill.

J. Byrne, Liverpool, wine-merchant, May 18, 19, June 14, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Griffiths, Liverpool.

T. Royds, Littleborough, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, May 20, 27, June 14, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attorney, Mr. Shaw, Rochdale.

P. Lister, Heptonstall, Wm. Lister, and J. Longbottom, Streeton, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, May 23, at four, 24, June 14, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Otley. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Otley.

J. Hamer, Blackburn, dealer, May 27, at five, 29, at eleven, June 14, at five, at the New Inn, Blackburn. Attorney, Mr. Ainsworth, Blackburn.

P. Lister, Slater Jug, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, May 13, 17, June 14, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester.

W. Payne, Bath, druggist, May 16, 18, June 14, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Stephens, Bristol.

## DIVIDENDS.

June 11. J. Probert, Leadenhall-street, victualler.—June 11. F. Hall, Jermyn-street, cordwainer.—May 24. J. and T. Ather, St. Helen's, insurance-brokers.—May 31. C. F. Schmoll, Jewin-street, merchant.—June 4. J. Underhill, Barbican, straw-hat-manufacturer.—May 24. T. Read, Whitecombe-street, jeweller.—June 18. W. Morley, Drury-lane, warehouseman.—May 24. J. Richardson, Holborn, linen-draper.—May 28. W. Davies, North-street, Chelsea, plasterer.—July 9. W. Hambly, Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, merchant.—June 14. T. Ralf and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall-street, merchants.—May 7. G. Porcas, Leadenhall-market, poulterer.—June 14. E. G. Simpson, Roll's-buildings, tailor.—June 16. T. Bates, Chetham, near Manchester, and J. Bates, Halifax, woolstaplers.—May 27. J. Wright, Oldham, Lancashire, mercer.—May 17. J. Stanley, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—June 1. S. Bottomley, Salford, liquor-merchant.—May 26. W. A. Hebb, Bridgnorth, linen-draper.—May 31. J. Shillingford, Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, butcher.—May 27. J. Hopkins, Alcester, grocer.—May 27. E. and E. Banks, Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—May 25. E. Atkinson, Billinge, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer.—June 14. W. Wigstead, Charing-Cross, stationer.

## CERTIFICATES—MAY 24.

W. Dunlop, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—H. Barton, Manchester, dyer.—J. M. Guest and J. Underhill, Birmingham, merchants.—C. Hubbard, Norwich, haberdasher.—J. Sinclair, Wapping, victualler.—T. Squire, West-square, dealer.—T. Wall, Bristol, brewer.—J. Kent, jun. Southwick, builder.—J. Stanley, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, tallow-chandler.



SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, May 7.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Baron Mulgrave, Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Wm. Johnstone Hope and Robert Ward, Esqrs. the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, Esq. and Wm. Domett, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

War-Office, May 6, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General his Royal Highness Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated 25th April, 1808.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated 25th April, 1808.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General his Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, K. G. to be General in the Army, by commission dated 25th April, 1808.

[Then follows a long list of promotions from Lieutenant-Generals downwards.]

Foreign Office, May 4, 1808.

The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of Friendly and Neutral Powers resident at this Court, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the Island of Zealand; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Partington, Manchester, money-scrivener, from May 10, to June 28, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Davies, St. John-street, Middlesex, carpenter, to surrender May 10, 17, June 18, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Harvey, Cursitor-street.

Ralph Forshaw, Burscough, Lancashire, shopkeeper, June 1, 2, at the Liverpool Arms Hotel, Liverpool, 18, at the Talbot Inn, Ormskirk, at one. Attorney, Mr. Pritt, Liverpool.

Thomas Arnett, Prestbury, Chester, cotton-spinner, May 30, at five, 31, June 18, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Leek, Staffordshire. Attornies, Messrs. Cruso, Jones, and Porter, Leek.

Peter Napper, Bristol, haberdasher, May 20, 21, June 18, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Morgan and Livett, Bristol.

William Bars, jun. Birmingham, frying-pan-maker, May 16, 17, June 18, at eleven, at the Shakspeare Tavern, Birmingham. Attorney, Mr. Simeox, Birmingham.

Thomas Clough, Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier, May 18, 23, June 18, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Leeds. Attorney, Mr. Skelton, Leeds.

Stephen Underhill, Sheerness, slopseller, May 14, 21, June 18, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Templer, Burr-street, East-Smithfield.

John Cheyney, Oxford-street, linen-draper, May 14, 21, June 18, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.

Thomas Topp, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 28, 25, June 18, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.

Edward Unsworth, Ardwick, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, May 23, 25, June 18, at four, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.

Wm. Green, Liverpool, cutler, May 30, 31, June 18, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Rowlinson, Liverpool.

John Henriques, New-square, merchant, May 14, 21, June 18, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Clifford's-Inn.

Wm. Wright, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, draper, May 10, 24, June 18, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Thomas Robinson, Great St. Helen's, factor, May 14, 21, June 18, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.

Joanna Anderson, Dean-street, Soho, piano-forte-maker, May 17, 28, June 18, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

Thomas Evans, Coventry-street, linen-draper, May 14, 21, June 18, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

June 1. J. Hudson, Watling-street, merchant.—June 10.

S. Haines, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, sheep-

dealer.—May 31. J. Pedder, Bristol, merchant.—

May 17. W. Williams, Lad-lane, victualler.—May 21.

W. Smith, Rosemary lane, cheesemonger.—June 7. C.

Horne, Poland-street, Ratcliffe Highway, glass-maker.

—May 31. C. and N. Husey, Newgate-street, linen-

drapers.—May 31. G. Perry, Liverpool, marble-mer-

chant.—June 14. R. Adam, Southampton, ship-

builder.—June 1. J. Taylor, Manchester, merchant.—

May 30. R. Aldridge, Leonard Stanley, Gloucester-

shire, clothier.—June 18. G. Thompson, Duke-street,

Westminster, merchant.—May 31. W. Scales, King-

ston-upon-Hull, merchant.—July 5. J. B. Ball, jun.

Kensington, coach-master.—June 11. R. Mill, Bidde-

ford, Devonshire, linen-draper.—May 17. W. Trep-

pass, St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookseller.—June 14. L.

Tabraham, Back-lane, wheelwright.—May 28. W.

and J. Welch, Brook-street, Holborn, boot-makers.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 28.

J. Waybran and J. Gerrard, Swan-street, Minories,

cornfactors.—W. Knight, Tunbridge Wells, banker.—

J. P. Seddon, Homerton, merchant.—S. Haines, Chip-

ping Campden, Gloucestershire, sheep-dealer.—Wm.

Bishop, Staplehurst, Kent, sadler.—R. Jones, Gower-

street, Whitechapel, silk-winder.—T. Lees, Halifax,

cotton-spinner.—W. H. Mason, Heartley-place, Kent-

road, paper-hanger.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Consols, Money.....67 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> | Consols, Account...68 67 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

FRENCH accounts, which state the arrival of the united hostile squadrons at Toulon, are at variance with letters from Heligoland, which say that advices have been received from Paris of the squadrons under GANTREAU being defeated by a British fleet, with the loss of every ship.

The reports of a Revolution in Russia are contradicted by the silence of the private letters from that country.



Victory marches with the standard of the brave Swedes in Norway. We yesterday received later accounts than the Gottenburgh Mail of Friday. After taking the fort of Kongoinger, they pushed on to a strong intrenchment of the Danes on the Glommen Lake. They were 6000 strong, and opposed the fury of the Swedish attack for three hours. The Swedes stormed the redoubt in front, while they attacked their enemy in the rear, who retreated, leaving behind their stores and ammunition waggons.— They also took the fort Blackiers, the inlet to Christiana, to which place Gen. ARMFELT meant immediately to proceed. The possession of this fine city would enable the Swedes to receive supplies from England with great facility. On entering Norway, Gen. ARMFELT issued a proclamation, stating to the inhabitants that he entered Norway agreeably to the laws of war, Denmark having declared war against Sweden, and that the peaceful inhabitants shall enjoy tranquillity and receive protection. This noble conduct is worthy of the gallant Swedes, who disdain imitating the revolutionary attack on a hostile Government by the Russians on their entering Finland. The report of the Russians retreating in that province is untrue; they have only halted. Our hopes, however, of the eventual security of our ally are enlivened by the compounded advantage over injustice of Swedish bravery, skill, and patriotism, assisted by the valour of Britain.

An armistice has been concluded by the Porte with Russia, say the accounts from Constantinople, for the purpose of settling a peace, on the articles of which those powers are agreed *through the mediation of the French Ambassador*. The Porte intends to shew many other proofs of its esteem for the FRENCH EMPEROR. A large army is to be raised in Asiatic Turkey, probably to co-operate against India. SEBASTIANI has lately received some signal marks of esteem from the GRAND SEIGNIOR. General MARMONT is said to be marching to the coast of Dalmatia, and General DAVOUST's corps is to hold itself in readiness to march to Southern Russia.

The sun of Papal power, so long declining on the political horizon, has set for ever. General MIOLLIS has issued an Order of the Day to the Roman troops, telling them that they shall not in future receive orders either from priests or women.

The conduct NAPOLEON means to pursue respecting America is not yet divulged; but it is now the general opinion that a war is likely to take place between America and France, and that our disputes with the United States will terminate amicably.

Yesterday Admiral KEATES, with General MOORE and fifty transports, was expected to sail from Yarmouth on their destination.

Parliament, it is thought, will rise about the 10th of June.

The American ship *Osage* left L'Orient on the 26th ult. and reached Falmouth on Saturday se'night. She contained only three passengers, Mr. LOUIS, Mr. MORGAN, and Mr. NOURSE. The last mentioned Gentleman is now stated to have come to this country simply on mercantile affairs, and Mr. LOUIS is reported to be the bearer of the dispatches from Gen. ARMSTRONG to Mr. PINCKNEY. BONAPARTE, it is said, declared, prior to the sailing of the *Osage* from New York, that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States, were that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that, in fact, he would have no neutrals. To procure a relaxation of these terms, appears to have been the purpose for which the *Osage* was dispatched to France. But in the various conferences held at Paris on this subject, between Gen. ARMSTRONG and the French Government, we are assured that the Minister of BONAPARTE uniformly declared his master's determination to be, in no wise to recede from the *ultimatum* which he had already transmitted to the American President, which *ultimatum* was such as we have just mentioned.

A vessel is just arrived from Holland, which took passengers from this country. None of the men passengers were suffered to land, but three women obtained that permission. An Austrian Messenger was put on board, who landed at two o'clock yesterday morning at Harwich. It is supposed he brings dispatches from the Court of Vienna.

*The Times* Paper gives the following as a financial plan which has been submitted to, and received the approbation of Government:—"Various plans of finance have been submitted to the consideration of Government; but that which is said to have met with most approbation, and is likely to be adopted, is founded upon the principle of life annuities. According to this plan, Government will grant annuities to the amount of one million per annum, which are to be purchased in stock. The sum necessary for such purchase is estimated at twelve millions, to the full extent of which the public debt will of course be diminished."

At the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, in the case of *Mattey v. Wilson*, Mr. Dancey moved the Court for a new trial, on the grounds of excessive damages, for a breach of contract of marriage. It appeared, that at the late trial a verdict of *six hundred pounds* had been given against the defendant at a country assizes. He had paid his addresses to the lady, whom he had promised to marry at the death of an uncle, and as a security for such pledge, he gave the lady a bond of *one thousand pounds*, which she was to receive if he did not marry her within six months of the death of the said uncle. The lady was seduced under these promises, and the defendant refused to marry her afterwards. It was contended that Miss Mattey had led an irregular course of life, which was the cause of the contract not being fulfilled:—The Judges gave it as their opinion that the act of the defendant was the probable cause of the lady's irregularities, and the motion was refused.



The Duchess of York completes her 41st year this day. It is expected the Royal Family will pay their congratulations to her Royal Highness at Oatlands.

Notwithstanding NAPOLEON'S avowed fidelity to his Empress, he has been long hankering after the possession of a *Foreign Queen*. But with a noble spirit, she has resisted and will never submit to his wishes. From her situation and dignity she is called *the Queen of the Ocean*.

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 18.

*Mr. Cumberland's opera of the Jew of Mogadore.—The Jew's extraordinary benevolence.—Natural surmises upon Mr. Cumberland's imitation of himself.—General barrenness of the piece.—Instance of Mr. Braham's gross want of judgment in vocal ornament.—The superannuated genius of Mr. Cumberland.—His claims on the Government.*

DRURY-LANE.

The old age of Mr. CUMBERLAND has for some time past been observable in his productions. His genius was always rather classical and elegant than originally vigorous, and it has become stiffened and enfeebled with his years. It was therefore with little expectation that his well-wishers went to the theatre on Tuesday evening to see his Opera of *The Jew of Mogadore*.

### PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

Muley Selim (*Prince of Morocco*)... Mr. HOLLAND,  
 Abdallah (*an Arabian Chief*)... Mr. RAYMOND,  
 Hassan (*Friend of Selim*)... Mr. KELLY,  
 Nadab (*the Jew of Mogadore*)... Mr. DOWTON,  
 Jew Merchant... Mr. PENLEY,  
 Giovanni (*a Sicilian Captain*)... Mr. BRAHAM,  
 Rooney (*an Irish Slave*)... Mr. JOHNSTONE,  
 Zelwa (*beloved by Selim*)... Mrs. MOUNTAIN,  
 Lyra (*a Slave from Cyprus*)... Mrs. BLAND,  
 Mammora (*a Portuguese Slave*)... Sig. STORACE.

The story is very simple. Mr. CUMBERLAND, who used to imitate FIELDING and MILTON, has now, with a sort of anticipation of future admirers, imitated himself. *Nadab* the Jew is a mere copy of *Sheva* the Jew; he is an old man overflowing with money and benevolence, a miser that others may be rich, a slave to poverty that he may release slaves. The whole fable turns upon his generosity; he makes almost every body in the piece finally happy; he liberates *Lyra*, *Mammora*, and *Rooney*; sends *Rooney* to his native country with his sweet-heart and a sum of money; forgives the Jew Merchant who had misused his money; and restores a captive lady, whom he had bought with an enormous sum of money, to her lover *Prince Selim*. This is no common generosity, though if *Nadab* drove the hard bargains that one of his servants mentions, he may be accused perhaps of the *alieni appetens, sui profusus*.—of seeking his neighbour's goods and being lavish of his own. I am afraid however, that even with this exception the Jew's virtues might reasonably call forth our astonishment. I admire Mr. CUMBERLAND'S liberality, and I believe that the heart of an Israelite is essentially as good as any man's upon earth; but every body who knows any thing of the Moors must be amazed to see

a manifest Jew undergoing for years all the persecutions of an ignorant and fiery set of Mahometans on purpose to liberate the Christian and other slaves who may be taken by the corsairs. This stretch of a poet's prerogative may induce persons to imagine, that Mr. CUMBERLAND remembered the success of his comedy of *The Jew*, and thought that another portrait of Infidel munificence would ensure the success of his opera; and this opinion may be strengthened by the character of *Prince Selim*, who with the education of a Moor and amidst the cool barbarities of a Moorish Court, is the very mirror of justice. Surely a little might have been thought of *progressive civilization*. The rest of the characters were mere blank seals, dangling to the chain of the story; they had room for characters and nothing more. It is surprising that Mr. CUMBERLAND should have condescended to copy our worst play-wrights and introduce an Irishman in Morocco for the mere sake of his brogue; yet he has copied them further and carried thither an English sea officer merely to introduce some flattering speeches about the British nation. We ridicule the French for talking of themselves in their military dispatches, but I do not see that we have much reason, while we continue this fulsome flattery of our own country. The question is, whether it is more unphilosophical and foolish to talk of ourselves before the whole world or to sit muttering compliments to our own private ear.

The barrenness of these incidents and characters would have been less remarkable, had the dialogue presented us with any fertility of idea. But there was nothing of the kind: every phrase and fancy was as old as the Jew himself, who rose out of the play like a hountiful well in the desert. Mr. CUMBERLAND'S poetry has never been higher than an elegant mediocrity, and the songs in the new opera are by no means a flattering specimen even of that talent. The most original perhaps is *Lyra's* expostulation with Love, beginning,

Come, Love, you little roguish sprite—

but why two common servants who are about to go on board ship should call upon the *Tritons* to sound their pearly shells, is not to be explained by all Mr. CUMBERLAND'S classicality.

DOWTON performed the Jew with his usual feeling, which he contrives to throw into all his songs, good or bad, without singing with the least tone. He was excellently dressed between the Moorish and old Jewish habits: his head, bound with a long embroidered wrapper, the ends of which hung down his neck, reminded me of the picturesque costume of REMBRANDT. The music, whether original or compiled, is in the usual gracefulness of KELLY, who certainly has a considerable share of taste. In the title-page of the printed songs he claims the whole merit of composition; but little as I know of music, I could discover very evident copies of other songs, and scientific men give very little praise to Mr. KELLY'S originality. I wish that his voice however was as good as his taste: it is his misfortune indeed to have a musical utterance very like the snappishness of a parrot, and he spoiled a beautiful duet with BRAHAM, whose tones seemed to be mocked by that fantastic bird. It did not appear to me that BRAHAM indulged himself so effeminately in his usual fondness for ornament. The ballad, written in the sea-style, he gave



with a very affecting simplicity: but I must protest against one instance of superfluous decoration upon the word *trumpet*, when he is singing of the last day. Upon this awful instrument, which I am rather surprised the pious CUMBERLAND should introduce in the interval of comedy, Mr. BRAMM played up and down just as he might have done upon the word *fluttering* or *dancing*. It was indeed a monstrous example of his want of judgment in this respect.

Upon the whole, the lovers of literature will always remember with respect the earlier classical taste of Mr. CUMBERLAND, but they cannot help lamenting that his pen still outlives his genius. If this tenaciousness of quill proceeds from old age, they would remind him of the continued respect but diminished pleasure of the public, and would hope that his gratitude and his good sense might at length shew him the propriety of closing his inkstand. If it proceeds from necessity, as I am much inclined to fear, it surely becomes the British Government to rescue from degradation a learned and liberal gentleman, one who has suffered in their employment, and thrown a grace upon the literature of his country. Let it not be said, that for want of a little court-sunshine the laurels faded from a head,

Upon whose rev'rend temples grew  
The blossoms of the grave.

## FINE ARTS.

### ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Nature exults while in this glass she views  
Her mind divine, her magic forms and hues.

20. *Maternal Affection*. A. J. OLIVER, A.—This is a picture which speaks to the heart from the delicacy of its expression, and the loveliness of its objects, and to the judgment of the connoisseur from the purity of the principles on which it is painted. Here is no tulip-like gaudiness of colouring to cheat the mind into praise, no glitter, no imposition of forced light and shadow. All is still and serene as the amiable objects depicted, a lovely young mother watching her sleeping infant. The Artist proves that he now merits the honour conferred on him last year of Associate. On that occasion, strong but just animadversions were made by the writer of this article, who takes this earliest opportunity of congratulating the Academy on its acquisition, and of joining the public voice which hails the rising talents of Mr. Oliver.

63. *Iris communicating to king Priam Jove's Commands*. B. WYER, R. A.—This picture is a faithful translation of the sublime text of Homer.—The broad masses of shade assimilate well with the despondency of the venerable sire, and the pathetic prostration of his sons. It is admirably balanced by the light which emanates from the heavenly messenger, whose face and form are of the most delicate proportion and appropriate character. The admirable countenance of Eneas is that of a hero, revolving in his mind some grand and beneficial design amidst the ruin that surrounds his country. If grandeur of composition, powerful conception of passion, historical learning, and anatomical proficiency, are the chief excellencies of historical painting, this, and No. 73, *Thetis and Achilles*, rank high indeed.

67. *Cardinal Beaufort terrified at the supposed Apparition of Gloucester*. H. FUSELI, R. A.—Here is much to condemn but more to praise. This picture has the gloom

of a dungeon, and the man with a sword chain looks like a fiend arrived to escort the guilty Prelate to the infernal regions. But the drawing is masterly. The ardent devotion of the priests, is that of men whose hearts are lifted up to Heaven; and the moral of the piece, the terrors of a guilty conscience, is conveyed with the peculiar, but too often caricatured vigour of Mr. Fuseli's poetical pencil. It is a vigour beyond the law of art.

72. *Helen at the Scæan Gate*. R. WESTALL, R. A.—This piece exhibits a foppery of colour, and is chequered like a Harlequin's jacket. The heads and hands however are finely drawn and characterized. The figure and face of Helen are lovely. Her beauty is doubly interesting from her amiable pensiveness and contrition. Mr. Westall is acknowledged to possess a classical and a poetic mind, we regret therefore that he should sacrifice the purity of his taste to the vicious relish of others.

83. *A Mill, near Llangollen*. A. W. CALLEOTT, A.—The magic of this artist's pencil has here converted a few of the simplest materials of rural nature into a most interesting picture. There is fine relief in the different objects, but a little more breadth of light and shadow is wanting. His *River Seine*, 180, we prefer to any of his former productions, for its masterly management of the clear obscure, its warm, floating sky, qualified by its reflection on the water, for the clearness and depth of the objects in the fore-ground, and for the hazy intervention of the summer atmosphere between that and the distance.

221. *Cattle*. J. WARD, A.—The colouring of this cabinet picture is rich, the drawing of all the animals highly correct, and the pencilling rich and delicate. The groups in the offscapè is exquisite. This and the last mentioned Landscape are to ornament the private Gallery now erecting by T. Lister Parker, Esq. for the reception of modern British Pictures.

120. *Card Players*. D. WILKIE.—If the genius of this industrious and accurate painter of the passions displayed in low life, had not yet been universally acknowledged to be supreme, Envy itself must now confess it. The characters are as superlatively drawn, though they are not so various as his *Blind Fiddler* of last year, and the colouring is better because it is of a warmer tone. Some of the inferior objects on the wall appear a little spotty, from rather too strong relief, but this may easily be remedied, as we conceive it to arise from too much varnishing. The scene lies in a cottage kitchen, the ceiling rafters of which, with its window and various constituents, render it a fac simile. The various furniture of the room is equally so; and after waiting half an hour for your turn to see the picture, the refreshing ideas of coolness conveyed by a deceptive sallad are more impressively felt from the heat occasioned by the pressing throng of eager gazers. A sleeping dog is equally exact. All these secondary objects are rendered with Dutch fidelity; but the principal ones, the heart-impassioned figures, are superior, in our opinion, to any thing yet done in Holland. Teniers was admirable in his effects and finish, and in the characteristic attitudes of his figures, but we are not afraid to commit our judgment in asserting, that our young Scotsman surpasses either him or Gerard Dow in the energy of character displayed in the face. Four men are described gaming at cards. The successful partners are exulting in their good fortune. One, looking joyfully, is shewing his all powerful hand to a rustic who leans on the back of his chair, in an attitude and with a countenance of card contemplation. As he must not speak, he acknowledges the excellence of the hand by a significant compression of lip. The lucky partner, with a similarly joyful countenance, is recalling his attention to the game, and showing him the victorious state of a trick to which he is to be last player. The fate of a luckless opponent, soured by ill luck, and frowning with disappointed avarice, looks woefully at his partner, who is scratching his head with equal mortification at his ill-starred fate. Th



spirit of gambling is energetically displayed not only in their faces, but breathes around every limb. This strong character is finely contrasted by the mild aspect of the landlord's wife, who is watching the progress of the game. An infant in her arms is very naturally stretching forward to seize the painted cards. In fine, this picture exhibits a consummation of all the talent requisite to perfection in Mr. Wilkie's department of art. It is painted for the Duke of Gloucester. Its merit shines more conspicuously in contrast with No. 55, *Draught Players*, by J. BURNETT, who would have excited much interest if the solar ray of Mr. Wilkie's genius did not obscure the inferior orb of Mr. Burnett's.

R. H.

At Mr. TURNER's private Gallery the *Forest of Bere* has been bought by the Earl of EGREMONT; the *Purfleet* by Lord ESSEX; and the *Demolition of Pope's House* by Sir J. LEICESTER. We think his *Purfleet* and *View at Sheerness* the finest sea-pieces ever painted by a British Artist.

Last Wednesday the Marquis of STAFFORD opened his splendid Picture Gallery to the inspection of his friends, amateurs and artists.

## AN ATTEMPT TO SHEW THE FOLLY AND DANGER OF METHODISM.

IN A SERIES OF ESSAYS.

### ESSAY I.—ON THE IGNORANCE AND VULGARITY OF THE METHODISTS.

I do not oppose the Methodists from an intolerant spirit, but simply from a love of toleration. This is no solecism. My country, my reason, my veneration for the doctrines of JESUS CHRIST, have all taught me the beauty and reason of a tolerant spirit; and it is merely because this spirit is threatened with annihilation by one of intolerance and gloom, by a phantom raised out of the vapours of spleen and the fumes of vanity, that I have ventured to encounter the supernaturals of Methodism. I do not attack, I merely defend: not a day passes, but the Methodists are endeavouring to overthrow the Episcopal Church by a thousand weapons open and secret; by railing against the regular Clergy, by the distribution of thousands of tracts, by their hosts of Missions abroad and at home, by tampering with the consciences of the gloomy, and inflaming the fancies of the impassioned. It must be confessed that the reproaches of CÆCILIUS against the superstitious Christians of the early ages do not attach to the modern Methodists: they are by no means a "skulking nation who shun the light, mute in public, and prating in corners\*." They come forward in all places, they thunder out their anathemas in the midst of the sunshine and the bountiful fields, they cry out that they are the only wise, and that every immortal soul who presumes to think otherwise is a present from the all-merciful God to his adversary the Devil.

By the followers of this sect I understand not only the immediate followers of WHITFIELD and WESLEY, but all that enthusiastic multitude who in the spirit of Christian modesty call themselves the *Godly*, whe-

\* *Latebrosa et lucifuga natio, &c.* Minuc. Fel. p. 7.

ther Arminians, who are always preaching instantaneous perfection by faith; salvation by faith, and the utter inefficacy of good works; or Calvinists, who in addition to the doctrine of salvation by faith alone are always insisting that God of his infinite goodness has predestinated from all eternity the everlasting happiness of some and the everlasting misery of others; or the innumerable divisions of these sects, who all claim the miracles of the Apostolic age, the immediate interference of the Deity, and the holy ecstasies of the blessed. I confess that I have not vowed, like Mr. WESLEY, never to laugh\*; and if some of these opinions should rouse in me a spirit of ridicule, I beg leave to remind the candour of the Methodists that all their great preachers and patterns have indulged in a raillery rather boisterous than otherwise, that the Rev. Mr. ROWLAND HILL has acquired the title of a Theological Buffoon, that Messrs. WHITFIELD and WESLEY pronounced all those who rejected them to be damned fools and sinners, and that the illustrious CALVIN himself called his opponents all sorts of beasts and devils. This is a style which I despair of attaining.

I. The most striking difference between the Methodists and the other sects is their universal passion for preaching. In the churches of England, of France and of Rome, the unlearned have been content to receive the mysteries of their faith from those men, whose education has enabled them to search into the original languages of the scriptures and the antiquities of the church, and who are, therefore, the only men competent to search into the truth of what they teach: † but among the Methodists every body teaches, men and boys, learned and unlearned: the great disproportion of the gentry to the vulgar in their persuasion, produces a great overbalance of ignorant professors of divinity, and a melancholy barber has nothing to do but to receive the *new light*, and he instantly begins to "shine before men." The worst of it is, that these preachers neglect the morality of the scriptures, which is the only part they are likely to comprehend, and addict themselves to mysteries, which have called forth all the learning and ingenuity of the Christians since the days of their origin. Their clergy will argue, perhaps, that the men have received every assurance of the authenticity of the scriptures from their more learned masters; but assurance is very different from proof, and, granting that this authenticity had been proved to the unlearned Methodist, his belief does not authorize him to teach, for a man may laboriously comprehend what is told him and yet be unable to explain it to others: he wants the regularity and distinctness of a cultivated mind. The majority of the Methodist preachers receive their implicit belief of the scriptures from such men as HUNTINGDON, who was originally a coal-heaver; and these certifiers of the gospel received their faith from the writings of WESLEY or WHITFIELD, who were certainly men of education, but who always opened the

\* Second Journal, p. 10.

† As the Christian religion is built upon facts, the study of Ecclesiastical antiquity will be always needful, and may be of use to defeat various attempts of ingenious, but mistaken and prejudiced men.—*Dr. Lardner. Hist. of the Apostles, &c.* vol. 1. c. 2.



bible with the same equal confidence in all its texts, and discovered no difference of genuineness between the Gospel of ST. MARK and the Song of SOLOMON. How would the great majority of the poor Methodist preachers be astonished to hear that one of the greatest advocates of Scripture calls this Song a *profligate production*?\* What means do they possess of discovering the truth or falsehood of this accusation? Neither GROTIUS, nor LE CLERC, nor LIMBORCH the *Arminian*, nor CALVIN himself, believed that the Epistle to the Hebrews was written by ST. PAUL.† The 2d and 3d Epistle of ST. JOHN, and the Epistle of JUDE, were rejected, not only by the same GROTIUS, who can never be charged with wanton mutilation of the Testament, but by several of the Primitive Churches.‡ The first scholars are now agreed that what is called the Athanasian Creed is not the production of ATHANASIUS; and they have lately confirmed the old opinion, that the positive doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, contained in the fifth chapter of the first Epistle of ST. JOHN, is a mere interpolation.§ In the primitive times of the Church the New Testament was much larger than it is at present,|| and several modern divines have not scrupled to give credit to some of the exploded canons.¶ The Methodists are peculiarly attached to mysteries, and, in these rejected gospels and epistles they have lost a vast quantity of wonders that would have done honour to the most capacious faith. But how are their ignorant preachers to know what to reject and what to retain? Not only is their want of education a satire upon almost every word they utter, but their superiors, who have really had an education, confirm them in all their ignorance by teaching them to despise scholastic learning, which they entitle *worldly wisdom, carnal knowledge, and the learning of this world*. As to reason, it is altogether useless and abominable: the world indeed have generally imagined, that it was a most excellent gift of God and

\* Grotius. I am sorry I cannot just now refer to his works.

† Dr. Lardner: *Hist. of the Apostles*, vol. 1, c. 2.

‡ Idem.

§ See Bishop Pretyman's *Elements of Theology* and Porson's Controversy with Archdeacon Travis.—This text, which has puzzled the learned for centuries, was so manifest to the reason or to the Anti-Arianism of the ancient Catholic Bishops, that they styled it *lucē clarior*, clearer than light. Perhaps its excessive brightness is the reason why it has so long dazzled enquiry. The Calvinist MILTON will assist me in this idea—"Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear" *Parad. Lost*, book iii.

|| There is a list of all the apocryphal books attributed to Jesus Christ, his apostles, and their successors, in a book called *Amyntor, or a Defence of Milton's Life*.

¶ If their authority, says Dr. Jortin, should appear only *ambiguous*, it would be our duty to reject them, lest we should adopt as divine doctrines the commandments of men. For, since each gospel contains the main parts of Christianity, and might be sufficient to make men wise to salvation, there is less danger in diminishing than in enlarging the number of canonical books; and less evil would have ensued from the loss of one of the four gospels than from the addition of a fifth and spurious one. *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. i. p. 229. "In my opinion," adds Dr. Lardner, "that is a very fine and valuable observation." *Hist. of the Apostles*, &c. vol. i. chap. 2.

assisted us considerably in discerning truth from falsehood; but the Methodists will have nothing to do with it; if you dispute the subject they tell you it is *carnal reason, the blind guide, the old Adam*; that faith has nothing to do with common sense; that you must not pretend to be wise before God; in short, that you must be excessively stupid and have a perfect comprehension of mysteries. Thus they utterly reject reason, and then proceed to give you the reason why. God has given us ears to hear and eyes to see; but these men stop their ears and pretend to judge of Harmony; they shut their eyes and firmly believe that such a piece of cloth is of the colour of blue without seeing it. I have no doubt that their ideas of *the light* must be quite as determinate as those of LOCKE's blind man, who compared the colour of red to the sound of a trumpet. He who closes his eyes to the light of reason and of nature, must possess very clear opinions; and since the Methodists seem so much to desire it, I really must do them the justice to say that their peculiarities have nothing at all to do either with reason or with nature.

II. "The weakness of these mens' judgements," says a work attributed to CHARLES the First, when speaking of the Puritan-Methodists of his time, "must be made up by their clamours and activitie\*." Ignorance produces vulgarity; a want of rational conviction produces vehemence; and accordingly our Methodist preachers are vulgar and vehement. Those who have contrived to enter the Established Church sometimes restrain their ardour and manage to be on friendly terms with their cushions; but many of the others take the Saint's advice literally, and "fight the good fight of faith" with so alarming a determination of fist; that it seems as if they wished to convert the pulpit as well as the sinner. I am surprised that the opponents of Methodism do not particularly object to this mode of preaching as altogether unworthy a Christian Minister and indicative of an Anti-Christian spirit. Meekness of behaviour is the most affecting trait in the manners of JESUS; ST. PAUL, though a determined warrior, was not a boisterous character, he was remarkable for the dignity both of his eloquence and manners; and the rest of the Apostles, though men of low origin, appear to have learnt refinement from their intercourse with the great author of Christianity. Let us figure to ourselves CHRIST preaching his sublime code of morality on the Mount with the mildness of Heaven beaming on his countenance and breathing through his words, and then let us hear the violent Methodist, who arrogates to himself the supreme title of the Beloved of CHRIST, crying out against the preachers of morality, contradicting the doctrine and behaviour of his Master; and delighting to terrify the feeble and the foolish with the thunders of everlasting damnation.

This violence is defended upon the plea, that preachers should be earnest in the cause of Heaven. So they should; and they would shew their earnestness much better by setting an example of a reasonable fervour, of reproof without rage, and devotion without vulgar familiarity. This vulgarity is defended upon the same ground, because, it is said, they

\* *Eikon Basilike* p. 119.



must adapt themselves to their hearers or they will do nothing. But the Methodists, however strange it may appear, are particularly fond of referring all their actions to the example of CHRIST, and I do not find that CHRIST, who was continually preaching to the common people, ever descended to this vulgarity.

Mr. ROWLAND HILL, who is the link between the upper and lower Methodists, is perpetually mistaking vulgar sayings and allusions for an irresistible wit in controversy and for a happy exposition of the sublimest religion upon earth. The chief ridicule of such preachers as Mr. ROWLAND HILL is directed against the Established Church, against the greatest ornaments of the Christian faith, and more particularly against the most popular Divines who have written upon the subject of morality.—Tracts are distributed among the villages containing the most vulgar sneers against the regular pastors, and this religious scandal is evidently calculated to do more injury to the Church than the most open attacks. They even have recourse to the child-book artifice of giving good and bad names, expressive of the fancied characters of the Methodists and Episcopalians. Mr. HILL for instance in his Village Dialogues introduces to us the parochial clergymen by such names as *Mr. Dolittle*, *Mr. Dulman*, *Mr. Blindman*, and *Mr. Deadman*, while the Methodist preachers come smirking up to us under the amiable appellations of *Mr. Worthy* and *Mr. Lovegood*\*. In these cases a good name is literally *more precious than ointment*. The village tea-gossips, in the placid intervals of sip, must shake their heads at *Mr. Dulman* with as much implicit faith as they must doat upon that angel of a man, *Mr. Lovegood*. I perfectly recollect the instantaneous antipathies I used to feel, when a boy, at the names of the nobility and gentry in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who obstructed the progress of *Christian*, such as my Lord Old-Man, Lord Carnal-Delight, Lord Hate-Good, Lord Desire of Vain-Glory; Sir Having Greedy; Messrs. Hate-Light, No-Good, Two-Tongues, Gripe-Man, Live-Loose, High-Mind, and Fating-both-ways. But Mr. BUNYAN must not be mentioned with disrespect: he is the great teacher of the Methodists, the great expounder of the holy mysteries, and he was excellently qualified for the office, for he had no education whatever, and therefore must have received all his wisdom from Heaven. Every man who writes and preaches without any knowledge of common English is evidently an inspired personage, for what but inspiration could induce him to preach? One of the interlocutors in Mr. HILL's Village Dialogues † cries out with enthusiasm "Sir, if God had conferred on me the honour of being the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, I should have been tempted to have been the proudest man upon earth." This is nothing extraordinary. Many a poor lunatic has been the proudest man upon earth upon the strength of his blanket.

The natural consequence of so ardent a veneration for the lowest writers is an utter contempt for the

\* Village Dialogues passim. See Part the First of Hints to the Public, &c. on the subject of Methodism, by a Barrister, p. 61, &c. Johnson. 1808.

† Vol. iii. p. 23. See Hints, by a Barrister.

highest. BUNYAN's talent was an uncultivated and wild fancy together with a voracious bible memory just like that of HUNTINGDON, who can quote fifty texts in a breath without comprehending the forty-nine. The Methodists therefore who regard BUNYAN as an infallible expounder of the Scriptures, look with contempt upon writers who modestly disclaim a perfect comprehension of mysteries, who preach a simple and useful morality; and who give a great shock to the learning of the lower orders by making no parade of their memory in Scriptural quotation. The aforesaid Mr. HILL, the great representative of the violent Methodists, "the boisterous and intolerant joker of Surrey Chapel,"\* is continually sneering at the most learned and pious Christians, at BLAIR, at PALEY, at ADDISON, at all the chief writers upon Christian morality†. What a decorous and wise set of Bishops should we have, if such men as Mr. HILL were to rule the Established Church!

Thus by the help of misrepresentation, of scandal, of incorporating ill-chosen texts with their sermons to avoid the trouble of thinking and to dazzle the hearers, of giving railing for railing, and of a monstrous mixture of jesting and terrifying, these elect or godly Christians keep those ignorant whom they have found so, and fill the minds of a gloomy multitude with wisdom of I know not what folly, and christianify of I know not what barbarism.

In appropriating my first Essay to the ignorance of the Methodists, I wished to shew my readers, that the lamentable follies I am about to describe, are owing principally to a want of sense; and, I trust, that the sect will give me credit for some charity in this wish, that is, as much charity as a writer, who does not think all his opponents will be damned, can possibly venture to boast.

\* *Nightingale's Portraiture of Methodism*, p. 261. Longman. This is a very candid account of the less violent Methodists, the Wesleyan Sect, of which Mr. Nightingale was himself a member.

† "Oh! my dear (says one of the unconverted, in the Village Dialogues, in order to induce his wife to keep out of the crowd which attended the evangelical preacher), Oh! my dear, I'll stay at home with you, and read some of the Saturday's papers of the Spectator: you know they are all upon moral\* subjects; or one of Dr. Blair's sermons, if Mr. Worthy has got them." To this Mrs. Lovely (for she must have an evangelical name) is made to reply,—"Indeed, my dear, I never could read, either in those papers or in Blair's Sermons, any thing like so interesting as what I have heard this day from Mr. Lovegood. Vol. 3, p. 94. See Hints by a Barrister, p. 78.

\* This sneer is rather unlucky, for the Saturday papers are not "all upon moral subjects." Mr. Hill at least is resolved to shew that he has not read much of the Spectator.—EDITOR.

## LAW.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Friday, May 6.

TURNER v. MOYERS,

This was a proceeding of nullity of marriage, originally instituted by the father of Jonathan Turner, and afterwards



taken up by the party himself, against Hannah Turner, his wife, on account of his insanity previous to, and after, the solemnization of such marriage.—This case was argued at the Sittings in last Term, when it appeared, that the marriage took place, by licence, on the 14th of September, 1803, at St. Mary-le-bone church; that the parties lived together afterwards as man and wife for a short time, when the husband returned (leaving his wife) to his father's house, with a view of obtaining a reconciliation with his father, he having married without his knowledge.—From the depositions of several witnesses it appeared, that Jonathan Turner laboured for several years under a deranged state of mind; that latterly he resided with his father, who never entrusted him with the management of any business. It also appeared, that one day he obtained permission of his father to go and see a lamb shew, a few miles off, on condition of being accompanied by a friend; that as soon as the shew was over, he took the stage for London, where he, upon his arrival, immediately met this lady, and married her on the second or third day after. It also appeared, that when in town he dressed himself in regimentals, and assumed the character of an officer; that he likewise wrote very incoherent letters, which were read; and was guilty of other wild and foolish acts. On the part of the wife, evidence was produced to shew, that he conducted himself in a becoming manner at the ceremony; this was proved by the testimony of the Clergyman; and it was contended, that there was no evidence of undue influence used by his wife, but that it was a voluntary act.

The Court entered minutely into the evidence produced, and after making several judicious observations, said, it was of opinion that the fact was clearly established, that the party was insane at the time the marriage was celebrated, and accordingly pronounced the same to be null and void.

### POLICE.

#### BOW-STREET.

James Moody, the soldier belonging to the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, was on Monday brought up for re-examination. A labouring man stated, that he saw Bowden, who claims the money, in company with the prisoner, in the Three Compasses, public-house, Drury-lane, on Tuesday morning, at six o'clock. They were both apparently in liquor, and after drinking some more with two girls, &c. who came in, they went away. Some other evidence was given of what passed while they remained in the public-house.—The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Monday an inquest was held at the Artichoke, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, on the body of Mrs. M'Kash, who suddenly expired on Thursday evening last, on her way home from Astley's Amphitheatre, where she had previously spent the evening in good health. From the testimony of two witnesses, who were passing at the time, and the opinion of a Surgeon of Westminster-road, that it was most likely the deceased had lost her life by a fainting fit, the Jury returned a verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, a young Lady, possessed of an ample fortune, was missing from the residence of her near connection, in Gower-street, Bedford-square; it was afterwards discovered that a chaise and four had been waiting for some time nearly adjoining the residence of the fugitive, in which she went off with a Gentleman in a military uniform; and as yet their route has not been ascertained.

The wife of Mr. M—, a confectioner in Queen-Street East, eloped from her husband a few days since, and was traced to the arms of a butler, in Baker-street North.

The lady had apartments in the house of an upper servant, belonging to the same family as the butler, but in consequence of too much attention having been paid her by the butler, the husband very properly removed her. This however did not succeed, for one day last week the wife left her home with a young child, as she informed her husband, to pay a visit to her mother, at Richmond, but did not return at night, and on the following day the husband had the mortification to find that she had left the child with her mother, and fled. After a long search, she was traced to an apartment in John-street, Mary-le-bone.—The husband, with an officer, on forcing the door of a bed-room, found the abandoned woman in the arms of her paramour. The rage of the husband was suppressed by the officer, and he departed, having placed his wife in proper hands. Steps have been taken for legal redress.

A foreigner, who was a valet to a gentleman of fortune, near Poland-street, had, last week, the audacity to declare his attachment to a lady who is the relation, though humble companion, of his mistress, notwithstanding it was well known in the family, that the fellow was a married man. Upon meeting with a severe repulse, he went into a back kitchen and hanged himself. The lady of the house happened to go down there shortly after his commission of the crime, and had the presence of mind to cut him down; his life was saved, and he was sent into the country away from the family. On Friday se'night, however, the lady of the house was so seriously impressed with the idea that she saw the ghost of the man, that she actually employed a Police Officer to sit up on Saturday and Sunday nights, in a room adjoining to that in which she and her husband slept.

### MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday se'night, at Otley, after a disconsolate widowhood of three months, Mr. George Rastrick, of Hawkesworth, aged 78, to Mrs. Mitton, of Burley-woodhead, aged 60, making the fourth visit paid by the husband, and the third by his fair bride, to the altar of Hymen.

### DEATHS.

Miss Isabella Langton, daughter of the Countess of Rothes.

At his house, Grosvenor-place, Allan, second son of the Earl of Galloway.

At Dunse, Miss Aitchison, daughter of Mr. Aitchison, of Renton, Barns. This young lady was at the dancing-school, and had danced a minuet; she sat down, and was complaining of severe giddiness in her head, when she instantly fell lifeless beside her youthful companion.

On Tuesday, in Portland-place, Mrs. Bastard, wife of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. for Devon.

The Rev. John Jordan, of Dimpledale, Pembrokeshire, while in the act of shaving himself, on Wednesday morning, fell down, and expired instantly!

On Sunday morning last, in English-street, Mr. J. Fearon, aged 65. He had retired to bed in good health, and in the morning was found dead by the side of his wife.

A few days ago, Mr. H. Rutherford, of Bees Bank, Durham, in the prime of life, farmer. He was in perfect health and spirits during the whole afternoon.

On Tuesday se'night, at Sutherland, Margaret Noble, aged 21. Her death was awfully sudden. She was at a merry-making; and, while in high health and spirits, dropped down upon the floor, in the midst of the dance, and expired.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., aged 18, Mr. J. Sanderson, of the Academy at Aberford. This promising youth, while in the act of leaping a rail, fell down and instantly expired.