

THE EXAMINER.

No. 396. SUNDAY JULY 30, 1815.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 385.

BONAPARTE.

THE arrival of BONAPARTE off the coast, and the new and familiar point of view in which he is now contemplated by our countrymen, have certainly not tended to lessen that philosophical indifference, of which we have spoken so often, and in which the habit of being surprised has terminated with most of us. We do not indeed cease to inquire, or to express a satisfaction at having our inquiries gratified; but we are prepared, with little emotion, to hear any thing told us however surprising; and a wonder must come in a very preternatural form indeed to produce any thing in the shape of a stare. What a contempt have we not acquired for the petty astonishments of our ancestors! We were looking the other day into the papers of our old namesake the *Examiner*, who wrote in the days of Queen ANNE, and who (to speak modestly) had nothing in common with us but his wit. But what a noise does he make about Church and State, about the town of Dunkirk, and an attempt to stab a Lord Treasurer! How insipid does all this become to an age, which has seen churches of every kind fall into comparative insignificance, has seen every polished capital in Europe entered in turn by the troops of one man, has seen Kings and Emperors made and unmade, both from legitimate and illegitimate persons, in the twinkling of an eye,—and in short, has been familiar with infernal machines, massacres, revolutions, restorations, revolutions again, and all sorts of great and remarkable changes! The daily events of our time are like the wildest dreams of a century back. DARTINEUF, the epicure, we will be bound to say, never had a nightmare more oddly compounded in it's visions, than the sight now witnessed by the world, of Tartars lounging about Paris, a French Emperor waiting our pleasure off the sea-shore, and the Prince of WALES congratulated as having been "twice the Saviour of Europe!"

But these two Personages, by a freak of fortune, were destined to appear together in a still more singular way, the former as a suppliant, the latter as a disposer of him. Our last Sunday's Paper contained the fact of NAPOLÉON's surrender; and we scarcely need mention at this time in the week, that he has been for some days on board a British man of war off Torbay, waiting the pleasure of the Government as to his ultimate destination, and that he has lately been sent round in the same vessel to Plymouth, in order, it is supposed, to his finally setting sail for St. Helena. The letter he wrote to the PRINCE REGENT when he came to the resolution of giving himself up, has been published, with an air of authenticity hitherto unquestioned, both in the English and French Papers; and as it comes before us in a more tangible shape than any of his late proceedings, and is of importance to all the great

questions connected with him, as well as a very curious document in itself, we shall insert it in the present article, leaving the rest of the circumstances related of him during his stay on board a ship to follow our remarks in a body:

LETTER TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

"ALTESSE ROYALE.—En butte aux factions qui divisent mon pays et à l'inimitié des plus grandes Puissances de l'Europe, j'ai terminé ma carrière politique, et je viens, comme Themistocle, m'asseoir sur les foyers du peuple Britannique. Je me mets sous la protection de ses lois, que je réclame de V. A. R. comme le plus puissant, le plus constant, et le plus généreux de mes ennemis.

"NAPOLÉON."

"ROYAL HIGHNESS.—Exposed to the factions which distract my country, and to the enmity of the greatest Powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and come, like Themistocles, to seat myself at the hearths of the British people: I place myself under the protection of their laws, and claim it at the hands of your Royal Highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies.

"NAPOLÉON."

This letter, it must be acknowledged, is pithy and to the purpose. We do not think BONAPARTE's style always the best; but it is generally forcible; and those who undertake to say that he never writes or speaks any thing well, shew themselves ignorant of the foundation of all eloquence; for great occasions, in a mind of any understanding, produce words that are fit for them; and the highest authorship consists in nothing but a power of supposing such occasions, and using the language that is natural to them. The introduction of THEMISTOCLES is very impressive, and on such an occasion completely does away the common puerility of classical allusion. The proceeding that caused it, stands out visibly and prominently as one of those actions resembling and recalling to mind the fortunes of the great men of antiquity; and the images with which the resemblance is coupled, the domesticity and the hearths, are not only among the few pathetic appeals which in such instances take nothing from the manliness of the appellant, but fall in excellently with the character of the nation to whom he comes. For the *Courier* and other papers are mistaken when they say that the mention of THEMISTOCLES alludes to his taking refuge at the Court of ARTAXERXES; and by the way, we could not help smiling at the great learning and candour of our friend the *Courier*, in saying at first that there had been no instance of these kind of appeals from one person who had been in possession of power to another, and then, when the arrival of BONAPARTE's letter had shewn him the contrary, affecting to consider it as a piece of forgetfulness and mentioning THEMISTOCLES as of it's own knowledge. Of such stuff are our common journalists made; and into such criticisms are we occasionally driven in order to shew what they are! These gentlemen were sadly puzzled with the mention of the *hearths*, evidently repeating the word *foyers* with owlish astonishment, and we dare say, looking upon it as one of BONAPARTE's affectations. The truth is, as every school-boy knows, that the allusion is to THEMISTOCLES's taking refuge at

the Court of ADMETUS, King of the Molossians, whose house he entered as a suppliant, and taking the King's infant son in his arms, sat down on the hearth before the household gods. The taking possession of this place was reckoned as irresistible an appeal to hospitality with some of the ancients, as eating bread or salt is a security for it in parts of the East, or flying to the altars used to be with the Jews and Catholics. Whether the PRINCE REGENT will think the allusion equally irresistible, is a very different matter. It will remind him perhaps of his old tutor, Dr. HURN,—and that is all. The *Courier* and the rest of them, who are so warm in praising the saving qualities of his Royal Highness, look upon it as a piece of presumption in BONAPARTE to come before so great a man at all, or to think of comparing himself to such a worthy as THEMISTOCLES. We do confess, that BONAPARTE'S application has a ridiculous air with it sometimes, when we think of it in connection with the former personage; but as to THEMISTOCLES, the resemblance appears to us, upon the whole, to be a sufficiently modest and proper one in all respects. THEMISTOCLES was an Athenian of obscure origin, who did much for his countrymen in war, and had some great points about him; but he also had some very petty ones; and he was inordinately ambitious, and finally unsuccessful. Had he lived, in short, in these times, he would very likely have been just such another man as BONAPARTE, have been equally great in some things and little in others, have won and lost, have conquered and deceived, and finished with a courageous bearing of adversity and a compliment to the PRINCE REGENT.

(From the French Papers.)

PARIS, JULY 20.—It is now known what answer the Deputies sent by the Provisional Government to treat for peace and solicit an armistice, received from the Allied Cabinet. According to an article in the *Vienna Court Gazette*, it was as follows:—

“Hagueau, July 1.

“The Three Powers regard as an essential condition of peace and of durable tranquillity, that Bonaparte shall be put out of a state to trouble, by any chance, the repose of France and of Europe; and after the events which occurred in the month of March last, the Allied Powers expect that his person will be delivered into their keeping.

“WALMODEN—CAPO D'ISTRIA—KNESBECK”

This answer being communicated to Messrs. Laforet, Pontecoulant, Sebastiani, Lafayette, Constant, and D'Argensen, they transmitted it to the Provisional Government. Upon its coming to the knowledge of Napoleon Bonaparte, he demanded passports and frigates to convey him to America; which were granted; but he was watched by his former accomplices, and the result is known.

It appears, that the arrest of Bonaparte has been prepared with great ability. It would have been equally dangerous to arrest him too soon, or to arrest him otherwise than has been done. It was even necessary that he should believe himself at liberty, and not perceive the superintendance of which he was the object. Unable, after his abdication, to renew the struggle with any hope of success, he might nevertheless have occasioned much mischief, if he had followed the advice of some furious persons. The interest of humanity then required that he should be treated with great caution and address. It was thus that they succeeded in conducting him, without noise, to Rochefort. He remained several days in the road, with a glass continually in his hand, looking at the fatal English cruizers. Three times he got into a boat to re-enter

Rochefort; but every time he found himself no less narrowly watched on the land side; and as it was necessary to do something, he chose rather to surrender to the English.

EXTRACT FROM THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MARITIME PREFECT OF ROCHEFORT.

Rochefort, July 17, 1815.

MONSEIGNEUR,—I have the honour of informing your Excellency, that the vessel of his Britannic Majesty the *Bellerophon*, on board of which Napoleon Bonaparte embarked the 15th of this month, set sail for England yesterday, the 16th, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—The vessel carries, besides this personage, all the persons who have attached themselves to his fate: the list is subjoined; they were at first distributed between the frigates, *Saal* and *Medusa*, passed afterwards in the evening of the 14th on board the brig *Epervier* and the galley *Sophia*; they were embarked in the English division commanded by Admiral Sir Henry Hotham.

List of the principal Personages embarked in the *Bellerophon* with Napoleon Bonaparte.

Lieut.-General Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal of the Palace; the Countess Bertrand and three children; Lieut.-General the Duke de Rovigo; Lieut.-General Lallemant; Marshal de Camp Baron Gourgaud, Aid-de-Camp of Napoleon; Marshal de Camp Montholon Semouville, idem; the Countess Montholon Semouville and a child; the Count de las Cases, Councillor of State, and his son; M. de Resigny, Chef d'Escadron, Officer of Ordinance; M. Planat, Chef d'Escadron, idem; M. Antrie, Lieutenant, idem; M. Schultz, Chef d'Escadron; M. Pointkowski, Captain; M. Mercher, Captain; M. Maingault, Surgeon of Napoleon.

[Here follow the names of forty individuals, composing the suite of Napoleon, and of the other passengers embarked with him.] (Signed) The Baron BONNEFOUX.

REPORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE, BY CAPTAIN DE REGNY, DISPATCHED TO ROCHEFORT.

MONSEIGNEUR,—I have the honour to give an account to your Excellency of the information which I have collected relative to the mission on which I was dispatched to Rochefort.—On arriving in this port on the 18th, in the morning, I learned that Napoleon Bonaparte had taken his departure for England on board the *Bellerophon*, Captain Maitland, on the 16th July, at half-past one in the afternoon. My instructions prescribing to me to hold on this subject official communications with Admiral Hotham, commanding on the English station, I hastened to write to him, addressing to him at the same time dispatches from M. Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty of England, of which I was the bearer. These letters were given to the Admiral by Lieutenant Fleuriau, joined with me by your Excellency. The result of the different communications which I had with the English Admiral and the Maritime Prefect, is, that Napoleon arrived at Rochefort on the 3d July, established himself at the Maritime Prefecture up to the 8th. Pressed by General Bekker, who had been charged with escorting him till his embarkation, and by M. le Baron de Bonnefoux, the Maritime Prefect, to avail himself of every occasion offered by the wind and tides, he at length decided on embarking in the canoes which attended on him each tide, and repaired, at ten o'clock in the evening, on board the *Saal*, and ordered his suite to be distributed on board this frigate and the *Meduse*. On the morning of the 9th he disembarked on the Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications. On the 10th the winds were favourable for getting out, but the English cruizers and the moon-light left the frigates but little hope of escaping. From the 10th to the 11th Bonaparte sent Generals Savary and Las Cases on board the English vessel *Bellerophon* on a flag of truce. They returned on the 11th. Between the 11th and the 12th Napoleon learned from his brother Joseph the dissolution of the Chambers and the entry of the King into Paris. Up to this moment Bonaparte had often announced the

opinion that the Chambers would recall him, whether he thus wished to impose on the Authorities who surrounded him, or really entertained the hope. On the 12th he descended on the Island of Aix with his suite and his baggage; and on the night between the twelfth and thirteenth two half decked long boats arrived there from La Rochelle. It appears that Napoleon had caused them to be purchased in the intention of embarking in them, and endeavouring to gain by favour of the night a Danish smack, with which, it is supposed, he had been in treaty, and which was to look for him at thirty or forty leagues out at sea. It is not known why he did not avail himself of these dispositions; they, undoubtedly, appeared too hazardous to him. In the night between the 13th and 14th he repaired on board the French brig l'Epervier; and on the evening of the 14th General Becker, who had been sent on a truce to the English station, having returned, Napoleon ordered his suite and his baggage to be embarked on board the Epervier. On the morning of the 15th, this vessel was perceived setting sail, with a flag of truce, towards the Admiral's ship; the state of the sea not permitting him to approach rapidly, the English transports came to meet him, and transported the passengers on board the Bellerophon. In this circumstance, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Jourdan, commanding the Epervier, conceived it his duty to demand, and obtained, from the Captain of the Bellerophon, a written attestation of the transfer of Bonaparte on board this vessel.—The same day a frigate of the station made preparations for sailing for England. On the 16th, the Bellerophon sailed at half-past one, afternoon. The nature and direction of the wind which has since prevailed, does not permit us to suppose that he can arrive off the coast of England before the night between the 19th and 20th. On the 17th the Maritime Prefect of Rochefort addressed to the troops and marines under his orders a Proclamation, announcing the return of his Majesty to Paris with the acclamations of the inhabitants, and prescribed the white cockade to be worn, &c. Your Excellency will find subjoined the copy of a letter, addressed by Napoleon to the Prince Regent of England, which must have reached his Royal Highness by means of the English station.—I entreat, &c.—The Capitaine de Frigate, H. DE REGNY.

(*Moniteur.*)

All persons who, during these fifteen years, have had opportunities of observing Bonaparte in moments of difficulty, are convinced that he is totally destitute of that firmness of soul, that mental courage, which is far more rare and more estimable than the courage which is requisite for a mere soldier in the field of battle. There is not the least doubt that this great man completely lost his head on the 18th Brumaire, and in the battles of Marengo, Essling, Leipsic, and Waterloo. Authentic details concerning his residence at Rochefort, and particularly his conduct on board the Bellerophon, fully demonstrate that this despot, so proud and unfeeling in prosperity, is in adversity a vulgar and pusillanimous being. In vain officious friends, considering the resources which he possessed for dying free and independent, seemed by anticipation to trace his conduct. He is not Hannibal or Themistocles, nobly preferring death to slavery—but Perseus, the last King of Macedonia, humbly begging his life, and giving the judicious Plutarch occasion to say, "He clearly proved that he had other vices still more mean and base, namely, the want of heart and fear of dying, in consequence of which he deprived himself of the commiseration of others, the only thing of which fortune cannot deprive the wretched when they have courage."—*Gazette de France.*

Like Persius, Bonaparte's first concern was to save his life. His reiterated instances on this subject have caused his companions in misfortune to blush for him, and excites in the English a surprize which they have not endeavoured to dissemble. He pretended to draw up a sort of Capitulation; his paper was returned to him without being read; he turned pale, and began to weep bitterly.—*Gazette de France.*

(*From Tuesday's London Gazette.*)

Admiralty-Office, July 25, 1815.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Maitland, of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque Roads, the 14th instant:—

For the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count Las Casses and General Allemand this day came on board his Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Conceiving myself authorised by their Lordship's secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning. That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Casses, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his Royal Highness may deem expedient.

(*From the London Daily Papers.*)

Persons from London and from other parts are flocking down to Plymouth, though they know that Bonaparte is not expected to land, and that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon; but they can row in boats round the vessel, and can occasionally catch a glimpse of him. He is the greater part of the day in the stern gallery, either walking backwards and forwards with his hands behind him, as he is represented in some of the pictures in the print shops, or surveying the shipping and the shore through a glass. In general he keeps alone, Bertrand and Lallemand remaining at some distance behind him. Occasionally he beckons to one of them to point out something to him, or to make some observation. He then walks on alone. Capt. Maitland is more frequently with him than any one of his suite, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. As usual he passes but a short time at his meals, and drinks but little wine. He is said to drink regularly to the health of the Prince Regent. Coffee is frequently served up to him on the deck, and when he first came near the land about Torbay, he is reported to have exclaimed,—"Enfin, voila ce beau pays!" (at length, here is this fine country!) adding, that he had never seen it except from Calais and Boulogne, when the only points that could be seen were the white and bold rocks about Dover. He is plainly dressed, in general in a green coat, without any decorations, and a cocked hat.

On board the Bellerophon, Bonaparte still played the Emperor. Capt. Maitland shewed him his own cabin, and said he should have the whole of it, except one corner, which the Captain said he would close in for his own bed. Bonaparte said he must have the whole to himself, which the Captain politely yielded; and shortly afterwards Napoleon invited him to dinner.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CYRUS, DATED BASQUE ROADS, JULY 16, 1815.

July 12.—At one P.M. passed near to her and the Slaney. Bellerophon telegraphed us, "Keep close off Balaine Light House: Bonaparte is here endeavouring to escape. Examine every description of vessels closely for him. I have two of his Generals, who have asked for the frigates to pass."—At three P.M. saw a brig coming out of the Breton passage; chased her for twelve hours, and found her an American without passengers, who told us that he had no doubt but that Bonaparte was at Rochefort, but it was not publicly known at the place he had left (St. Martin's, Isle Rhe.)

July 13.—At half-past one P.M. saw the Bellerophon and Slaney some distance to leeward, with flags of truce at their mast heads, and a chasse marsee with a similar flag, so that we had little doubt of Napoleon having surrendered, or being at least negotiating for that purpose.

July 14.—The Superb, Admiral Hotham, directed us to anchor within the Breton Passage, the more effectually to blockade it, and then passed on to Basque Roads to join the Bellerophon.

July 15.—The Slaney passed us, and telegraphed, "For England with important dispatches."

July 16.—We were recalled to this place, and found the DISTURBER OF THE WORLD, whom we had been so anxiously looking for, safe on board the Bellerophon. He was just returning to the latter ship from breakfasting on board the Superb with the Admiral, who ordered the yards to be manned as a mark of respect.—We passed close to the Bellerophon several times: Capt. Maitland told us, "I have got Bonaparte on board."—Napoleon stood exposed at full length on the gangway, about twenty yards distant, to survey us, and we in return examined him, as you may be assured, with minute and eager attention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulets and a red collar—a broad red sash over his shoulder—a large star on the left breast—white waistcoat, pantaloons, boots, and a large cocked hat with the tricoloured cockade. I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible for any one, who had ever examined the lineaments with attention, to mistake them. Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, and others, were with him. He first sent out to Captain Maitland for permission to proceed to America in the frigates, which was refused; but an offer made of referring him, if he came out, to the Admiral. He then asked for a brig, and afterwards for a schooner—requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan for going in two chasse mares out of the Breton Passage in the night, and being informed that this ship would intercept him, he replied, "He would try, for we would not suspect such small vessels." This determination was altered, probably, by reflecting, that if taken prisoner he would have no claim on our generosity, while by throwing himself into our power, there might at least be some hope in setting up such a claim. He then surrendered, after threatening to force his passage.—On board the Bellerophon he seemed to think himself Emperor, taking possession of Captain M.'s cabin, and shortly afterwards inviting him to dinner. When he went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended the side, and was introduced to the Admiral; Napoleon followed. "The Emperor," said Captain M. Napoleon bowed to the Admiral, without further ceremony, walked into his cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him!! Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, masts, and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the Boat-swain, to question him; that officer always fitting out the French ships. He requested the Marines to pass in review before him, examined the dress, &c. &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prize-money, clothes, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a Purser or Commissary, asked if he was not a rogue.—In conversing with the Admiral, he said, "I have given myself up to the English; but I would not have done so to any other of the Allied Powers. In surrendering to any of them, I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual: in submitting to the English, I place myself at the mercy of a nation."—Adieu.

On Board the Bellerophon.

By some passengers who came in the Bellerophon it appears, that Bonaparte was quite at his ease on board that ship; took possession of the Captain's cabin, sans ceremony, invited the officers of the ship to his table; talked with great freedom, on the present state of things; said it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France, and that Napoleon H. would very soon be recalled to the throne; that Fouché was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned to him. He acknowledged that England alone had ruined all his grand plans, and that but for her he had now been Emperor of the East as well as of the West. He walked on the poop and quarter deck, conversed with the seamen, and affected great gaiety and unconcern. In short, such is the talent of this "Child and Champion of Jacobinism," that be-

fore they arrived in Torbay he was considered by all on board as a devilish good fellow.

His Majesty's ship Bellerophon, July 21.

On the 14th, while at anchor about three miles from the enemy's frigates, we perceived a flag of truce again in the morning, on board of which were the Count De Lascasses, and Lieut.-General Count L'Allemand, Aide-de-Camp to Napoleon. After being some hours on board they departed, and I then learned, that probably we would have the satisfaction of receiving the Ex-Emperor. In the evening another flag of truce came out, on board of which was De Lascasses and General Gorgaud, also Aide-de-Camp to Napoleon, with two of his Pages, and part of his baggage. We now became pretty certain of seeing him. Captain Maitland dispatched the Slaney immediately with this important intelligence, and with General Gorgaud on board, with a letter from Napoleon to the Prince Regent, direct to England. The following morning at day-light, we perceived a brig and a schooner working out of Aix Roads. The Captain dispatched the boats to them, and in the space of an hour the First Lieutenant, Mr. Mott, returned in the barge, accompanied by the "once great Ruler of half the World," with Lieutenant-General Count Bertrand, Savary, (the Duc de Rovigo), General Count Montholon, the Countesses Bertrand and Montholon. When he came on the quarter-deck, he said, in a firm and certainly dignified manner, in French, to Captain Maitland, "I am come to claim the protection of your Prince and of your Laws."—I observed his person particularly, and can describe him thus:—He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, very strongly made, and well-proportioned; very broad and deep chest; legs and thighs proportioned with great symmetry and strength, a small, round, and handsome foot. His countenance is sallow, and as it were deeply tinged by hot climates; but the most commanding air I ever saw. His eyes grey, and the most piercing that you can imagine. His glance, you fancy, searches into your inmost thoughts. His hair dark brown, and no appearance of grey. His features are handsome now, and when younger he must have been a very handsome man. He is rather fat, and his belly protuberant, but he appears active notwithstanding. His step and demeanour altogether commanding. He looks about 45 or 46 years of age. In fact he is very like the picture exhibited of him in the Adelphi, and also several of the prints. He is extremely curious, and never passes any thing remarkable in the ship without immediately demanding its use, and inquiring minutely into the manner thereof. He also stops and asks the Officers divers questions relative to the time they have been in the service, what actions, &c.; and he caused all of us to be introduced to him the first day he came on board. He has also asked several questions about the marines, particularly those who appeared to have been some time in the service, and about the warrant officers, midshipmen, seamen, &c. He was but a short time on board when he asked that the boat-swain might be sent for, in order that he might look at him, and was very inquisitive as to the nature of his duty. He dresses in green uniform, with red facings, and edged with red, two plain gold epaulettes, the lappets of the coat cut round and turned back, white waistcoat and breeches, and military boots and spurs, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on his left breast. He professes his intention (if he is allowed to reside in England) to adopt the English customs and manners, and declares that he will never meddle with politics more. The Army which left Paris, and united with others on the Loire, wanted him to join them and resume his title, which he refused to do. He declares that not another "goutte de sang" shall be shed on his account. Fortunate, indeed, it would have been if he really had been of this opinion some years back.—His followers still treat him with the greatest respect, not one of them, not even the Duke of Rovigo himself, ever speaking to him without being uncovered the whole time. He does not appear out until half-past ten, though he rises about seven. He breakfasts in the French fashion at eleven, and dines

at six. He spends most of the day alone in the after-cabin, and reads a great deal. He retires to bed about eight. He has not latterly been much on the quarter deck.—His suite is composed of fifty persons.—General Bertrand appears to be a fine and faithful soldier. He has never abandoned Napoleon in his adversity or prosperity. He was at Elba with him, and, I believe, intends accompanying him (if permitted) wherever his destination may be. It was this Officer who constructed the bridge over the Danube, from the Isle de Lobau, which saved the French army after the battle of Asperne. Madame Bertrand, I believe, was born in Martinique of Irish parents, and her maiden name was Dillon. She is extremely pleasant and affable, and greatly attached to Napoleon's interests.—The Duc de Rovigo is a very fine looking man, about 50, with a countenance expressive of superior talents.—De Lascasses is a little fellow, about five feet one inch, very clever. He is the author of the *Historical Atlas*, which I suppose you have seen.—L'Allemand is considered an excellent Officer, and commanded the light infantry of the Imperial Guard in the Battle of Waterloo."

Torbay, July 26.

The Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, sailed this morning about five o'clock for Plymouth, with Bonaparte and suite. On board the Slaney sloop is Marshal Baron Gourgon. Never was such a sight exhibited in Torbay before. There are gentlemen and ladies from 30 to 70 miles distance and upwards come this morning; never was such a concourse of people seen.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DARTMOUTH, JULY 26.

I was alongside his Majesty's ship Bellerophon last evening, and I saw Bonaparte very distinctly. Bonaparte walks the deck till six o'clock, at which time he retires to dine. He shows himself frequently to the spectators round the ship, and on retiring he pulls off his hat. He appears often looking at the people with his eye glass, and his picture, which appeared in London about two months since, is an exact likeness of him. He wore a dark green coat, with red collar, buttoned close, cocked hat, two epaulets, light nankeen coloured breeches, and silk stockings the same colour. Every person on the quarter-deck, both French and English, remain with their hats off when he is on deck. This, Mr. Editor, I did not like to see; it hurt the feelings of all to see so much humility towards him. The Bellerophon set sail for Plymouth by four o'clock this morning, and long ere this is there. He reads the English Newspapers, but appears afterwards very serious, no doubt not liking their contents. He, I am told, dreads the idea of going to St. Helena, and is very much afraid of being sent to that island.

Plymouth, Wednesday Evening.

The Bellerophon has just anchored here from Torbay, having Bonaparte and his attendants on board. He is flanked on all sides, by different ships of war, and a guard of boats, day and night, to prevent any possible communication, which might "corrupt good manners."

Portsmouth, July 27.

One Captain, one Lieutenant, and 40 men, of the Royal Artillery, in barracks in this town, received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, it is said, as part of a guard to take Napoleon Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 20.—Marshal Soult has arrived at Malzieu, at the house of General Brun. The authorities established at Mende deputed M. de Chambrun to call on the Marshal, to enquire his motives for visiting the Barracks, which he protested arose from his attachment to the King, and asserted the purity of his intentions. Some of the Royal Volunteers being suspicious of the Marshal's fidelity, collected about 200 National Guards in the little village of Saugens, who on the following night surrounded General

Brun's house, and requested Marshal Soult to repair to Mende, under their escort. He hesitated for some moments, but at length set forward, and endeavoured to prevail on his escort to let him escape. The Sub-prefect of Mende and the Receiver-general were sent to the Marshal on the 10th July; there he is to await the orders of Government.

JULY 21.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had, the day before yesterday, a private conference of nearly an hour with the King.

We are assured, that the principal conditions of the treaty, which is definitively to establish the peace of Europe, are already settled. The territory of France is to be left entire, as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris. France will have to pay for the expense of the war, a contribution in four years, and the Allied troops are to begin, on the 25th of August next, to evacuate the French territory, with the exception of some corps, which are to continue there so long as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance and solid establishment of the public tranquillity.

A private letter from Mons, dated the 14th inst. contains the following particulars:—

"It is only within these four days that the business of interring the bodies which strewed the field of battle of Mont St. Jean was finished. Several thousands of carriages had been put in requisition in the department of Jemappes for this operation. At the end of ten, twelve, and fifteen days, there were found among the dead a great number of wounded, who, from hunger or madness, had torn with their teeth the carcasses of men and horses. When I say from madness, I use that term because they were actually men wounded and dying, who when they were picked up cried, *Vive l'Empereur!* Long live the man who brought us hither to be slaughtered, who left us behind him in his flight, without caring whether we were dead or dying! Long live the man without pity, without feeling, who left us to expire slowly on the field of battle, without recommending us to the attention or humanity of a y one, while the wounded of the other armies were collected with such care and anxiety."

A Journal has given an incomplete and incorrect list of the responsible Editors of the Newspapers, who have just been appointed by the Minister of the General Police. They are—

M. Couchery, for the *Journal des Debats*.
M. Manuel, for the *Journal de Paris*.
M. Cheron, for the *Gazette de France*.
M. Mutin, for the *Quotidienne*.
M. Auger, for the *Journal General de France*.
M. Jay, for the *Independent*.
M. Arnault, for the *Aristarque*.
M. Peuchet, for the *Journal de Commerce*.
M. Davrigny, for the *Journal des Campagnes* and the *Narrateur*.
M. Pelleue, for the *Yellow Dwarf*, the *Green Dwarf*, the *Journal des Dames*, and the *Censeur des Censeurs*.

In fine, there is no publication, down even to the *Petites Affiches*, but has its responsible Editor for the articles inserted.

JULY 22.—The day before yesterday Madame Lætitia Fesch, widow Bonaparte, left Paris. An officer in uniform, and another person in plain clothes, accompanied her.—Madame Hortensia Bonaparte, and Madame de Flahaut-Souza, have received orders to quit the country.

Orders have been sent to Mende to allow Marshal Soult to continue his journey. It is said that he is on his way to his mother's, at St. Amand, in the department of Tarn.

We are assured, that the fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been taken by the Austrians after three assaults, very destructive to both sides.

Some of the responsible Editors of the Journals have, it is said, refused to accept the office. Among others the name of M. Pelleue, named for the *Yellow Dwarf*. It is stated also, that the proprietors propose to remonstrate against this measure, and to offer themselves to be responsible for their Papers.

Many well-known individuals have received orders to

quit Paris.—It seems that the Military School of St. Cyr is to be immediately suppressed. General Becker, who accompanied Bonaparte to Rochefort, has returned to Paris.—M. Murat in a few days is about to embark at Toulon, to proceed to England.—*Gazette de France.*

They say that Bonaparte wrote from Rochefort the following letter to the Prince Regent of England:—

“ROYAL HIGHNESS.—Exposed to the factions which divide my country, and to the enmity of the great Powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality (*m'asster sur le foyer*) of the British People. I claim from your Royal Highness the protection of the laws, and throw myself upon the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies.”

The King of Sardinia, under date of Turin, June 27, orders all the French who have entered his kingdom since 1792, to withdraw within twenty days. Those are excepted who inhabit with the consent of the King.

JULY 23.—This day the English and Hanoverian army, said to be 70,000 strong, are to be reviewed at Neuilly.—The corps de armie of Gen. Lecourbe has joined the army of the Loire, which will also be swelled in a few days by the troops of Marshal Suchet and Gen. Lamarque.

The *Gazette Officielle* contains, among other ordinances, one relative to the National Guards *d'elite*, ordering all the battalions raised in the different departments since the 20th March to be dismissed, and the conscripts of 1815, who have been placed in these chosen battalions (*d'elite*), to return also to their homes. There is another, ordering all the officers and soldiers of the *corps francs* to return to their homes, and that those who do not obey shall be apprehended and brought before Councils of War, and punished according to law.

JULY 24.—Brest is very tranquil; the troops and inhabitants are animated with the best spirit. The hoisting of the white flag on the forts and in the road was accompanied by a salute of 100 pieces of cannon.

The town of Nismes returned on the 16th to its obedience to the King, notwithstanding the resistance of the regiment of Chasseurs, which occasioned some disorder and alarm.

On Saturday evening, two persons who wore red pinks promenaded among numerous groups collected on the terrace of the Thuilleries. Several of the National Guards on duty requested them to lay aside these flowers. They obstinately refused. The Guards then arrested them, and carried them out of the Garden amidst the acclamations of all the spectators.

The Emperor of Russia, dressed in a Prussian uniform, and accompanied with a numerous and brilliant Staff, visited Marshal Blucher on Friday last, at his residence, rue de Bourbon, Hotel de l'University of France. The visit took place at one o'clock. The Emperor remained about ten minutes with the Marshal, and on leaving the hotel was saluted with loud acclamations.

The Bourdeaux Papers did not arrive yesterday. On the 19th that town was still under the military government of General Clausel. Quarrels had frequently occurred between the military and the inhabitants. The theatres had been shut for three days.

Lieut.-General Pernety, the bearer of the submission of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, is arrived at Paris.—It is still believed that the Treaty between the Allied Sovereigns and the King will soon appear.—The mails are re-established on all the roads of France.—Several soldiers belonging to the old guard entered Paris yesterday, with cries of *Vive le Roi!*

Murat is always at the estate of Gen. Lallemand, near Toulon. He has demanded passports from Gen. Perreymond, who commands there, but they were refused him. Murat, by way of passing the time, amuses himself with judg playing and pistol fring.

Toulouse has not yet been able to hoist the white flag. Terror and the tri-coloured flag are still kept up at Avignon.

JULY 25.—Yesterday, at eight in the morning, the troops of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Brunswick, Saxony, Nassau, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, assembled along the avenues of the Champ-Elysees and Neuilly, from the Place Louis XV. to the bridge of Neuilly. They were drawn up on the left of the causeway, and in the opposite alleys on the same side. At ten o'clock the Allied Sovereigns entered the Palace of the Elysee Bourbon, accompanied by the Princes and followed by their Staff.

Ten thousand Austrians have arrived at Autun. They belong to the army descending the Simplon, which is 100,000 strong. This army advances rapidly on the Loire, to prevent that of Prince Eckmuhl from ascending that river, and to force it to fall back. By this means Burgundy will be relieved from an army, the intentions of which inspire no confidence, and which, while protesting submission to the King, acts not the less without his orders, and in an entire independence.

ARMY OF THE LOIRE.—ORDER OF THE DAY.

Faubourg d'Orleans, July 16.

SOLDIERS.—I communicate to you, by an Order of the Day, the submission which the Generals and Officers of the Army of which the command is confided to me, have made to the Government of Louis XVIII. It is to you, Soldiers, to complete this submission by your obedience; hoist the white cockade and colours. I demand from you, I know, a great sacrifice; we have all been connected with these colours for these twenty-five years; but the interest of our country commands this sacrifice. I am incapable, Soldiers, of giving you an order which should not be founded on these sentiments, or which should be at variance with honour. Last year, under similar circumstances, the Government of our country having changed, I defended Hamburg and Harburg in the last moment, in the name of Louis XVIII. listening then, as I do now, only to the interest of our country. All my countrymen have applauded my conduct; a fine army has been preserved to France; not a soldier has quitted his ranks, knowing that he serves his country whatever be its government, and that an army cannot deliberate. Soldiers! Continue the same conduct; defend our unhappy country in the name of Louis XVIII; this Monarch and all our countrymen will thank us for it; we shall make common cause with those brave Vendeanes who have just given us a touching example, declaring that they would unite with us to combat the enemies of France, and you will have, besides, preserved to your country a numerous and brave army. I expect from you the same spirit of discipline of which you have given proofs since your departure from Paris.

The Marshal commanding in Chief the armies of the Loire and the Pyrenees.

PRINCE D'ECKMÜHL.

ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those who shall see these presents, health:—

An account has been rendered to us that several Members of the Chamber of Peers have accepted seats in a *soi disant* Chamber of Peers, named and assembled by the man who had usurped the power in our States, since the 20th March, until our return into the kingdom. It is beyond a doubt that Peers of France, until they are rendered hereditary, have been able and may give in their resignation; for in that, they only dispose of interests that are purely personal to them. It is equally evident, that the acceptance of functions incompatible with the dignity with which one is invested, supposes and carries with it the resignation of that dignity, and in consequence the Peers who are in the situation above-mentioned, have really abdicated their rank, and have in fact resigned the Peerage of France.—For these causes we have ordered, and do order, what follows:—

Art. 1. Are no longer part of the Chamber of Peers the under-mentioned:—Counts, Clement de Ris, Colchen, Cornudet, d'Abouville.—Marshal Duke of Dantzic.—Counts, de Croix, Dedeley d'Agier, Dejoan, Fabre de l'Aude, Gassendi, Laeppede, Latour Maubourg.—Dukes of Praslin, Plaisance.—Marshals Duke of Elchingen, Albufers, Corneigliano, Treviso.—Counts de Barral (Archbishop of Tours), Boissy d'Anglas.—Duke de Cadore.—Counts, de Canelaux, Cassabianca, de Montesquiou, Pontecourlapt, Rampon, Segur, Valence, Belliard.

Art. 2. May be excepted however from the above disposition

those who shall justify not having sate nor being willing to sit in the *soi-disant* Chamber of Peers, to which they had been called; they taking upon themselves to make that justification in the month following the publication of the present Ordinance.

Castle of the Thuilleries, 24th July, and 21st of our reign,

(Signed)

LOUIS.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, &c.

Wishing, by the punishment of an attempt without example, but graduating the punishment and limiting the number of the guilty, to conciliate the interest of our people, the dignity of our crown, and the tranquillity of Europe, with what we owe to justice and the entire security of all the other citizens without distinction;—We have declared and declare, ordered and order, what follows:

Article I.—The Generals and Officers who have betrayed the King before the 23d of March, or who have attacked France and the Government with arms in their hands, and those who by violence have obtained possession of power, shall be arrested and carried before the competent Councils of War, in their respective Divisions, viz.—Ney, Labeoyere, the two Lallemands, Drouet d'Erly, Lefebvre Desnotettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambrone, Lavalette, Roygo.

2. The individuals whose names follow, viz.—

Soult, Alix, Exelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay de la Meurth, Melre, Fressinet, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Lobau, Harel, Perc, Barrere, Arnault, Pommereuil, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Arrighi (Padua), Dejean (the son), Garnau, Real, Bouvier Dumolard, Merlin of Douay, Durbach, Dirat, Desfermont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier de Saintes, Mollinet, Hullin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin Janson, (the eldest son), Lorgne Dideville, shall quit the city of Paris in three days, and shall retire into the interior of France, to places which our Minister of General Police shall point out, and where they shall remain under his superintendance, until the Chambers decide upon such among them as shall be sent out of the kingdom, or be delivered over for trial to the Tribunals.—Shall be immediately arrested such as shall not repair to the place assigned them by our Minister of General Police.

3. The individuals who shall be condemned to quit the kingdom, shall have the faculty to sell their goods and property in the delay of one year, to dispose of it, and to send the produce out of the kingdom, and to receive during that time the revenue in foreign countries, furnishing, however, the proof of their obedience to the present ordonnance.

4. The lists of all the individuals to whom the 1st and 2d articles shall be applicable, are and remain closed by the nominal designations contained in these articles, and shall never be extended to others for any causes and under any pretext whatever, other than in the form and according to the constitutional laws, which are expressly departed from for this case alone.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

The Minister Secretary of State of General Police,

(Signed)

The Duke of OTRANTO."

The fortifications of the heights of Paris are to be immediately destroyed.

M. Harel, Prefect of the Landes, was arrested on the night of the 16th, and confined in a dungeon.

The *ci-devant* Queen of Holland passed Dijon on the 20th, with three carriages. A report was spread that she was carrying many millions away with her.—The populace assembled, and she was obliged to have a detachment of troops to protect her.

The army of Prince Wrede arrived yesterday at Paris.

A person in the costume of a General Officer, and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Louis, was yesterday arrested in the Chapel Royal, and conveyed under a strong escort to prison.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JULY 13.—A few days ago, the young Prince Napoleon, who still resides at Schoenbrunn, was in great danger of losing his life in an airing to the village of St. Viet, near Schoenbrunn. Passing through the little river Wien, which was swelled a little, the force of the water drove back the horses, by which the coach was overturned, and the young Prince, with the Lady his attendant, fell

into the water. One of the Emperor's footmen, who was with the carriage, immediately leaped into the water, and saved the Prince, who, however, with his usual liveliness, did not seem at all discomposed, and returned in high spirits to Schoenbrunn. Since his august mother has been absent, he often visits her in Baden, but always returns to Schoenbrunn in the evening.

STATE PAPERS.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

The *New French Official Gazette*, dated 19th July, is filled to the extent of 20 pages, with the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

It begins by stating, that the Powers who have signed the Treaty concluded at Paris, May 30, 1814, in conformity with 22d article of that act, with the princes and states of their allies, in order to complete the dispositions of the said treaty, and to add the arrangements necessary by the state in which Europe remained at the conclusion of the late war, and desiring to comprehend in one common transaction the different results of their negociations, and to give effect to them by their reciprocal ratifications, have authorized their plenipotentiaries to include in a general instrument the dispositions of greater and more permanent interest, and to join to that act, as integral parts of the arrangement of Congress, the Treaties, Conventions, Declarations, and other particular acts, such as they are found cited in the present Treaty.

The first Article relates to the Duchy of Varsovia. This Duchy, with the exception of provinces and districts otherwise disposed of, is irrevocably to be possessed by the Emperor of all the Russias, who is to join to his other titles that of King of Poland, and the Polonese subjects of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are to be represented in the National Institution.—The 2d Article refers to the limits of the Grand Duchy of Posem, and describes the line of territory which shall be under the sovereignty of the King of Prussia.—The 3d Article relates to the Salt Mines of Wieliezka, which the Emperor of Russia is to have the full property of.—The 4th Article settles the boundaries between Gallicia and the Russian territories.—By the 5th Article the Emperor of Russia restores the Circles of Tarnopol to the Emperor of Austria.—The 6th declares Cracovia a free city.—The 7th limits the territories of Cracovia.—The 8th grants the privilege of free commerce to Podgarza.—The 9th guarantees the neutrality of Cracovia.—The 10th relates to the Constitution of the Academy and Bishopric of Cracovia.—The 11th grants a general amnesty.—The 12th declares that all sequestrations shall be taken off, and that all proceedings against persons for political acts shall be null and void.—The 13th contains an exception where definitive sentences upon appeal have been announced.—The 14th provides for the free navigation of the canals and rivers, throughout ancient Poland.—The 15th refers to the cessions of Saxony to Prussia.—The 16th settles the titles which have been assumed by the King of Prussia, who is to add to his titles those of the Duke of Saxony, Landgrave of Thuringe, Margrave of the two Lusaces, and Count of Henneberg.—The 17th contains an express guarantee on the part of Russia, Great Britain, and France, of all the cessions to the King of Prussia in full sovereignty.—By the 18th Austria renounces the Rights of Sovereignty over Lusace.—The 19th contains, on the part of the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony, a reciprocal renunciation of *feudal rights*.—The 20th allows the liberty of emigration to persons, and the exportation of their Property.—The 21st guarantees Religious Establishments and Establishments for Public Instruction, in the Districts ceded by Saxony to Prussia.—The 22d grants a General Amnesty to the Subjects of the King of Saxony.—The 23d designates the provinces of which Prussia is to have possession.—The 24th and 25th describe the territory to be enjoyed by Prussia on the banks of the Rhine.—By the 26th the title of King of Hanover is confined to the King of Great Britain.—The 27th relates to the cessions of Prussia to Hanover.—The 28th is a renunciation on the part of Prussia to the Chapter of St. Pierre-a-Narten.—The 29th specifies the cession of the King of Great Britain to the King of Prussia of a part of the Duchy of Lauenbourg.—The 30th provides for the free navigation of the commerce of Embden.—The 31st delineates the military routes through the territories of Russia and Hanover.—The 32d contains minor regulations respecting the Bailiwick of Meppen.—The 33d refers to the cessions to be made to the Duke of Oldenburgh.—The 34th gives the title of Grand Duke of Oldenburgh to the Duke of Holstein Oldenburgh.—The 35th and 36th settle

the titles of the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburgh Schewrin, Stralitz, and Saxe Weimar.—The 37th, 38th, and 39th, specifies the cessions to be made to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.—The 40th and 41st provide for the cession of the ancient Department of Fulda.—The 42d conveys the city of Wetzlar to the King of Prussia.—The 43d contains arrangements respecting the ancient circle of Westphalia.—The 44th and 45th contains a disposition relative to the Grand Duchy of Wurtzburgh and the Principality of Asschaffesburgh, in favour of Bavaria and the establishment of the Prince Primate.—By the 46th it is declared, that the City of Frankfort shall be a free City, and form part of the Germanic League.—The 47th grants Indemnities to the Grand Duke of Hesse.—Then follow a variety of articles relative to the Germanic Confederation, the regulations with respect to Elections, the mode of collecting Votes, the residence of the Diet at Frankfort, the formation of Fundamental Laws, the maintenance of peace in Germany; these extend to and include the 64th Article; there are then a variety of articles respecting the limits of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Duchy of Bouillon, and the Cessions to the House of Nassau in Germany, and the Union of the Belgic Provinces.—At the 74th Article commences the regulations relative to the affairs of Switzerland.—The 77th provides for the rights of the inhabitants of the principality of Berne.—The 79th relates to the arrangements between France and Geneva.—The 80th refers to the cessions of the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva.—There is then, in the 82d article, an arrangement relative to the funds placed in England.—The 85th describes the limits of the estates of the King of Sardinia.—The 87th gives the King of Sardinia the title of King of Genoa.—The next material article is the 93d, which restores the ancient Austrian possessions in Italy, including all the territory which had been ceded by Austria by former treaties; and then there is an enumeration of the territories so restored.—The 96th provides for the navigation of the Po.—There then follow a variety of minor arrangements.—The 105th and following articles relate to the affairs of Portugal. The restitution of Oliveza and other restitutions on the part of the Prince Regent of Portugal.—By the 119th Article, all the Powers assembled at Congress, as well as the Princes and Free Cities, who have concurred in the arrangements, are invited to accede to it.—The 120th Article referring to this Treaty being in the French language, provides that it shall not be a precedent for subsequent treaties or negociations.—The 121st Article provides that the ratifications of the Treaty shall be exchanged within six months, and by the Court of Portugal in a year, if possible. The Treaty is to be deposited at Vienna, in order that it may be referred to by any of the Courts of Europe who may wish to consult the original text.—It is dated Vienna, 9th June, 1815: and then follows the signature of the Plenipotentiaries.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS,

We, WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.

When the government of Belgium was given into our hands by the high Allied Powers, we had previously given our formal adhesion to the conditions of the union of Belgium with the United Provinces of the Netherlands, which had been agreed upon at London by the Plenipotentiaries of the said Powers, in the month of June, 1814, and of which the following is the tenor:—

Art. 1. This Union is to be intimate and complete, so that the two countries shall form one and the same state, governed by the Constitution already established in Holland, which shall be modified by common consent, according to the new state of things.

2. No innovation shall be made in the articles of this Constitution, which insure equal favour and protection to all forms of worship, and guarantee the admission of all citizens to public offices and employments, whatever be their religious creed.

3. The Belgic Provinces shall be duly represented in the assembly of the States General, whose ordinary sittings in time of peace shall be held alternately in a town in Holland and in a town in Belgium.

4. All the inhabitants of the Netherlands being thus constitutionally assimilated among each other, the several Provinces shall equally enjoy all the commercial and other advantages of which their respective situations are susceptible; nor can any obstacle or restriction be laid upon one to the advantage of another.

5. Immediately after the union, the provinces and towns of Belgium shall be admitted to the commerce and navigation of the

colonies upon the same footing as the provinces and towns of Holland.

6. As the burdens must be in common as well as the advantages, the debts contracted till the time of the union, by the Dutch provinces on the one hand, and by the Belgic provinces on the other, shall be chargeable to the public treasury of the Netherlands.

7. Conformably to the same principles, the expenses required for the establishment and preservation of the fortresses on the frontier of the new State, shall be borne by the public treasury; as resulting from an object that interests the safety and independence of all the provinces of the whole nation.

8. The expense of forming and keeping up the dykes shall be for the account of the districts more especially interested in this branch of the public service, reserving the obligation of the state in general to furnish aid in case of extraordinary disasters, all exactly as has been hitherto practised in Holland.

The treaty of Vienna having since confirmed, upon these same principles, the formal cession of the Belgic Provinces, to form, in conjunction with the United Provinces of the Netherlands, one kingdom, we have hastened to appoint a special committee to examine what modifications it would be useful or necessary to make in the constitution already established in Holland.—Citizens distinguished by their knowledge, their patriotism, and their probity, have employed themselves on this important work with a zeal worthy of the greatest praises.—The project which they have just laid before us, contains honourable distinctions for the Nobility, insures to all forms of worship equal favour and protection, and guarantees the admission of all citizens to public offices and employments; it fixes the division of power upon the basis of protecting institutions, which have been at all times dear to the people of Belgium. It recognizes above all things the independence of the judicial power; it reconciles the integrity and the strength of the body politic with the individual right of each of its members; and lastly, it contains the elements of every gradual improvement, which experience and further study may shew to be necessary.—However, before we proceed to introduce the new fundamental law, we desire to convince ourselves of the assent of our subjects to its principal regulations. For this purpose, Deputies (notables) shall be assembled from every arrondissement, in the proportion of one for 2,000 inhabitants. We have ordered that the choice shall be made with impartiality among the persons most estimable, and most worthy of the confidence of their fellow citizens. But in order to be certain that our intentions in this respect have been fulfilled, and that those who are going to be named Deputies are really deserving of the honour of being the organs of the general opinion, we further order, that the lists shall be published and deposited for eight days in the chief towns of the respective districts.—At the same time registers shall be opened, in which every inhabitant, who is the head of a family, may come and insert a simple vote of rejection of one or more of the Deputies named.—It is according to the result which these registers shall afford, that the lists will be finally determined on, and the Notables convoked in each arrondissement, to vote upon the plan of the fundamental law which will be laid before them. Each of these assemblages shall send its proces verbal to Brussels, and shall depute three of its members to attend in a general meeting at the opening of those proces verbaux (journals of proceedings), and at the collecting of the votes of the Notables.—Such, Belgians, are the measures which we have judged the most proper for the establishment of a compact which is to fix your destinies, and to hasten the moment when your Sovereign will be surrounded by a representation loyally constituted.—Happy to reign over a free, brave, and industrious people, we are sure of finding in it that character for loyalty and frankness which has always so eminently distinguished it. All our efforts will be directed to cement the foundations of its prosperity and glory, and the citizens of all classes, and all the provinces, shall have in us a benevolent and impartial protector of their rights and their welfare. In particular, we guarantee to the Catholic Church its establishment and its liberties, and we shall not lose sight of the examples of wisdom and moderation in this respect, which have been left us by our predecessors, your ancient Sovereigns, whose memory is so justly revered among you.

Given at the Hague, July 13, 1815, and the second year of our reign.

WILLIAM.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

NORFOLK, JULY 22.—POISONING A FAMILY.—Elizabeth Woolerton was tried on a charge of having mixed a certain quantity

of arsenic in a cake, which cake she sent as a present to her uncle, Tifford Clarke, Esq. on the 2d day of July inst. thereby intending to kill him; and part of the said cake being eaten by Robert Sparkes, son of Benjamin Sparkes, occasioned his death.—

Mr. Benjamin Long, apothecary, at Bungay, said, that the prisoner had purchased from him a quantity of arsenic on the 22d of June, also on a prior occasion.—It was proved by the prisoner's daughters, who were admitted evidence against her, that she had made the cake in question, and sent it to her uncle. It further appeared that she stood indebted to her uncle in the sum of 200*l.* and who intimated leaving her by his will a further sum of 500*l.*—*Mr. Clarke* proved the having received cakes from the prisoner on a former occasion, the eating of which had made him extremely ill, and in consequence he desired her not to send him such cakes in future; and for the reason alluded to he refused to eat of the cake in question. The housekeeper of *Mr. Clarke*, upon this, unknowingly sent the poisoned cake to her son-in-law, *Sparkes*, who had a family of five children. Upon receipt of it, the mother of the deceased divided the cake into equal portions for the children's breakfast next morning, previous to their departure for school at an early hour. The youngest of these, a boy six years old, was the first to eat his portion, which ultimately proved fatal to him; the other four were dangerously ill, but by means of timely assistance recovered, not having ate their full proportions; owing to this circumstance, the eldest, a girl about twelve years old, perceiving an acrid taste, took from her brothers and sisters that which remained uneaten.—The Surgeons who opened the body of the deceased proved, that by means of analization part of the cake found in the stomach contained arsenic, occasioning the death of the boy; and in like manner, that part of the cake which had not been eaten.—The prisoner, in her defence, persisted in her innocence, after an attempt to throw it upon her daughter, an interesting girl fourteen years of age!—She was found *Guilty—Death*; and pursuant to her sentence was executed on Monday at Ipswich, amidst an immense crowd of spectators.—The culprit was the wife of a farmer residing at Deuton, in Norfolk, and the mother of eight or nine children.

LEWES, JULY 25.—*Thomas Jacques* was indicted for ravishing Elizabeth King-hatt, on the 28th of May last. The prosecutrix, who lived with her brother, a labouring man, at Eshorne, stated, that on the 28th of May she was returning home along the turnpike road; at a little past nine in the evening she met two men, one of whom was the prisoner, *Thomas Jacques*, whom she knew; he was a labouring man, and had a wife and several children. *Bury* was also a labouring man with a family. They bid her good night, which salutation she returned. They then began to pull her about. *Jacques* laid hold of her round the neck, and by the arm. She struggled a great deal, and called out "Thomas," which was her brother's name, to make them believe her brother was near. They did not, however, desist; and she being exhausted by the struggle, *Jacques* threw her down against a sloping bank on the road side, among some bushes. She then stated facts which constituted the crime. He left her, and the other man also assailed her, but did not complete his purpose. A man and woman came past, to whom she communicated what had happened, and begged they would see her home. They went with her until she came within reach of her brother's cottage.—The man and woman who were passing confirmed her testimony; and her brother stated, that when she came home she complained that he did not come to meet her as he promised. He said he thought it was probable that she would not come that night. She said, "You do not know how I have been used;" and added, that she would go to *Mr. Poyntz*, the Magistrate.—*Mr. Wardroper*, Clerk to the Magistrates, deposed, that when the prisoner was brought before the Justices, he said he was very sorry for what he had done, and would sell every thing to make her a recompence. The prisoner said he was sorry, but that the prosecutrix never denied him; if she had, he should have left her.—Two witnesses were called, who stated that the prosecutrix, since the transaction, had expressed her willingness to make it up.—The Jury found the prisoner *guilty*, but recommended him to mercy.—His Lordship immediately passed sentence upon him, and the prisoner left the bar in great agony.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

War-Office, July 24, 1815.

The Prince Regent, as a mark of his high approbation of the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the 1st and 2d Life Guards at the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th ultimo, is pleased

to—declare himself Colonel in Chief of both the Regiments of Life Guards.

War-Office, July 25, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of all the British regiments of cavalry and infantry which were engaged in the battle of Waterloo, being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices that may have heretofore been granted to those regiments, the word "Waterloo," in commemoration of their distinguished services on the 18th of June 1815.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. Watson, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, bricklayer, from Aug. 1st to the 22d.

BANKRUPTS.

- H. Wilson, Nottingham, hosier. Attornies, Messrs. Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.
 A. Mowbray, G. L. Hollingsworth, J. Wetherell, W. Shields, W. Boulton, and W. R. Stokes, Durham, Darlington, Thirsk, and Lothbury, bankers. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.
 J. and M. Parry, Marden, Herefordshire, wool-dealers. Attornies, Messrs. Fladgate and Neeld, Essex-street, Strand.
 P. Andrews, Tottenham-court-road, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Oldham, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
 W. Parmenter, Wnebstand, Suffolk, miller. Attorney, Mr. N. Stevens, Gray's-inn-square.
 S. Brook and W. Lister, Baildon, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. Attorney, Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 T. Mather, Salford, Lancashire, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 R. Jennings, Blunkney Fen, Lincolnshire, horse-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Chancery-lane.
 M. Woodburn, Preston, shoe-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Cross, Gregson and Woodburn, Preston.
 J. Hazlewood, Leicester, baker. Attorney, Mr. Ince, New-inn.
 J. Braaks, High-Holborn, saddler. Attorney, Mr. T. Griffith, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
 J. Croft, Turner-street, Commercial-road, surveyor. Attorney, Mr. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.
 A. M. Sandeman, Lothbury, Scotch-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Robison and Hine, Charter House-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- Q. Thomson, Oxford-street, Middlesex, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Willis, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.
 A. Fox, jun. Plymouth, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. Kiss, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
 E. and J. Howell, Change-alley, fruiterers. Attorney, Mr. Wilkinson, Cross-street, Finsbury-square.
 H. F. Heron, Huddersfield, wool-factor. Attorney, Mr. Greenwood, Huddersfield.
 B. Maskitt, Beccles, Suffolk, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Bohn, Beccles.
 J. Wood, Manchester, calico-printer. Attorney, Mr. Baron, Back-street, Manchester.
 E. Hall, Newton, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Edge, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.
 J. Latham, Birmingham, shoemaker. Attorney, Mr. Webb, Birmingham.
 H. Stokes, Throgmorton-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Burfoot, King's-Bench-Walk, Temple.
 T. Waghorn, Chatham, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Gibbs, Rochester.
 G. and C. Coles, Tower-street, London, brokers. Attornies, Messrs. Weston and Teesdale, Fenchurch-street.
 F. Frankland, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Walker and Rankin, Old Jewry.

At the Surrey Assizes, on Thursday, nothing of interest took place, except that the Grand Jury found another Bill against *Lord COCHRANE*, for breach of prison. To the Bill last found he pleaded that he was *Sir THOMAS COCHRANE*, Knt. and not *THOMAS COCHRANE*, Esq.; in fact, although he was expelled the Order of the Bath, yet he remained a Knight Barone.—The last Bill was therefore quashed.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 56½ 57 | Omnium 8½ pr.

The ROUND TABLE will be recommenced next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 30.

THERE is scarcely any talk now but respecting BONAPARTE'S waiting off the coast, his treatment, manners, and destination. The Government, somewhat perhaps from a dislike of his attracting attention, but principally no doubt in consequence of deliberation with the others, have not allowed him to come on shore, and it is confidently stated, have finally resolved upon sending him to Saint Helena, a little island, rocky but fertile and with a fine air, situated in the Atlantic Ocean at a good distance from the southern coast of Africa, and opposite, of course, to that of America. Its climate is said to enjoy the advantages, and its soil the productions, of both the old and the new world. Here, in addition to the natural difficulties of the island, which is steep and beaten by the waves, and every way difficult of access, he is to be watched, they say, by a British garrison and a commission from each of the Allied Powers. Orders, it is stated, have just gone to convey him thither from Plymouth, to which place the Bellerophon went round with him from Torbay. Whether he himself will prefer this arrangement to a residence in this country, it is impossible to say; but we should think, upon the whole, that he will. St. Helena, to be sure, is not twenty-one miles in circumference; but if he is to have the range of it, we know not whether they would have allowed him so large a space in Great Britain; the climate is indisputably better for him, especially as he is of southern temperament, and he will altogether be more to himself, and less pestered with ordinary curiosity.

In the mean time, he finds enough curiosity about him, where he is. At Torbay, and we suppose it is the same at Plymouth, boats were continually putting off and sailing round the vessel to get a sight of him, like the natives of Otaheite about Captain Cook, or so many Lilliputians about Gulliver. The moment he got aboard the ship, he appears to have exerted that ascendancy which men of his character have over people in general. He first vindicates his rank by some striking and lofty mode of behaviour, and thus having demanded the respect of his new companions, proceeds to render it pleasant to them, and to interest their self-love by growing more familiar and entering into their characters and duties. Some of the grovelling daily Journalists, who pay their court to men equally mean with themselves, and by affecting to wonder how any sort of homage can be paid to such a person, have undertaken, at a safe distance, to quarrel with the Admiral and Captain on the station, for shewing him the attentions reported, such as manning the yards when he came on board, and standing without their hats when he spoke;—but not to mention that there is one instinctive generosity in the minds of all decent human beings, which tells them how to behave to persons under this kind of adversity, we suppose that these matters were for the most part arranged by his followers before he came away, and that they were conceded as trifles of good breeding not to be haggled about by a generous conqueror. They appear however to have excited a jealousy or displeasure, or whatever it may be called, on the part of the Government; at least if certain papers are to be believed, which say that orders have been sent to discontinue such attentions and to treat him only as a General. If such orders have really been sent, the only effect of them can be

to keep NAPOLEON below deck, and to throw a very awkward and undeserved humiliation on the feelings of the gallant Officers who have used him liberally; but we trust that this is a vulgar fancy of the papers themselves; and that however unsusceptible certain persons may be of comparisons with THUCYDIDES and other classical names, the present Government will not subject itself to the last charge of affectation and puerility, by pretending to visit the moral character of BONAPARTE with a virtuous indignation, after endeavouring, as they have done, to set up the BOURBONS again; after leaguings as they did a short time since with one of BONAPARTE'S own men, BERNARDOTTE; after seeing their Ministers dining and commiserating with FOUCHÉ, and after sending a present of a frigate to a common pirate, the Dey of ALGERIA, to whom the Americans (and it ought to make us blush for not anticipating them) have just been reading so many a lesson.

In the mean time, whether BONAPARTE'S locking up in St. Helena will do any good to the BOURBONS and their Dynasty, is exceedingly doubtful. He cannot disturb them personally, it is true; but at the same time he takes away from them certain pretences for foreign assistance; and they can only go on disgusting the inhabitants more and more, as they seem to be taking every means of doing. The army on the Loire has at length been induced by its Chief to hoist the white cockade, though he tells them, in language sufficiently unpromising, that he knows he is asking "a sacrifice" of them:—but what is supposed to be a great mark of vigour in the restored Family is the having at length mustered up courage enough to make out a list of obnoxious persons, part of whom are degraded from the peerage, while others are to reside in the interior of the country till it is determined whether they are to be tried or not,—that is to say, whether a little more courage can be mustered up against them, which is not likely, we suspect, to be in a hurry. Among the names are men of all sorts, infamous and respectable.—NAY, LEFEBVRE, MARET, AUGEREAU, CARNOT, MAHER, and others: BERTRAND, a fine-hearted and unimpeachable character, who, it is to be remembered, has never been absent from his master, and whose attachment to him, by the way, is one of the best things to be said of BONAPARTE, is among the persons to be tried by a military commission as traitors; and what consummates the wretchedness of this BOURBON Ordinance, is, that it is absolutely countersigned by FOUCHÉ, a man as implicated as any one of them in the proceedings objected to, and a traitor to all parties in turn! It is utterly impossible such a government as this can last.

The new French official journal and other Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. The former contains an official note from the Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns to Prince TALLYRAND, relative to the new positions to be occupied by the Allied Armies, and to the re-establishment of the King's authorities in the different departments. The Allied Armies are to be cantoned in different departments—each army to occupy its own district or circle.—The particular departments are to be pointed out, and a uniform system is to be adopted for the service and administration of the armies. Military Governors are to be appointed by the Allies for the departments which shall compose the districts or circles of each army. No contribution in money is to be levied by any one army.—On the first view of this official Note, (says the *Courier*) it may appear that its object is only to provide more regularly and securely for the maintenance of the Allied Armies than could be done by concentrating them all in one part. But it is evident to us, that as all the accounts, public and private, from France, concur in stating that the departments are agitated by the partisans of the Usurper, espe-

essentially the French troops and the free corps, which are more onerous to the inhabitants than any foreign troops, the dispositions of this official Note have for their object *the more speedy and effectual recognition of the King's authority.* In the concluding paragraph of the note, the Allied Ministers "flatter themselves that the King's Ministers will recognise in these arrangements the sincere desire which they have to contribute to the re-establishment of the Royal authority."—So it is at length plainly admitted, that Louis cannot even maintain himself upon the throne without the same foreign aid which placed him there. How long can such a state last?

A Declaration was daily expected to be published at Paris by the Allies, of their intentions and views with respect to France. It would have been published, say these papers, the beginning of this week, had it not been necessary to transmit it to this country for the signature of the REGENT. "Having mentioned this Illustrious Personage, (adds the *Courier*) we must say, that we should have been glad to have seen him at Paris as well as the Allied Sovereigns. It cannot be deemed affronting to any of them to say, that his Royal Highness has contributed more than any to this splendid result; surely, therefore, he ought to be present in person in the same place where the peace of Europe is destined at length to be arranged and consolidated."

The French Journalists are striving hard to preserve the pictures and statues in the Louvre, though they confess that the King of Prussia has insisted upon the restoration of those which were brought from Prussia.—An Austrian army is moving to the Loire. There is not one word about DAVOUST's army or the other armies, and not a single "responsible" Journalist ventures a reflection upon the King's ordinances relative to the trial and banishment of his countrymen. Three Deputies of the Department of La Sarthe have been arrested.—The French Funds are rising; they are nearly 60.—A bill-sticker was taken up in Paris on Monday morning, for covering the King's Ordinances with the old proclamations of Napoleon and the Provisional Government.—A hackney-coachman was also apprehended for amusing himself with calling out *Vive l'Empereur!* at midnight, while passing close to the office of the Prefect of Police. The administration of the department of the Lower Alps is at this moment in the hands of two Prefects. One is BONAPARTE's, M. DIDIER, and he has removed the seat of his prefectorship to Sisteron. The other is M. de VILLENOUVE, installed at Digne in virtue of powers from the King.

"It is determined that St. Helena shall be the spot to which BONAPARTE shall be consigned. He is to be removed from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, which is to convey him to his destination. The whole of his suite, we understand, are not to be permitted to accompany him—two or three only. Colonel LOWE is the military officer who is to go with him and reside upon the island.—The 2d Battalion of the 53d Regiment, in Barracks at Portsmouth, received orders by express yesterday morning, to embark for St. Helena, with a detachment of artillery. They were inspected yesterday by General GORDON, and were to embark this morning.—BONAPARTE continues at Plymouth "to be the shew and gaze o' the time." Hundreds of boats are continually hovering round the Bellerophon to catch a glimpse of him. It is said that he has been very anxious to come on shore; that he expected to land the moment he arrived, and to choose the place of residence *sur les bords du peuple Britannique.* St. Helena is viewed by him with peculiar dislike—so distant from any Continent, midway between the old and the new world—a speck in the ocean. Yes!—it is that speck which is to receive the man for whose inordinate ambition the old world and the new, the "great globe itself," seemed to be too narrow and confined a spot.—*Courier*, July 29.

The naval establishment is about to be reduced immediately. Orders have been already issued for paying off several sail of the line and nineteen frigates.—*Courier.*

Notwithstanding the absurd and false reports circulated by some incorrigible and also by some credulous beings, who have always been the echoes of the factious, it appears certain that the Powers are agreed respecting the principal articles of the Treaty, which is preparing at Paris. The French nation and Europe will be convinced by that act that the Sovereigns did not make a vain promise, when they pledged themselves that the sole object of this new crusade should be the political overthrow of BONAPARTE.—The religious maintenance of the Treaty concluded with the King, the integrity of the French territory respected, are, it is said, the bases of this new act of reconciliation. Thus vanish the criminal hopes, the perfidious insinuations of the enemies of legitimate royalty, and the fears which the frantic declamations of certain English Papers might have excited.—A Contribution, to which the Powers have a right, for the expenses of the second war, will be fixed by the Treaty; it is nevertheless stated, that two of them, satisfied with having secured the repose of the world, have generously declared that they renounce all sort of indemnity.—It is also stated, that immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty, the troops of three of the Powers will leave our country; but that 150,000 Russians will remain for some time; that their departure will take place in columns of 25,000 men each, in proportion to the re-organization of the French army.—*Journal de Paris.*

Messrs. DOWTON and WROUGHTON have retired from Drury-lane Theatre: the former to undertake the conduct of those Theatres which have been heretofore under the management of his relative, Mrs. BAKER; the latter has left the stage altogether.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[We scarcely need remind our readers, that there are points in the following spirited Lines, with which our opinions do not accord; and indeed the Author himself has told us, that he rather adapted them to what may be considered as the speaker's feelings, than his own.]

1.

FAREWELL to the Land, where the gloom of my glory
Arose and o'ershadowed the earth with her name;—
She abandons me now,—but the page of her story,
The brightest or blackest, is filled with my fame.
I have warded with a world which vanquished me only
When the meteor of Conquest allured me too far,—
I have coped with the Nations which dread me thus lonely,
The last single Captive to millions in war!

2.

Farewell to thee, France—when thy diadem crowned me
I made thee the gem and the wonder of earth,—
But thy weakness decrees I should leave as I found thee,
Decay'd in thy glory, and sunk in thy worth.
Oh! for the veteran hearts that were wasted
In strife with the storm, when their battles were won,—
Thou the Eagle, whose gaze in that moment was blasted,
Hid still soared with eyes fixed on Victory's Sun!

3.

Farewell to thee, France—but when Liberty rallies
Once more in thy regions, remember me then—
The Violet grows in the depth of thy vallies,
Though withered, thy tears will unfold it again—
Yet, yet, I may battle the hosts that surround us,
And yet may thy heart leap awake to my voice—
There are links which must break in the chain that has bound us,
Then turn thee and call on the Chief of thy choice!

The *Moniteur* of the 21st inst. contains a long memorial presented to Congress by Sir SIDNEY SMITH, on the subject of destroying the Barbary Piratical States. He offers to conduct an enterprise, by which he means to effect the end in view. The substance of his plan is, that the States, who are most interested in putting down the pirates, should contribute their contingent to raise what the Admiral calls an *amphibicus force*, by which is to be understood, one fit for naval or military service. With this he undertakes that commerce shall be secured, and the Africans civilized.

Samuel Davis, one of the Turnkeys of Newgate, has made oath, that in an interview which lately took place between Eliza Fenning and her father, (at which interview the Rev. Mr. Coffin, Chaplain of the said prison, was also present), and on several other interviews between them, prior to her execution; her father urgently intreated her in the following words, or words to the like effect:—"Oh! my dear child, when you come out on the gallows, tell every body that you are innocent, and then I can walk the streets upright as a man; but if you say you are guilty, I shall never be able to hold up my head among the public any more."—As this case has naturally caused much sensation, we shall publish the Trial at length next week.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

MORNING COSTUME.—Morning dress made of French cambric, and ornamented with celestial-blue ribbon, trimmed at the feet with triple flounces, which are finished with bows of the same colour. The back is peculiarly neat, drawn with broad and full slides, and trimmed with French work; the front is crossed as a handkerchief, and trimmed with quilled *tulle* or ribbon; the sleeves are full, but not quite so much so as in our last: they are slashed with lace and ribbon. This dress is worn with a ruff of worked muslin, drawn with celestial-blue ribbon, *en suite*.—Bonnet of white chip and pearl-coloured satin, edged and tied under the chin with celestial-blue ribbon, and ornamented with a rich plume of feathers, edged with blue to correspond.—The hair dressed full in front. Necklaces and ear-rings of coral. Patent silk stockings. Slippers or half-boots of pale blue kid. Gloves to correspond.—Sarsnet spencers, of evening or morning primrose or violet colours, are much worn, as well as those of celestial blue.

PROMENADE DRESS.—Made of white crape, and worn over white sarsnet. The body made very full, with cases of various colours; long sleeves, very full at the top, but gradually diminishing to the wrist, richly trimmed with *tulle* round the neck and the bottom of the dress.—The petticoat quite as short, or rather shorter, than in our last. The Waterloo hat, made in moss silk or straw of a peculiar fineness, lined with fluted satin, and ornamented with a rich plume of evening-primrose or straw-coloured feathers. This hat is quite new and exceedingly tasteful, but the shape differs very little from that of the O'Neil bonnet, which we described in our last number. A scarf of patent net, richly embroidered, and thrown carelessly over the shoulders.

EVENING COSTUME.—A Waterloo gauze of white, pink, or evening primrose, over a white satin slip, terminating at the feet with rich triple flounces of blond lace, headed with a broad border of convolvulus, appliqued with jessamine and mignonette. The back drawn with an easy fullness, and brought to a point reaching nearly to the bottom of the waist, and trimmed all round, back and front, with quilling of blond lace, to correspond with the bottom of the dress; handsome cord and tassels confine the waist, and tie in front. The leaves, which are quite novel, full at the top, diminish gradually, and are finished at the bottom with blond lace. There is no alteration in the form of the hair, which is dressed in the same costume as in our last; but there is a new-invented hat, which is uncommonly elegant, and singularly appropriate for the season: it is composed of patent net, crape, and whalebone, ornamented with a novel trimming, and an elegant plume of ostrich feathers. The shape is peculiarly tasteful, and so very becoming, that we anticipate it will be a universal favourite. Necklaces, ear-rings, and bracelets of pearls. White kid shoes and gloves. Fan of lama silver.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—We fully expected that the general mourning that was announced for the lamented death of the Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and the many family mournings which of necessity would take place after such a sanguinary contest, would have thrown a

damp over any novelties in the world of fashion this month. The mourning, however, though very great, has not been near so general as it was expected; and the fashionable novelties have not been less than in any preceding month. The battle of Waterloo has given a name to a new article for Ladies' dresses, which we think not very appropriate, since this article is very thin and flimsy, which cannot be said of the battle; than which nothing could be more decisive. A very tasty and elegant hat, for the morning costume or promenade, is also named from it. In addition to these articles, we have also described several novelties in the form of dress, corsets, &c. Muslins, gauzes, French washing silks, French cambries, sarsnets, and poplins, are all worn in the promenade costume; the two latter chiefly as spencers.—French cambric is in great estimation, and makes a most elegant *deshabille*. Worked borderings for flounces, trimmings, &c. are now generally introduced in the stead of lace, which, if used, is now also worked in a rich border. In half-dress, caps still continue very general, and are worn with bouquets of flowers. Flowers are much worn within doors in the morning costume, and feathers in the promenade or carriage costume. There is no alteration in the manner of wearing the hair since our last number. The prevailing colours are celestial blue and morning and evening primrose.—*From the British Ladies Magazine.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 201.

HAYMARKET-THEATRE.

THE Haymarket is the most sociable of all our Theatres. A wonderful concentration of interest and an agreeable equality of pretension reign here. There is an air of unusual familiarity between the audience and the actors; the pit shakes hands with the boxes, and the galleries descend, from the invisible height to which they are raised at the other theatres, half-way into the orchestra. Now we have certain remains of a sneaking predilection for this mode of accommodating differences between all parts of the house, this average dissemination of comfort, and immediate circulation of enjoyment; and we take our places (just as it happens), on the same good terms with ourselves and our neighbours, as we should in sitting down to an ordinary at an inn. Every thing, however, has its draw-backs; and the Little Theatre in the Haymarket is not without them. If, for example, a party of elderly gentlewomen should come into a box close at your elbow, and immediately begin to talk loud, with an evident disregard of those around them, your only chance is either to quit the house altogether, or (if you really wish to hear the play), to remove to the very opposite side of it; for the ill-breeding of persons of that class, sex, and time of life, is incorrigible. At the great Theatres, it is sometimes very difficult to hear for the noise and quarrelling in the gallery; here the only interruption to the performance is from the over-flowing garrulity and friendly tittle-tattle of the boxes. The gods (as they are called), at Drury-lane and Covent-garden, we suspect, "keep such a dreadful pudder o'er our heads," from their impatience at not being able to hear what is passing below; and, at the minor theatres, are the most quiet and attentive of the audience.

It is the immemorial practice of the Haymarket Theatre to bring out every season a number of new pieces, good, bad, or indifferent. To this principle we are indebted for an odd play with an odd title, "*My Wife! What Wife?*" and whether it belongs to the class of good, bad, or indifferent, we could not make up our minds at the time, and it has nearly escaped our memory since. Whether from its excellencies or its absurdities, it is altogether very amusing. The best part of it is a very unaccountable, easy, impudent, blundering Irish footman, admirably represented by Mr. TOKELY, whom we here take the liberty of introducing to the notice of our readers. "Good Mr. TOKELY, we desire better acquaintance with you." We do not know whether this gentleman is himself an Irishman; but he has a wonderful sympathy with the manners

and peculiarities of the character he had to represent. The ease, the ignorance, the impudence, the simplicity, the cunning, the lying, the good-nature, the absurdity, and the wit of the common character of the Irish, were depicted with equal fidelity and naivete by this very lively actor; and his *brogue* was throughout a complete accompaniment to the sense. It floated up and down, and twisted round, and rose and fell, and started off or rattled on, just as the gusts of passion led. The Irish and the Scotch *brogue* are very characteristic. In the one, the words are tumbled out altogether: in the other, every syllable is held fast between the teeth and kept in a sort of undulating suspense, lest circumstances should require a retraction before the end of the sentence. The Irish character is impetuous: the Scotch circumspect. The one is perfect unconsciousness; the other perfect consciousness. The one depends almost entirely on animal spirits, the other on will; the one on the feeling of the moment, the other on the calculation of consequences. The Irish character is therefore much more adapted for the stage: it presents more heterogenous materials, and it is only unconscious absurdity that excites laughter. We seldom see a Scotchman introduced into an English farce: whereas an Irishman is always ready to be served up, and it is a standing dish at this kind of entertainment. Mr. TOKELY sung two songs in the afterpiece with great effect. The laughing song was a thing of pure execution, made out of nothing but the feeling of humour in the actor. Mr. FERRY played the principal serious character in "*My Wife! What Wife!*" He is a very careful and judicious actor; but his execution overlays the character. He is a walking grievance on the stage; a robust personification of the *comédie larmoyante*; a rock dropping tears of crystal; an iron figure, "in the likeness of a sigh." Mr. JONES was intended as a lively set-off to Mr. FERRY. It was but a diversity of wretchedness. Mr. JONES is no favourite of ours. He is always the same Mr. JONES, who shews his teeth, and rolls his eyes,—

"And looks like a jackdaw just caught in a snare."

Mr. MEGGERT has played *Oedavian* twice at this Theatre. He is a very decent, disagreeable actor, of the second or third-rate, who takes a great deal of pains to do ill. He did not however deserve to be hissed, and he only deserves to be applauded, because he was hissed undeservedly. He is a Scotch edition of CONWAY, without his beauty, and without his talent for absurdity.

Our play-houses are just now crowded with French people, with or without white cockades. A very intelligent French man and woman sat behind us the other evening at the representation of the *Mountaineers*, (one of the best of our modern plays) who were exceedingly shocked at the constant transitions from tragic to comic in this piece. It is strange that a people who have no keeping in themselves, should be offended at our want of keeping in theatrical representations. But it is an old remark, that the manners of every nation and their dramatic taste are opposite to each other. In the present instance, there can be no question, but that the distinguishing character of the English is gravity, and of the French levity. How then is it that this is reversed on the stage? Because the English wish to relieve the continuity of their feelings by something light and even farcical, and the French cannot afford to offer the same temptation to their natural levity. They become grave only by system, and the formality of their artificial style is resorted to as a preservative against the infection of their national disposition. One quaint line in a thousand sad ones, operating on their mercurial and volatile spirits, would turn the whole to farce. The English are sufficiently tenacious of strong passion to retain it in spite of other feelings: the French are only lured by the force of dulness, and every thing serious would fly at the appearance of a jest.

T. M.

THE LATE MR. WHITBREAD.

Mr. Hone has published "An Authentic Account of Mr. Whitbread's latter Days and Death," from which we make the following Extracts:—

Sometimes there are circumstances, in relation to the character of an individual, which social justice may require to be explicitly stated and generally explained. Such appear to be those facts that private feelings would endeavour to partially conceal: though, by so doing, it would involve them in that species of mystery which incites idle curiosity, while it favours the speculations of malignant hearts! Accordingly, the world,—comprehending the thousands who have leisure to listen to the surmises of the day, with no capacity or even disposition to investigate from whence they proceed,—the world, who batten upon rumour and prey upon the offal of scandal—this very world has treated the death of Mr. Whitbread as though it were actually involved in mystery. And why does it spread this hint? Because the public have not been properly put in the possession of facts; because there was an apprehension of a desire to keep down certain points and suppress them; an intention, however produced, hostile to the common interest of man, and directly repugnant to that generous principle so long asserted by Mr. Whitbread himself, throughout his career, with unabated zeal, that honesty is the best policy. It consisted with this policy, then, that every fact, deposed to before the Coroner, respecting the death of Mr. Whitbread, should have been communicated fully to the world. The announcement of his death, in a few lines, was therefore so far from being felt satisfactory, that nothing but speculation took place; and money-jobbers and adventurers in defamation were every where preparing to circulate the most villanous insinuations as to the causes which led to Mr. Whitbread's death! Certain it is, indeed, that an event, which, when known, acted like a thunderbolt on the public mind, was naturally felt difficult to be accounted for; but the attentive examiner of the following statements will, as certainly, be led to impute the melancholy termination of the existence of Mr. Whitbread to nothing that could derogate from the public or private respectability of his character.

Not more than three weeks before Mr. Whitbread's death, at the last meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, when the Rev. Mr. Tracy, who happened to sit next Mr. Whitbread on the hustings, begged of him to speak on the occasion, as the persons present would be generally disappointed if he did not; Mr. Whitbread, on his part, replied, that he was oppressed with an *intolerable headache, which almost drove him out of his senses!* He added, that nothing but his ardent zeal for the great cause of universal education had induced him to attend at all, since he wished to bring Lady Elizabeth there, who, together with the Marchioness of Tavistock, and the other patronesses, had promised to hold a plate at the door.

A short time since, being met by an Artist of considerable repute, Mr. Whitbread, in seeming importance of consideration, addressed him relative to some alterations he had meditated with regard to Drury-lane Theatre. The result of their conference was, that the Artist should prepare and wait upon Mr. Whitbread with certain designs. The former attended at the house of the deceased according to appointment; where, after waiting a considerable time, he was informed that Mr. Whitbread was unwell, and could not be seen! The Artist, observing Mr. Whitbread in the street, in apparent good health, on the same day, reiterated his call, in Dover-street, on the following morning. His reception was, however, on this occasion, the same as that which he experienced on his first visit. Conceiving himself rather indifferently treated, he stated to the attendant of Mr. Whitbread the full nature of his business; observing, that as it was of a public nature,

and deserved more attention, he would call once more, at a certain hour on a future day. This he accordingly did: Mr. Whitbread was at home, and the visit of the Artist was announced. The latter was kept in considerable suspense for some time in an anti-room: when, at length, he was hastily dismissed by the vociferation of Mr. Whitbread, who violently burst open the door of his study, and exclaimed—"Tell that fellow, who has come to embarrass me with *public business*, that I shall have nothing to say to him. *Public business* was once a concern in which I took a part; but he knows my incapacity, and that I have given it up!"

A few days antecedent to the decease of this lamented character, he observed to a confidential friend with whom he was walking, that he had noticed "the community of late laughing, sneering, and staring at him, as he passed!" His friend replied, that he was certainly mistaken as to the first conclusion; but as to the latter, he must expect to be looked at as a great public character. Mr. Whitbread however rejoined—"Ay, but the looks of the public *now* upon me are widely different from those which I was once accustomed to perceive. Nothing but distrust, scorn, and even revenge, *now* seem to sit upon the countenance of those who look upon me!"

Drury-lane Theatre had long perplexed his mind almost to madness. It was the opinion of his friend, Mr. Peter Moore, one of the Members for Coventry, that Mr. Whitbread had never been the same man after the last meeting of the Proprietors of that house. Insinuations were then thrown out concerning the misappropriation of the money derived from the Private Boxes, and which was designed to be devoted to repairs and alterations. Mr. Whitbread, however, had been prevailed with to apply the same to certain more pressing demands on the house. Confident of his own opinion on this head, he could not brook the contradiction and remarks he met with, and was even much offended with his very old friend, Mr. Sheridan, who, at a particular interview, ventured to intimate his suspicion of the result of Mr. Whitbread's management of the concern. "We are all wrong," observed Mr. Sheridan; "even you are wrong."—"What," retorted Mr. Whitbread, "do you say so too?" Sheridan was still right, however, and his friend erroneous.

Upon the faith of Mr. Whitbread's known integrity, it appears that many of his particular friends had embarked their capital in the new Drury-lane House; and such was the influence of his character, that several, in the more humble walks of life, had invested portions of their savings in the common stock.—How keen was his disappointment, when he found himself at length compelled to acknowledge the impossibility of realizing those dividends he anticipated!

The alteration of the house, by removing the pillars, &c. from the stage, was a favourite project of Mr. Whitbread; he persevered in it against the opinion of others interested in the concern, who thought those improvements might have been postponed till the treasury was better able to bear such expences; but it was no unusual thing to concede to Mr. Whitbread, and he carried his point without benefitting the concern. Tradesman on tradesman was pressing for his undoubted claims, till Mr. Whitbread, from a high sense of duty, individually assured several claimants of their debts. In one particular case, he is believed to have arranged the payment of a debt of some thousand pounds due to a carpenter employed in the concern.

Notwithstanding the waywardness of his mind, Mr. Whitbread's love of justice, one of the leading features of his masculine character, was exemplified a few days before his death by a trifling incident. He walked into the Soda Water Room (late Pinaea's) at the corner of Exeter Change, as he had often done before, and requested a glass. It was presented to him not quite filled. He

looked sternly and significantly at the man, who readily comprehended his strong allusion to the deficiency of quantity, and said, "Sir, if you will please to drink it off, we will settle that afterwards." Mr. Whitbread did so, and a small quantity more was filled, which he likewise drank, and withdrew pleasantly satisfied that, at length, full measure was meted out to him.

Every one acquainted with the House of Commons had noticed a marked alteration in Mr. Whitbread's deportment. For several weeks previous to his death, although he continued his speaking, there was about him a species of sluggishness quite alier to him, and a disposition to despondency that had never before been observed to oppress him. Sometimes he was remarked nodding on the bench where he sat, and at all times as lowered in his spirits. His legs and ankles were swollen, and his countenance often retired without apparent cause.

Speculations on the causes of Mr. Whitbread's death, whether as intellectual or physical, ought not vainly to be indulged in, when the evidence of facts is before us, and the peculiar temperament of his character is well considered. The brain, as it was long since observed, and will admit of repetition in this place, too finely wrought,

"Preys on itself, and is destroyed by thought!"

Ardent minds enter with energy on whatever they purpose to do; and Mr. Whitbread's death may fairly be traced to that seriousness and impetuosity with which he incessantly prosecuted the objects that interested his feelings, in the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty.

He latterly complained of apoplectic affection—a fullness of blood towards the head. He was drowsy, lethargic, irritable. Cupping gave temporary relief, but the cause of the disorder remained. The unfortunate concerns of the theatre—the business of the brewery—multifarious private matters—and incessant attention to public affairs, too greatly excited his mental powers. Thought rushed upon thought, and prevented sleep; weariness and debility of the faculties succeeded to over exertion; the finer arteries of the brain obtained an increased velocity, and at length the skill of the 'leech' was exerted in vain. It was requisite that the patient should minister to himself:—alas! the written troubles of the brain were too deeply impressed. Mr. Whitbread had lost the power of controuling his own energies, and his dearest connections beheld in grief and in the silence of despair the breaking up of his noble mind. "The lion who," to adopt the expression of a Member of Parliament, long opposed to him, "roused our senate from its slumbers," was suddenly to be heard no more. Universally is it felt, that in Mr. Whitbread his country has lost a most valuable man, and one whose loss appears to be at this time irreparable. But he is gone to his place of rest, "with kings and counselors of the earth—there the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor; the small and great are there, and the servant is free from his master."—Peace be with him!

Mr. Whitbread was married on the 27th of January, 1788, to his truly excellent and amiable lady, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the late Earl Grey (then Sir Charles Grey, Bart.), father of the present Earl. The issue of this marriage has been five children.—William Charles, born 1789, who died in infancy.—Elizabeth, born on the 20th of December, 1791, who was, on the 10th of Aug. 1812, married to the Hon. Wm. Waldegrave, brother to the present Earl Waldegrave.—William Henry, born on the 4th of February, 1794.—Samuel Charles, born on the 16th of February, 1795.—And Emma Laura, born on the 19th of January, 1798.—The sister of Mr. Whitbread was married to Commissioner Sir George Grey, the brother of the present Earl Grey, and thus the two families were united by double ties of affinity.—William Henry, the elder surviving son of Mr. Whitbread, nearly of age, is heir to the landed estates, full 20,000*l.* per annum.—Mr.

Whitbread had just completed his magnificent mansion, and nearly so his extensive plantations around it, at Southwell, in Bedfordshire, at a cost of 120,000*l.* He died possessed of five-eighths of the brewery; the former Mr. Whitbread, his father, having made it compulsory on him, by a clause of his will, to retain a majority of shares of that property in his own hands. The funded property, and the capital vested in the brewery, from whence the fortune of the family was derived, are expected to be apportioned for the junior children.

Upon the proposal of the Coroner that the body should be viewed, Mr. Weir, the butler, proceeded to the chamber where it lay, followed by Wm. Dean, the constable who summoned the Jury, and the servants of the house with wax lights. The Coroner went next, and then the Jury, who were principally dressed in black, two by two. They passed through the hall where the busts of many great military and political characters were arranged. The study on the ground floor contained the remains of the deceased. On reaching the door, there was a pause of considerable length: the butler, who held the key in his hand, looked round upon the assembly, as if to assure them of the horrors they were to behold. The door was opened, and the first object that presented itself to the eye was a white sheet, which covered a number of chairs: the body lay between them, in the posture in which life had left it. There was some hesitation as to the removal of the sheet, during which not a word was spoken. At length, one of the Jury gently withdrew it, and the silence was interrupted by a general exclamation! Mr. Whitbread was lying on his back, his arms and legs extended, with a deep incision in his throat, from ear to ear, with the remarkable exception of a small part at the front. A looking-glass was opposite to him; from which circumstance it is presumed that he went to the glass, under the impression that his sight would assist him in effectually executing his fringed purpose. His apparel and the floor were covered with blood. He was dressed in a yellow striped morning gown, trousers of the same kind, a flannel shirt, and a cotton shirt, unbuttoned at the collar. From each side of his mouth a small stream of blood had proceeded. One of the Jury, upon looking around, found the razor, with which the fatal act was committed, near the fire-place, where a servant had thrown it in the morning: the servant had found the instrument close to the right hand of the deceased, which was partially clenched. The Jury remained in the room for some time, and then retired in silence to that in which the court had been opened, where they heard the evidence.

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Thursday, *William Gardiner*, a waiter out of place, and *Wm. Turley*, a journeyman pastry-cook, were charged with committing a riot and disturbance in Chancery-lane on the preceding night, with an intent to destroy the house of Mr. Oliver Turner, law stationer, and also with assaulting the Police Officers in the execution of their duty. Mr. Turner, Mr. Reader, and other persons, represented the great danger Mr. Turner and family were in on the preceding night, from an infuriated mob of several hundred persons assembled in front of Mr. Turner's house for the purpose of pulling it down, and that it was only to the vigilance of the officers they owed their security. It appeared that on Wednesday evening after the body of *Eliza Fenning* was removed from Newgate to her father's, in the vicinity of Gray's Inn-lane, the mob, who were strongly impressed with the idea that she suffered innocently, and of Mr. Turner's refusing to sign a petition to the Prince Regent for a reprieve, began to assemble in great numbers, before his house, in Chancery-lane, for the avowed purpose of pulling it down. Several of the mob crying out, "This is the bloody house; let us level it to the ground!" About half-past eight o'clock, the number assembled increased to about 500 persons. The police officers exerted themselves in a peaceable manner to disperse the crowd, but to no purpose; the cry of "this is the bloody house, pull it down," was vociferated by several persons, amongst whom the prisoner *William Gardiner* was the most active and conspicuous, in encouraging the mob to acts of violence. The officers were pelted, and received several blows. *Gardiner* having struck *Thissen* on a blow, he was secured by the other officers, who succeeded in lodging him in the watch-house, the prisoner *Turley* and a great mob following them, *Turley* haranguing the mob all the way. The officers succeeded in taking the prisoner *Turley* into custody also. The officers returned to Chancery-lane, reinforced by some constables and patrol, where they found the mob still collected in great numbers, and who shewed symptoms to riot, but by the activity of the officers, who kept parading up and down the street until twelve o'clock, the crowd, (a great part of whom appeared to be collected out of mere curiosity,) dispersed and peace was restored to the neighbourhood. *W. Turley* was reprimanded and discharged, on his master being responsible for his appearance if required; and *Wm. Gardiner* was committed for want of sureties to take his trial.

BOW-STREET.

Mary Rian was charged with stealing a boy three years of age, and his clothes.—*Jane Grange*, the distracted mother, of Kingsgate-street, Holborn, stated, that on Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, she lost her infant boy, about three years of age, who had strayed away, as she supposed, from her door; she in consequence ran about a number of streets in the neighbourhood in pursuit of her child, when, after some time, she found him in the possession of Mr. Daley, a silk dyer, of Dean-street, Holborn, who had stopped the prisoner with him in her arms, who, from suspicious circumstances, supposed she had stolen the child. The prisoner said she lived in Golden-lane, and was going to take the child with her to drink tea, in Duke-street.—The prisoner in her defence said she found the child crying in Holborn, and was going to take it with her to work in Duke-street.—She was committed for trial.

Friday an alarming mob continued to assemble round Mr. Turner's house. Mr. Turner and his family becoming excessively alarmed, sent for assistance to the Office, when a numerous party of the Officers and Patrol went to the spot, and found it necessary to remain there during the day, to afford him protection.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

EXECUTION OF ELIZABETH FENNING, WILLIAM OLDFIELD AND ADAMS.—On Wednesday the public curiosity was strongly excited, and perhaps to a greater degree than on any similar event since the execution of *Haggerty*, *Holloway*, &c. For in the case of *Fenning*, many had taken up an opinion that her guilt was not clearly established. The last interview between her and her parents took place about half-past one o'clock on Wednesday:—to them, and to the last moment, she persisted in her innocence. About eight o'clock in the morning the Sheriffs proceeded from Justice Hall along the subterraneous passage to the Press Yard.—*Fenning* was dressed in white, with laced boots, and a genteelly-worked cap. *Oldfield* went up to her in the Press Yard, and enjoined her to prayer, and assured her they should all be happy.—The Sheriffs preceded the cavalcade to the steps of the scaffold, to which the unfortunate girl was first introduced. Just as the door was opened, the Rev. Mr. Cotton stopped her for a moment, to ask her if in her last moments she had any thing to communicate? She paused a moment, and said, "Before the just and Almighty God, and by the faith of the Holy Sacrament I have taken, I am innocent of the offence with which I am charged."—This she spoke with much firmness of emphasis, and followed it up by saying, what all around her understood to be, "My innocence will be manifested in the course of the day." The last part of this sentence was spoken, however, so inaudibly, that it was not rightly understood, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton being anxious to hear it again, put a question to get from her her positive words: to which she answered, "I hope God will forgive me, and make manifest the transaction in the course of the day." She then mounted the platform with the same uniform firmness she had maintained throughout. A handkerchief was tied over her face and she prayed fervently, but to the last moment declared her innocence. *Oldfield* came up next with a firm step, and addressed a few words in prayer to the unhappy girl. About half-past eight o'clock the fatal signal was given. One emotion only was perceptible in *Fenning*. After hanging the usual hour, the bodies were cut down and given over to their friends for interment.—On Monday, *Elizabeth Fenning* wrote a letter to her late master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, requesting they would favour her with an interview in the prison. This they complied

with, and visited her in her cell. She then protested to them, in the most solemn manner, that it was not she who had administered the arsenic, and expressed a hope that ere long Providence would point its finger at the real criminal, and relieve her character from the foul aspersion with which it had been undeservedly blackened. Of her approaching fate she spoke with firmness, and took leave of her visitors in the most affecting manner. She was afterwards visited by her father and some of her friends, to whom she expressed perfect resignation. She said at parting, "Now, my dear mother, I embrace you for the last time, and with this embrace, receive the only consolation I can give you, and that is a solemn and sincere declaration of my innocence of the horrid crime for which I am to suffer."—An Evening Paper says, "In consequence of the many applications from the friends of this unhappy young woman, a meeting took place at Lord Sidmouth's Office, at which the Lord Chancellor, the Recorder, and Mr. Beckett, were present. A full and minute investigation of the case, we understand, took place, and of all that had been urged in her favour by private individuals; but the result was a decided conviction that nothing had occurred which could justify an interruption of the due course of justice. Another meeting was held last Tuesday night, when the same determination was come to, and in consequence the unfortunate culprit suffered the penalty of the law."

On Thursday morning, *Edward Harland* and *Josiah Box*, for forgery, underwent the sentence of the law, at the usual place, in the Old Bailey. From the time that these unhappy men received notice of the period fixed for their suffering, they evinced the utmost fortitude. Harland especially, who was a religious character previously to his commencing his career of forgery, displayed an uncommon degree of firmness, and, by his example and exhortations, it is said, tended in a great measure to produce that feeling of patience and resignation which was displayed by the criminals on Wednesday morning. Previously to being turned off, they both expressed their full conviction of happiness hereafter.—Harland, who kept a school at Hammersmith, has left a wife and three children to deplore his untimely fate; and Box has left a respectable wife and eight children utterly unprovided for.—The unhappy men were dressed in black, and were uncommonly well-looking men. They died without a struggle.—*But if the fate of these two unhappy men was such as to excite the general sympathy, how strong must be the interest felt for their unfortunate and desolate Widows and Children? We are informed that Mrs. Box has always borne an excellent character, and that seven of her eight young children are dependent upon her for support, though she has been left in a state of absolute destitution. The shock occasioned by her husband's apprehension caused her to miscarry, and at this afflicting moment, all her furniture was seized by impatient creditors; so that in her most hapless condition,—agitated in mind and weak in body,—she had not a bed left to lie upon, but was compelled to rest upon the floor, under the coarse covering of a sack, with her destitute children about her.—Some feeling people have done something for her, but she is still in the utmost distress, and her friends have proposed that the Public be invited to alleviate her condition. We think that such an appeal on such an occasion must meet with success; and we gladly make known where Subscriptions will be taken in for her, as under:—Messrs. Elicot and Taylor, Watchmakers, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill; Mr. Collins, Queen's-row, Hoxton, near Gloucester-street; Mr. Richardson, 35, Warwick-street, Golden-square; Mr. Baker, Lower Holloway; Mr. Barnes, Oil and Colourman, Clark's-place, Islington; Messrs. Coleman and Roberts, Pavement, Moorfields; and Mr. Appleyard, Publisher of the Examiner, at the Examiner-Office.*

A serious tumult was discovered among the transports in Newgate on Tuesday night, occasioned by some inquiry after a watch which had been forcibly taken from one of the visitors to the prison. The strong railing, from the top to the bottom of one of the staircases, was quickly forced up, and furnished above 50 bars of iron for weapons for the prisoners, who threatened instant destruction to all who opposed them. By the timely arrival of the Lord Mayor, who had been applied to by the Keeper in his emergency, and the Marshals and constables, the ring-leaders were secured, and peace at length restored. A corporal's guard was sent for from the head-quarters of the London Militia.

Tuesday, there was an inquest held on the body of *Richard Clifford*—It appeared, on the evidence of John Winross, the waiter at the Three Jolly Gardeners, and John Mellish and Wm. Elson, that between nine and ten o'clock on Friday se'night the parties were drinking in a room called the lounge-room; that some trifling dispute took place, and the deceased called the witness Thson a liar; James Goodland, a butcher, said to the deceased,

"If you were to use them words to me, and call me a liar, I would knock you down." The deceased said, "I do call you a d—d liar;" that as soon as the deceased made use of the word, James Goodland struck him a blow with his fist in the left side, and the deceased fell backwards speechless, and remained some time stretched on the chairs without speaking; Goodland said he was only in liquor, and shook him; and afterwards, with the assistance of the witnesses, the deceased was taken home to his own house in Brown's-lane, a distance of about 100 yards, where they left him in the care of his wife, and that he shortly afterwards expired.—Mr. Wm. Thomson, surgeon, said that he was sent for; on his arrival he found the man dead; he attempted to bleed him to no purpose; that on Monday he opened the body, and found an effusion of blood of about four pints in the cavity of the abdomen; there were no outward marks of injury on the body.—The Jury returned a verdict of *Manlaughter* against Jas. Goodland, who has been committed for trial.

There was a second Inquest held on the body of *Thos. Henry Jeron*, a boy three years of age, who was poisoned by drinking some spirits of salts. It appeared that the parents of the child lived at Holyfield-row, that on Saturday se'night, the boy's mother was busy ironing some clothes, and had some spirits of salts in a tea cup on the table, to take some ink stains out of the linen; the child was playing about, and, unperceived, drank off the contents; he died in excruciating pain about two hours afterwards, in spite of medical assistance.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

Monday morning, *Mr. Campbell*, supposed to be a half-pay Officer, was found dead in Tothillfields Bridwell, having cut his throat during the night. He was committed to that prison on a charge of having robbed the Crown and Anchor, Chelsea, where he had lodged for nearly two years, of watches, and a good deal of property; part of which property was traced to him. His distressed situation, and fear of more serious charges, are supposed to have operated upon the mind of the deceased.

On Wednesday, an Inquest was held on the body of a Lieutenant of the Navy, who put a period to his existence by shooting himself at his lodgings in Kaupden-street, Newington, on Monday evening. The pistol with which the unhappy man accomplished his purpose was of an unusual size, his skull was literally blown to pieces, and the windows of the room were shattered by the shock. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been in a desponding way for some days past, in consequence of the death of an intimate friend, an officer, who fell in the Battle of Waterloo.—Verdict, *Insanity*.

On the 16th inst. the York North Briton coach was overturned at the bottom of St. Mary's Hill, Stamford. One Lady had her arm much lacerated by the fall; a Gentleman had his hand hurt; the Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of Stamford, was slightly bruised in the face; and Mr. Smith, grocer, received a trifling injury. The Coachman was flung through a window beset with meat-hooks, into the shop of Mr. Lumby, butcher, but fortunately received no injury.

BIRTH.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. King, of Rockingham-row, Kent-road, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Friday morning, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Wm. Jervis Ricketts, Esq. eldest son of Edward Jervis Ricketts, Esq. of Meaford Hall, Staff. rdshire, to Sophia, daughter of Geo. N. Vincent, Esq. of Berkeley-square.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Brunswick, in the 73d year of his age, Professor Zimmerman, the author of the work on Solitude.

Dr. Joshua Toulmin, at his house at Birmingham, after a few days illness, on Sunday, in the 74th year of his age.—Dr. Toulmin was upwards of 30 years pastor of the Unitarian Meeting, in Taunton, which office he resigned in 1803, to undertake the charge of the Meeting at Birmingham, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Priestley, whose funeral sermon he delivered, and whose sacred functions he has ever since performed, to the great satisfaction of a very numerous and enlightened congregation.—Besides the labours of his ministry, which were characterized by the highest intelligence, the purest zeal, and the most exemplary piety, Dr. Toulmin devoted a considerable portion of his time to theological and general literature.—*Taunton Courier*.

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