

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 141.

ON CERTAIN TERMS MAGNANIMOUSLY APPLIED TO THE FRENCH RULER.

THERE is no publication more desirable than a summary of BONAPARTE'S actions and character, written by some well-informed and temperate person, who could abstract himself from the influence of the times, and regard his subject as a curiosity of which, like the researches of the antiquarian or the anatomist, his principal object would be to make a report for the public instruction. Such a production is by no means impossible, but it is hardly to be expected for two very simple reasons; first, because the persons most likely to have an unprejudiced judgment on the occasion are of a middle, plain thinking class, not likely to become authors; and second, because the whole remaining mass of society is at present too much interested in the subject. In times like these, every body almost is, one way or other, a politician; and the very circumstance that should induce people to an unprejudiced estimate of BONAPARTE'S character, disables them from attempting it. They all agree that it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of him, and then they all proceed to fix on some individual parts of his character and represent each of them as the whole. Those who have suffered by his progress to empire are, of course, not likely to do him justice; on the other hand, those who see him punishing the persons they despise, are apt to give him too much credit; the blustering affect to undervalue him in order to get noticed themselves; the admirers of external character and imposing effect talk of nothing but his "glory;" the politicians who exalt the PERCEVALS and the WELLESLEYS profess to be shocked at his hypocrisy and ambition, while those who are shocked at hypocrisy and ambition are shocked at the BONAPARTES, and at the PERCEVALS and WELLESLEYS too; lastly, the timid and short-sighted turn away from his character as something which they are afraid to contemplate; and thus, between his gross admirers and his gross abusers, the people of this country remain in a gaping ignorance of one of the very first things they ought to understand. It is in calm domestic circles only, where taste and virtue are the chief objects of study, and where the present times are regarded as nothing but a portion of future history, that the talents and vices of this man are properly appreciated.

But it is absolutely necessary, if ever we would come to any understanding of or with our formidable enemy, that we should get rid of certain prejudices respecting him, equally hurtful to sense and good policy. By this

I do not mean, that we should cease to decry his vices, under the notion that such proceedings may retard a peace or be visited upon us, when it comes, by the Attorney-General: it becomes us, at all times, to shew our sense of what is wrong, but then it is equally becoming to shew an undeviating respect for what is right, and not to confound all the actions and qualities of an individual, because he is our enemy. When people talk of BONAPARTE as an "usurper" and "upstart," they forget that a time may come when the courtiers will abuse such a cry as much as they now raise it, and when they will recommend perhaps the weak but well-meaning persons, who persist in it, to the notice of his Majesty's courts of law. Such a charge indeed, as I have just said, would be no argument against the truth or the propriety of any just rebuke of the French Emperor's proceedings; but it would serve very much to shew, what mere words these accusations are, even in the mouths of those who repeat them most furiously; and in short, the accusations themselves are unworthy of any thinking person, for the one is, in point of application, untrue, and the other, on the same principle, ridiculous. If by the word "usurper," it is meant that BONAPARTE has violated his promises to Holland, has undone the independence of Switzerland, and has seized Spain in a most iniquitous manner, the accusation is perfectly just; he is, in these respects, as gross an usurper, and still grosser, if you please, than ever the English were in India, or the BOURBONS in Spain before him; but applied as the term is to his possession of the French throne, it is, in point of fact, untrue: he is no more the usurper of that throne than the Princes of BRUNSWICK have been the usurpers of the throne of Great Britain; and what will be still more shocking perhaps to the delicate ears of the courtiers is, that the House of NAPOLEON has a better original right to the Crown than half the "legitimate" Houses on the Continent. BONAPARTE'S election to the throne was by the most indisputable authority that a Prince can shew for his royalty,—that of the people; it was by means too of the most open kind of declaration they could give, that of a subscription of names. It is in vain that our weak politicians talk, on such an occasion, of popular unwillingness and forced submission; the Jacobites, who were quite as silly, talked in the same manner at our Glorious Revolution; and this argument is an edge tool which it would always be better to let alone. We must look to circumstances and to national character to judge of these events, and in so looking we shall find that it was quite as natural for the fickle and vain-glorious French to desire such an Emperor as it was for the English to be pleased at the restoration of the STUARTS after CROMWELL, or to thrust out these very STUARTS in favour of the GUELFS afterwards. It was undoubtedly a much

nobler action in the English people to place the House of BRUNSWICK on the throne, than it was in the French to establish that of NAPOLEON; for the one was the result of a love of freedom, and the other of a love of conquest and slavish glitter; but that is the concern of the French themselves. They have been vain-glorious; but their vain-glory, instead of making BONAPARTE an usurper, has made him a *legitimate* Emperor.

The application of the word "upstart" to a man who has fought his way into worldly greatness by toil and by talent, is still more weak and absurd than the former. An upstart, properly speaking, is one who has no superior quality to show for his sudden elevation: vice does not make a man an upstart, but want of talent, want of those qualities which tend to lift a man above his fellows. Mr. PERCEVAL, for instance, considered as Prime-Minister, is an upstart: the proud and ignorant favourites of weak Princes are upstarts, such as the favourites of JAMES the First in England, of King JOHN in France, and of the late King CHARLES in Spain: JOHN of Leyden, the fanatical king of the Anabaptists, was an upstart; so were PERKIN WARBECK and similar impostors, and DIDIUS JULIANUS, who purchased a few hours' enjoyment of empire at Rome. But NAPOLEON, who has beaten down opposition and established a great military name, is no upstart: the famous SPORZA of Milan, who had been a peasant, was no upstart, for the same reason: neither was HYDER ALY, who had been a common soldier and who was also an usurper; nor CATHERINE the First of Russia, who had been a maid-servant; nor POPE SIXTUS the Fifth, who had kept hogs. Apply the language of these persons, who are shocked at seeing men of no birth upon thrones, to poetry or philosophy, and see how ridiculous it becomes. Who calls POPE an upstart in poetry because he was the son of a linen-draper,—or HOWARD, who was the son of a tax-gatherer,—or SHAKESPEARE, who was born of a wool-stapler? There were persons, it is true, in France, who wondered that MOLIÈRE, an actor, could be thought a great man; but the *old leaven* in this respect will go down no longer, and it becomes us to get rid altogether of a degrading jargon, which in the ignorant is one of the surest proofs of their ignorance, and in better informed minds is nothing but pride and *passion*. One of the first who began to shoot these little pellets of reproach at BONAPARTE, was Mr. PITT, whose father, like BONAPARTE, had been a subaltern officer in the army; but I believe, we are all agreed, that Mr. PITT would have done much better in putting BONAPARTE down than in helping him up to a throne and then abusing him for taking it.—Ay—but, says Count ZENOBI, BONAPARTE is the "son of a petty lawyer at Ajaccio." Well—it was unfortunate for the father then that he had so little business, or, in other words perhaps, it was fortunate for the Corsicans. The worthy Count is member of a body who, I believe, are the oldest nobility in Europe; but this very ancient and noble body, not one of whom, for aught we

know, was guilty of being a lawyer's son, could not save Venice from subjugation, and from subjugation too, right or wrong, by this very limb of the law. The Count himself is obliged to confess, that the Venetian Government might have been wiser and stronger by throwing open its honours and offices to every deserving citizen, that is to say, in fact, to men of no birth as well as the rest, and of course to the sons of petty lawyers among the number. Would the Count have had any objection to see his country rescued and his estates preserved by one of these sons of lawyers? I think not; at any rate, if his aristocratical pride had prevailed for a moment over his generosity, and made him a little sullen and awkward on the occasion, he would have hardly used the words "son of a lawyer" as a term of reproach. All that need be said of the lawyers at present, is, that they and their connexions are very lucky at what is called getting on in the world, and that Europe bids fair to be governed by them. BONAPARTE is the son of a lawyer; his brother JOSEPH was himself a lawyer; the CROWN PRINCE of Sweden is the son of a lawyer, and the illustrious and ever-to-be-lamented existing PREMIER OF ENGLAND is a lawyer, nay, a very petty lawyer; but nobody would think of saying any thing about it, if he were any thing *besides*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.—The garrison of Almeida consisted of 5000 Portuguese. After its surrender, 1200 of them offered to enter into the service of the Emperor, and the Prince of Essling has formed them into a corps of pioneers. The 24th Portuguese regiment of the line has also been retained in the French service, on account of its hatred of the English, and the zeal of the officers.—The Marshal, however, in his dispatch, observes, that he shall always take care to keep an eye upon those troops, and not place them in important posts.

The *Moniteur* of Sept. 14, contains some *Observations on the Conduct of the English in Spain and Portugal*. After observing that Gen. Moore only came into Spain to assist in the ruin of the Spanish armies, and that "Lord Wellington, after operations the most inconsiderately undertaken; and in the most perfect ignorance of the force of the enemy, escaped by a miracle from entire destruction after the battle of Talavera, but lost his hospitals,"—the writer thus proceeds:—

"The Continental repose being fixed by the peace of Vienna, all sensible men and friends of humanity expected, that since England had not known how to profit by the war of the fifth coalition, and had been so ill-informed of the state of affairs as to send 30,000 men to perish in the marshes of Walcheren, in place of employing them in driving the French from Spain, she would have felt that her true interest was, to retire from that theatre, and not to render herself any longer guilty of the blood which she has caused to be shed, and of the horrors which she committed, and endeavour to preserve, by negotiation, the integrity of Spain, which would have been of great advantage to her. Unfortunately at this time the Marquis Wellesley became Minister—this man, ignorant of European affairs, and judging them by the principles of policy which he

had put in practice in India, caused the King of England to enter into an engagement to support and acknowledge the insurgents, to do that which General Moore had not been able to do when the force and power of the insurrection was at its height, and that which Lord Wellington was not able to accomplish when the French armies were at Vienna and in Hungary. He thought at least that England should make great efforts—should have a considerable army in Portugal, and that supported by the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, she should profit by the embarrassment which the siege of those two places would cause the French, to give them battle. It was, however, otherwise; the English army was but feebly reinforced, and in place of action, contented itself with boasting and bravadoes. Ciudad Rodrigo was invested—Romana and the Spanish Colonels ran from the farthest parts of Estremadura, and with tears in their eyes, threw themselves at the feet of Lord Wellington, conjuring him to succour the brave garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, where 8000 chosen troops were shut up.

“Lord Wellington, who promised every thing when the question was to shut up the 8000 men in the place, retreated when it was needful to act, and went so far as to shew in full Council a letter from the King of England, which forbade him to hazard any thing. The fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo was taken, and 8000 chosen Spanish troops in it made prisoners. Upon this intelligence the English asserted, that the same should not happen to Almeida, and persuaded the Portuguese to enclose themselves in that place. But what purpose will it answer, said the Portuguese, to shut up ourselves in Almeida, since the French have all the requisites for a siege? If you will not give them battle, blow up the fortress! If you intended to succour it, why have you not given the example at Ciudad Rodrigo? ‘The case is different,’ said Lord Wellington, ‘I had contrary orders respecting Spain—I have none such for Portugal. Besides, I could not engage in the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo against a cavalry five times the number, and better appointed than mine; but Almeida is a country intersected with rocks. When the fortress has been besieged, and the French fatigued with the siege, I will relieve it. The garrison must allow itself to be shut up in the place.’ General Crauford, by the most foolish of manœuvres, caused the regiments of his division to be completely defeated. The trenches were opened before Almeida; the English from their camp witnessed the fire from them. The Portuguese came to Lord Wellington, and demanded that he would keep his promise and relieve their countrymen. ‘I can do nothing,’ he replied, ‘my orders are contrary.’ A few days after Almeida was taken. It is reported, that on this occasion, a Portuguese General said to Lord Wellington, ‘If you cannot defend us, why incite us to resistance and cover with ruins and blood our unfortunate country? If you are in sufficient force, give battle; if you are too weak, and cannot bring greater forces, retire, and let us arrange matters with the conquerors.’ As his only answer, Lord Wellington sounded a retreat, and by a barbarity unknown among civilized nations, ordered that the mills, farms, and houses should be destroyed, and that a vast desert should separate by many marches the English and French armies. This conduct is atrocious, and without example in modern annals. The Turks and Tartars alone act thus.

“If the European Powers had adopted these principles, every thing would have been devastated upon the Continent; the provinces of Prussia and of Austria would be deserts—all in them would have been delivered to the flames and devastation. The French, the Prussians, the Austrians, the Russians, have never adopted these atrocious acts in an enemy’s country. How can a General be excused, who in a friendly country, of which he declares himself the protector, cannot preserve it from fire, devastation, and destruction? In it is exemplified the conduct of a nation to whom nothing is sacred, and whose ferocity is felt wherever it exercises its power. It is thus that in India the English have caused the destruction of thousands of Indians, have stripped the Indian Princes, accomplished their deaths by poison, and seized upon their private property. The following constitutes the difference which

exists between France and England:—Wherever France is predominant, noble and generous sentiments govern. In the provinces of which the French are masters, the fortunes, the particular possessions, the storehouses of goods, remain with their owners. They only make war against the domains of the Sovereign. The shops, the fairs, the markets, are open as in full peace.

“If England had the influence upon the Continent that France has, she would confiscate the merchandize and the property of individuals. She would return to the first age of barbarism, make the population slaves, and chain them in prison ships.

“When France shall be mistress of the sea, the generosity of her character will be felt. The liberality of her maritime principles will be the same as those upon land. The merchants shall not be made prisoners if they are not armed; every ship shall be protected by its flag. We conclude, therefore, that in the first expedition of the English they might have been useful to the Spaniards, but that they did not assist them, in consequence of their ignorance and egotism; that in the second expedition they conducted themselves without knowing with whom they had to contend, and cruelly abandoned their allies, upon seeing the serious contest in which they were engaged; that in the third they committed the same mistakes, and did nothing but, by spreading libels and calumnies, distil poison upon the Peninsula, and stir up the fire of discord and civil war; in short, that they have no respect for the rights of nations; that to them nothing is sacred; that if they were powerful upon land as they are unskilful; if they had the shadow of the power of France, the Continent would wear such chains as the unfortunate Indians are loaded with. The rights of nations, and the liberality of the continental code, are due to France; the barbarism of the maritime code is the consequence of the influence of England by sea.”

The *Journal de l'Empire* contains the following article:—

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

ENGLAND.—England cannot have more than 300 million of revenue: she has, however, 1500 millions; but 300 million represent her actual wealth, 1200 millions the revenue of her monopoly; whence it results, that when England is ever so little cramped in her commerce, the exchange becomes unfavourable to her: she can no longer support herself, and she requires a paper-money. Paper-money is a natural and indispensable consequence of the situation of a nation which, like England has created a factitious revenue. England pays 600 millions of interest for debt; that is, twice her real and reasonable revenue.

FRANCE.—France has 800 millions of revenue in time of peace. This is only two-thirds of what she can raise in time of war. By adding 30 centimes to her rates of imports, her revenue is raised to 1200 millions. This revenue is wholly derived from her own territory. She has 50 millions of debt, that is to say, 1-16th of her ordinary income. It is obvious from this, that France has not, and ought not, to have a paper-money. France may be considered as a rich farmer, who finds everything on his farm. She has no need of commerce, but as an agent for selling her productions. Germany, Italy, are open to her speculations; and even England is glad to receive, when she chooses to send, the surplus of her produce. The bank discounts twice as much as the *Caisse de compte* discounted in 1780. It has 120 millions of notes in circulation. These are the bank notes, convertible into specie at pleasure, and no forced. The coinage of France is the best in Europe. Money is there abundant, and the rate of interest is from 4 to 5 per cent. Her manufactures are in such a state of prosperity, that they supply not only her own consumption, but that of Italy and Germany. The manufactures of France never before prospered so much.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

ENGLAND.—As the power of England rests upon her commerce, that commerce consists in the circulation of the produce of the New World. We have proved that four-fifths of her revenue arose from brokerage; it is the coffee, therefore, the

sugar, the indigo, the dye-woods, the muslins of India, which constitute her fortune; all her prosperity consists in drawing these productions from both the Indies, and promoting their introduction into Europe.

FRANCE.—France has an interest wholly continental; her revenue arises from the produce of her fields, of her vines, her olives, her tobacco, her fabrics of silk and linen, and from the cotton of her southern provinces. Like the Continent, she has an interest in rejecting the merchandize of the Indies, and in profiting by the bounty of nature, which has placed within the Old Continent what may enable it to dispense with the New. Thus the shackles which she has thrown upon English brokerage are such, that the consumption of sugar, of coffee, and colonial produce, has within three years decreased one-half in Europe. The discoveries which she has made enable her even to replace the productions of the Continent. The sugar from grapes is sold cheaper than the cane-sugar ever was, even at the period of the greatest communication with the colonies. The cottons of Naples and of Rome are superior to those of America. The kermes, the wood, and the madder, thanks to the aids of chemistry, compensate for the want of colonial dyes. Already soda is made every where. When the New World was discovered the arts of chemistry were in their infancy.

The Continental system has produced a real, a prodigious revolution. It will oppose an insurmountable obstacle to the brokerage of England; and in proportion as the Continental Powers feel, and they have felt it for a long time, that it is their interest to tax the importation of colonial produce, they will have sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, from the Continent itself. The result is not chimerical. The actual prosperity of France, the aid which she derives from the Arts to procure that which she wants, from that this revolution has advanced 5 6ths of its course. It has been silently working, it will burst forth; and at a general Continental Peace, England will be astonished at the progress of the arts of chemistry in Europe, of the naturalization of the culture of the plants of America on the Continent, and of the repugnance of the Continent to give her its gold and impoverish itself when it finds an equivalent within itself. There are the great causes of the diminution of English commerce; these effects will be more efficacious than the Decrees of Milan and Berlin. Let these decrees continue in force a few years longer, and they will make themselves be felt a century after they have been revoked.

POLITICS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

ENGLAND.—The alliance of England has caused the ruin of the Powers who have courted it; witness the Stadtholder of Holland, the Kings of Naples and Sardina, and the other Princes who have given themselves up to it. England is in her internal policy intolerant; a population of more than six millions of Christians cannot profess their religion; cannot hold employments in the state, or in the army, without renouncing their faith. England oppresses the nations with whom she unites, because she carries her oppression so far as not to leave them the free exercise of their religion. Such are the effects of the English Administration. Ireland cannot be guarded without a considerable army. Tranquillity cannot be maintained in London without an armed force. Even in London, English troops have been seen to fire upon the people,—old men, women, children,—to enforce the respect due to the law. It was not only the bayonet that was employed,—it was cannon and trains of artillery which were brought to London, to make the Government respected. The King of England durst not go abroad in London unattended; he has ten times been very near being assassinated; he will take care not to go among a crowd,—it is probable he would not do so with impunity. In order to have sailors, they are pressed, they are carried off in the public streets without law, and like savages. In these expeditions men are beaten, they are killed; every where authority acts with violence. The English Government, then, has all the characteristics of tyranny and oppression; it employs the bayonet and the cannon to keep in obedience one of the principal divisions of the empire, and to restrain its capital; it shackles six millions of its citizens in the exercise of their religion.

FRANCE.—All the powers allied to France are aggrandized; all the countries united with it receive fraternal treatment; intolerance there is entire and absolute; within the circumference of the Louvre is the Chapel of St. Thomas, where Protestants officiate; the Emperor appoints and pays the Bishops and the Clergy, the Presidents of the Consistory, and the Ministers; organizes the seminaries and the schools of Geneva and Montauban. Civil authority has no right to restrain the conscience; this is the principle of the French Monarchy. No troops are necessary in the united countries. Piedmont, Tuscany, Genoa, had not 1500 troops when the Emperor was at Vienna. There were only 1200 men in garrison at Paris. The conscription was levied, taxes were exactly paid, and every thing was tranquil. At no time has an armed force been employed since the close of the Revolution; and the Emperor promenades in the midst of the crowd which covers the Carrousel, or in the Park of St. Cloud in his chariot and four, at a slow pace, with the Empress, and a single page, and amidst 150,000 spectators surrounding his carriage, and blessing the father of the country. Opinion is all-powerful in France, from the lowest class to the highest; all listen to reason, and march when the trumpet sounds. The conscription is regulated like the taxes; it is levied without commotion, without disorder; the Magistrates of the People preside over the whole; there is nothing of violence or tumult to be seen.

SWEDEN.

OREBRO, SEPT. 9.—The continued indisposition of his Majesty rendering his return to the capital advisable, he will leave this place the day after to-morrow. The Crown Prince is expected here the beginning of next month. Should the health of his Majesty not undergo such an improvement as will admit of his attending to the weighty concerns of the State, we may, perhaps, soon witness the adoption of an important measure, intimately affecting the interests of this kingdom. From recent accounts it would appear, that the demolition of the fortress of Swaborg has commenced; those who are inclined to view every thing in the most favourable light, already perceive, in this circumstance, a predisposition on the part of Russia to restore Finland.

IRELAND.

PETITION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 18.—The Royal Exchange was this day filled at an early hour by an immense assemblage of the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of Dublin,—Sir J. RIDDALL, Sheriff, in the Chair,—who met together for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a Repeal of the Union.—Mr. HUTTON opened the business in a forcible speech, and moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare the Petition, which was agreed to, and Mr. Hutton, Mr. M'Donnell, Mr. Ashurst, Counsellor O'Connell, Mr. A. Moore, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Farrell, Mr. N. Mahon, and Mr. M'Bride, were named.—The Petition below was then prepared, read, and agreed to, after a most animated address by Counsellor O'CONNELL, in which he observed that the Union had been carried by the basest corruption; by sowing dissention between Irishmen; by dividing Irishmen from each other; by separating the Protestant from the Catholic; by setting the Presbyterian against his fellow countryman; by calumniating them; by telling them constantly that they hated each other, so that at last they were almost led to believe it.—(Loud applause.)—“England owes us this day her very existence.—(Applause.)—Out of one hundred and twenty thousand men, fighting her battles, thank God, seventy thousand of them are Irishmen! If the country was even represented fully in the Imperial Parliament, what could their united talents do against five hundred and sixty? Would they be able to controul such a force, who knew nothing of us, and care less.—(Great applause.)—What is the fact?”

More than twenty of our Representatives know Ireland only by name—Ireland knows them not. What know we of James Stephens, of Strahan, King's Printer; Henry Martin, King's Counsel; Charles Hitchin, and of the remaining twenty of our Representatives, as they are called? Yet what have they of Irishmen about them? We are not represented: the business of England is too onwieldly; she cannot manage both. The English Administration cannot do the business of Ireland; they want a perfect knowledge of her local situation and circumstances. I do not admire the present Administration of England; I think meanly of them; but I do not think they would have insulted us with the language of "growing prosperity;" they would not have put into the mouth of the King such an observation, in a speech said to have been made by him, if they had not been ignorant of the fact. They took their idea of the "growing prosperity" of Ireland from the assertion of a foreigner, Sir Francis d'Ivernois, who undertook, in a book he published, to establish the fact. Let the Union be only repealed, and then the country will be truly Anti-gallican. You will then concentrate the resources of Ireland, and then alone you will have Church and State in safety.—(Loud and repeated cheers for some minutes.)—You have set an example this day. If you are loyal, you will wish for an Irish Parliament—recollect the spirit which in 88 spread from Danganon over Ireland—recollect the names of those who were instrumental on that occasion—recollect the names of those who have since died, and of those that yet survive; but let me conjure you to begin this glorious career by rejecting all religious distinctions—crush to the earth that Hydra of Hell; clothed in the stolen garb of religion—religious dissension—[No part of Mr. O'Connell's speech received such rapturous applause as the last sentence]—set your hopes on Ireland, as you have set your country the glorious example to be the first to step forward in her cause—be yourselves—be Irishmen."—(Applauses.)

Mr. McNALLY also made many pertinent remarks on the wretched state of Ireland, "whose streets," he said, "were filled with cadaverous faces, with sepulchral voices calling out for food. The citizens, who, ten years ago lived comfortably in the peaceful enjoyment of their fire-sides, who were happy in their domestic circle, connubial bliss and filial love, are now reduced to suffer under the pangs of penury—they parade the streets in wretchedness and rags, howling for bread; and exhibiting, as incitements to obtain food and raiment, their weeping infant offspring, formerly their delight, their comfort, and their pride, the innocent aggravators of their misfortunes. A majority of the House of Commons of Ireland sold the legislative and judicial authority of the House of Lords to English Agents, and a majority of the House of Lords sold the authority of the House of Commons. They sold each other separately—they sold each other conjointly—they sold their own privileges and their own existence—they sold their country; yet these are the men who call themselves loyal—men who, if a price had been offered, would have sold the other branch of the Legislature—would have sold their King."—(Applauses.)

After the business of the day had concluded, the people separated in the greatest order. Not a single act of violence took place, though the Court faction had prognosticated a day of tumult and bloodshed. They were happily disappointed; and the temperance and forbearance evinced by the people of Dublin on this occasion, are the best answers to all the libels with which they have been assailed by the corrupt on both sides of the water.

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

That your Petitioners, feeling as they have ever felt, the warmest attachment to British connection, and to the principles of the British Constitution, in support of which they have shed their blood and exhausted their treasure, and anxious only that those sacrifices shall not have been made in vain, most humbly present themselves before this Honourable House, beseeching it, as the constitutional guardian of the British Empire, to take into its most serious consideration the consequences resulting

from that Legislative Union, which, in the year 1800, was enacted between Great Britain and Ireland. And your Petitioners the more earnestly beseech this Honourable House now to enter on this investigation, because it was a measure from which great, solid, and extensive benefits "were promised to this country, and an immense addition and consolidation of interest, strength, and affection," to the Empire at large,—a measure which was to counteract the restless machinations of an inveterate enemy—to calm all dissensions—to allay all animosities—and dissipate all jealousies—which was to communicate to the Sister Kingdom "the state of the Capital and industry of England"—and give to her "a full participation of the Commerce and Constitution of Great Britain."

Your Petitioners consequently entreat the Honourable House to inquire, whether that measure, which has now been put to the decisive test of experience, has in any degree fulfilled, or whether it is calculated to fulfil, the sanguine expectations of its advocates—and whether its repeal has not been indispensably necessary for the accomplishment of those very ends for which its enactment was made a pretext.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive a revival and repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, is irresistibly called for by the following, amongst other considerations:—

Because from the earliest establishment of English dominion in this country, to the year 1782, a resident Parliament was by the British Kings deemed necessary, and alone competent to understand its wants, to encourage its resources and promote its interests.

Because the Government of England, while it could controul the proceedings of the Irish Legislature, never proposed or recommended to the consideration of either a Legislative Union between the two Countries; but that when compelled to renounce that controul, and finally to declare the Parliament of Ireland independent, the Minister of England never ceased to plot its extinction—and consequently, that the real motive for a Union was not the mutual benefits of the Countries, but the trouble and difficulty of managing an independent Parliament, and the desire of procuring an increase in that of Great Britain.

Because the moment seized on by the British Minister for the accomplishment of his views, was that least fitted for a calm discussion and fair investigation of the merits of any serious and impartial political question; and because, even under such unfavourable circumstances, the means employed to effect it were most corrupt and iniquitous.

Because the Parliament of Ireland "being delegated to make Laws, not Legislators," could not transfer their Legislative authority without the express sanction and approbation of their constituents; and that a decided majority of the Constitutional Body was hostile to the measure, is evident, from their Petitions against it, and from the fact that the Minister, even after his defeat, feared to appeal to the sense of the People by a dissolution of the then refractory Parliament.

And your Petitioners submit, that so decided was the opinion of the Irish People respecting the incompetency of the Irish Parliament to enact the measure of Union, and so strong their abhorrence of that measure, and their conviction that they could not, in the language of the immortal and constitutional Locke, be bound by any laws but such as are enacted by those whom they have chosen and authorised to make them,—"That an appeal to Heaven must, in all probability, have been the inevitable consequence, but for the preconcerted horrors of the preceding rebellion."

Because the rapid improvement of Ireland, under an independent Parliament, together with the annexed statement, must demonstrate that the interests of the country were much better understood, and its resources better managed, by an Irish than by an Imperial Parliament.

During the seven years war, from 1793 to 1801, the National Debt, under an Irish Parliament, increased but Twenty Millions. During the seven years war, from 1800 to 1810, the National Debt, under an Imperial Parliament, has increased Forty Millions. During the year 1798, a year of foreign in-

vasion and domestic rebellion, the expenditure of Ireland, under an Irish Parliament, was but Four Millions. During the year 1800, a year in which the army were so employed, as to leave Ireland under an apprehension of either invasion or rebellion, her expenditure by an Imperial Parliament, was Ten Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds.

The debt of Ireland, in 1793, was to the debt of Great Britain as One to One Hundred, and is now as One to Seven; and since the Union has increased in proportion to the debt of Great Britain as One to Two—whereas, had the relative resources of the two Countries been justly estimated at the enactment of that measure, the proportion should have been as Two to Seventeen.

And your Petitioners cannot but conceive this statement the more irresistibly conclusive in favour of a repeal of the Union, inasmuch as the warmest advocates of that measure ever maintained the avowed and notorious corruption of the Irish Parliament as the strongest argument against its enactment. Your Petitioners, therefore, submit to the good sense of this Honourable House, whether a still more economical management of Irish resources, and a still more enlarged understanding of Irish interests, are not to be expected from a reformed Legislature, such as must exist in Ireland on a repeal of the Union, all the Irish objectionable boroughs being now extinct by purchase.

Because the Imperial Parliament is composed of Members, five-sixths of whom never have visited Ireland, or acquired any personal knowledge of the genius and character of its inhabitants—of their wants and grievances—because one-sixth of even the Irish Representatives are neither natives of that country, nor have ever set foot on Irish ground; and because by consequence the affairs of Ireland are neglected and mismanaged, or her interests disregarded.

Because the promises officially announced to this country by the British Minister, as the grounds upon which he ventured to propose the Union, and which, though not inserted among its articles, were considered by the Irish People as equally binding, were forgotten by him, disowned by his successor, and disregarded by the Imperial Parliament.

Because the dangers and distresses of Ireland have ever taken their chief rise from the following, among other evils: from the inattention of its landlords to the welfare and comforts of their tenantry; from the foreign expenditure of the country, caused by its Absentees, and its Foreign National Debt; from its consequent want of capital, of trade, and tranquillity—because all these sources of poverty and discontent have been and ever must be increased and multiplied, by a Legislative Union between the two countries—and because, upon a removal or an alleviation of these evils, and upon a fulfilment of the promises made to the nation, depend the safety of Ireland—its future attachment to the Crown of Great Britain, and the ultimate security of the Empire.

That your Petitioners, in conclusion, beg to state to this Honourable House, that having from 1782 to 1800, experienced the beneficial effects resulting from a resident and independent Parliament, and having now for ten years felt the operative influence of British Legislation, are impelled, from the recollection of the past and sad experience of the present, to express their conviction to this Honourable House, that the very serious distresses of the Irish People, and the dangers to which the country is consequently exposed, are principally to be attributed to the want of a resident Legislature; as your Petitioners, in expressing this conviction, are confident, that if admitted to the Bar of the House of Commons, they shall be able to prove, to its full satisfaction, that such is the real source of the national distress, and that to the Repeal of the Legislative Union can the people of this country look, as the only efficient means of procuring its present relief, of securing its future prosperity, and securing its permanent connection with Great Britain.

Dr. POPE went on Thursday to Windsor to attend the Princess AMELIA, who had so much of a relapse, as to require the Doctor's constant attendance.

PROFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, about one o'clock, Mr. Sadler, accompanied by Mr. Clayfield, ascended in a balloon from Bristol, and till Wednesday noon their friends were in the utmost anxiety respecting their fate. On that day, however, they returned to the Somerset coast. It appears that being blown off the Welch coast, the balloon descended at sea about five o'clock on Monday afternoon, after having passed through a space of 100 miles in about three hours. They continued an hour in the water before they were picked up, during which they were carried gently along before the wind, the balloon acting as a sail. As both the Aeronauts were provided with life preservers, they were under no apprehensions of drowning. During their marine voyage, the wind, which had driven them off the shore, shifted, and being drifted back towards the coast, they were picked up about five miles off Lymouth, a little to the North of Ilfracombe. The travellers sustained no injury. In the management of the Balloon they encountered considerable difficulty, and both became at last greatly exhausted. At a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon the Balloon was observed to descend with astonishing precipitancy into the sea, five miles from Lymouth, on the North Devon coast, and a boat was immediately sent off to its assistance. The voyagers were brought to shore in a state of extreme fatigue, and Mr. Sadler was unable to stand, from having been some time in the water before the boat could reach the Balloon. The distance they travelled, Mr. Sadler says, could not be less than one hundred miles; and this was performed in the surprisingly short space of three hours only! Their perilous situation may be in some degree imagined, having discharged all their ballast, flung out their great coats, and every thing else they possessed, including a favourite barometer given to Mr. Sadler by Dr. Johnson, for which he has been offered two hundred guineas. It was by mere accident the Balloon was observed to fall in the sea; and had it not been a remarkably serene evening, the parties must inevitably have perished. The gas was so expended, that the Balloon could not have floated an hour longer in the sea. They endeavoured to reach Ireland, but found it impossible.—*Taunton Courier.*

Sunday, the 2d instant, Mr. Jackson, of Dewsbury, druggist, paid a visit to a friend in Rothwell jail. There he indulged too freely over the bottle, and on his setting out to return home in a state of intoxication, had to pass near a Methodist Meeting-house. The people here being engaged in their religious service, he judged it a fine frolic to ride in, and go near the pulpit and disturb the congregation; for which imprudent act he was taken into custody and carried back to the prison, where he was kept in confinement during the night.—Having appointed to meet Mrs. Jackson (who was on her return from the funeral of a sister), at Wakefield that evening, to go home with her to Dewsbury, he scrawled a note to her, which was unfortunately not delivered till next morning. Sorrow for the loss of her sister, and alarm at the non-appearance of her husband, preyed on her mind during the whole of the night, nor was her anxiety alleviated by the receipt of his letter. In this state of mind, she proceeded in a stage for Dewsbury on Monday morning, where she arrived in a wretched situation, and was soon seized with the pains of premature labour. For several hours she was alone in the house, and was found in the evening, almost in a state of exhaustion, by her wretched husband. All means tried to save her proved ineffectual—she languished till Thursday and then expired. The melancholy event deprived her husband of his senses, and derangement was soon accompanied by a violent fever, which put a period to his existence on the following Thursday!!

On Monday morning one of the Powder Mills at Dartford, together with some adjacent buildings, blew up; the report was tremendous, and was heard for several miles around. Two persons have fallen victims. This is the third time within these six years occurrences of this kind have happened at Dartford.

On Monday week, Mr. Jenkins, keeper of the tunnel-gate leading from Pentryn to Falmouth, was alarmed by a dread-

at sticks, and on approaching the place from whence they proceeded, he discovered a person in the water which flows up to his house; the alarm had also drawn to the spot Mr. Tremayne, of the rope-walk adjoining, who immediately rescued the sufferer, who proved to be a servant girl of Falmouth, named Hicks. On coming to her senses, she informed them that her throat had been cut by a man, whom she described to be in a light-coloured dress, and who had thus infamously treated her, and afterwards thrown her into the water, in consequence of her refusal to comply with his desires. She still lies dangerously ill at Falmouth.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an account of the capture of Amboyna, one of the Molucca Islands, by a squadron of British ships, under Captains Tucker, Montague, and Spencer, who, with 176 troops and the seamen and marines of the *Dover*, *Cornwallis*, and *Samarang*, the whole force amounting only to 401 men, including officers, proceeded up the harbour of Amboyna on the 9th of February last, and made their landing good on the 13th, under the command of Capt. Court, of the *India Company's Coast Artillery*.—The ships commenced the attack by cannonading the fort and surrounding batteries, which was continued for two hours and a half, though exposed to a heavy fire of red-hot shot from the heights on the left of the town.—In the mean time, the force on shore had stormed the battery of Wannaton, "notwithstanding the determined opposition of the enemy, who had two officers killed and one desperately wounded," and the guns were turned upon the enemy in their retreat. Capt. Court then proceeded along the heights to turn the enemy's position at Batter Gantong, which commanded the town of Amboyna. After a fatiguing march, "ascending and descending hills over which there was no road, and many of them so extremely steep as to require the assistance of the bushes for the men to get up and down by," they reached an eminence which effectually commanded the enemy, who retired immediately, and the battery was entered without opposition.—In this state of things, a summons was sent to the Governor on the morning of the 17th, and a capitulation was agreed to, by which the island was given up to the British on the 19th; the garrison to be sent to Java, at the expense of the captors.—The island was defended by 130 Europeans and upwards of 1000 Javanese and Manurese troops, exclusive of the crews of three vessels sunk in the Inner Harbour, amounting to 220 men, aided by the Dutch inhabitants. In the answer to the summons, the Governor, L'Heukelugt, imputes his situation to the treacherous conduct of the Amboynese, and offers terms of capitulation.—Capt. Tucker speaks highly of the services of Captains Court, Phillips, Montague, and Spencer, —of Lieutenants Peachy, Dabine, and Incedon,—of Masters Garland and Morgan,—and Purser's Scott and Palmer.—He trusts "it will appear that the characteristic coolness and bravery of the British soldiers and seamen have seldom shone forth with greater lustre than on this occasion, in the intrepid conduct displayed by the handful of brave men which he had the honour and good fortune to command."—Vice-Admiral Drury, who transmitted the details, says, that "Capt. Tucker has executed the service with courage and sound judgment;" and adds, that any praise of his "would indeed be gilding refined gold."—The loss sustained by the British at Amboyna, and at the destruction of a Dutch fort at Boelo Combo, in the Celebes, was only five killed and 19 wounded: among the latter were Captain Forbes and Lieutenant Stewart, slightly.

Return of Vessels of War captured by his Majesty's Ships under my orders, between the 8th of December 1809, and 5th of March, 1810.

Dutch ship *Mandarine*, of 16 guns and 66 men.
Dutch brig *Rombang*, of 18 guns and 100 men.
Dutch brig *Hope*, of 10 guns and 68 men.
Dutch brig *Manurese*, of 12 guns.
Dutch cutter, of 12 guns.

Dutch cutter *Sua Pan*, of 10 guns.

Dutch brig *Margaretta Louisa*, of 8 guns (pierced for 14) and 40 men. EDWARD TUCKER.

ABSTRACT.—Seven vessels of war of various descriptions, 42 Government supply vessels of various descriptions, 3 neutrals. Total of every description, 52.

Another Letter from Capt. Tucker, dated from Amboyna, March 1, states that "the valuable islands of Saparoua, Harouka, and Nasso-Laut, as well as those of Bouca and Manippa, have surrendered to his Majesty's forces under his command."

A Letter from Capt. Sir George Ralph Collier, of the *Surveillante*, states the capture of a French brig in the Bay of Quiberon, notwithstanding the protection of the batteries and the fire from several field-pieces and musketry.—The persevering gallantry of Lieutenants the Hon. James Arbutnot, and Mr. John Illingworth, Master's Mate, in the gig, supported by the other boats and officers, succeeded in carrying her, and she was brought out without any loss.

Another Letter from the same Officer, dated from Quiberon Bay, announces the destruction of a new battery, guard-house, and watch-tower, by two boats under Mr. Illingworth.—"From the judicious arrangement made by this Officer, (although the dawn of day had unfortunately commenced), the enemy's guard were first decoyed from their battery, and then driven from the beach, when himself and companions immediately pushed for and made themselves masters of the battery and guard-house; having spiked the gun, a quantity of gunpowder was so well disposed of, that in a few moments the whole was level with the ground, and in flames.—The return was effected in the same cool and deliberate manner, and although opposed by nearly double their force, and exposed to a fire from the opposite side, not a man of the party was hurt.—Thus in less than five minutes the labour of some months was rendered useless."

The Gazette concludes with an account of the capture, after a chase of 13 hours, of *Le Pénion* French privateer, of 16 guns and 129 men, by the *Aigle*, Capt. Wolfe.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

A. Smallpeace, Liverpool, milliner, from the 15th instant, to Nov. 6.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Barratt, East Retford, Nottingham, grocer.
A. Joseph and G. Sheppard, Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothiers.
J. Ingham and D. Fox, Bradford, York, calico-manufacturers.
R. Turner, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.
W. Brookshank, Churrill, York, shopkeeper.
T. Bedford, Barnett, Hertford, blacksmith.
J. H. Bates, Etocherithe, Surrey, tailor.
T. Tugwell, Horsham, Sussex, tinner.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Blackwood, of the *Warspite*, dated off Toulon, July 20, from which it appears, that on the morning of that day the enemy came out of Toulon with six sail of the line, one bearing the Commander in Chief's flag, and four frigates, in order to liberate one of their frigates, which had taken refuge in Bandol, and to cut off the *Euryalus* and *Sheerwater*. The British squadron in shore consisted only of the *Warspite*, *Ajax*, *Conqueror*, *Euryalus*, and *Sheerwater*, and the wind being in favour of the French, Captain Blackwood, notwithstanding the great inferiority of force, determined to protect the frigate and brig, and "although the enemy," he says, "appeared equally at decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the moment they came within reach of our fire, they hauled up in succession their headmost ships, giving us their broadsides, and then tacked, in which we followed their example by also tacking; a movement for which I am entirely indebted to Capt. Otway's promptness and good

judgment, who being the sternmost ship in our line, and perceiving the enemy began to retreat, became the more anxious to endeavour to disable them; when after a few more shots passing, and we had previous to this movement secured the retreat of the *Euryalus* and *Sheerwater*, and the wind rather failing us, we wore and stood a little away to the southward, which the enemy most politely permitted us to do unhurt and unopposed, at a time too when they had it in their power to bring us to a decisive action, under circumstances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverse to us; their conduct therefore puts in a flattering and clear point of view the respect in which they hold the British Navy; and from the determined conduct of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I am fully persuaded, had the ambition of the enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the result would have been still more honourable to his Majesty's arms. And I trust it cannot escape your notice that, although the disparity of force was conspicuously encouraging to the enemy, yet from the moment that the situation of the *Euryalus* and *Sheerwater* became doubtful, and for a long time after, we never declined an action, but on the contrary lay to receive them for more than an hour and an half."

Capt. Blackwood concludes his Letter by praising the conduct of the officers and crews of the squadron, for their steady and active conduct. This affair does infinite honour to Capt. Blackwood and his little squadron, as Sir Charles Cotton, with the fleet off Toulon, had been blown off and out of sight by the heavy gale.

This Gazette contains also an account of the capture of the French privateer *San Joseph*, of 14 guns and 68 men, by the *Rain*, Capt. Malcolm.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Gould, Harington, Worcestershire, paper-manufacturer, from 11th Sept. to 23d Oct.

G. Sell, Fenchurch-street, grocer, from 2d Oct. to 9th Oct.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Smith, Haslingden, Lancashire, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Carr, North Shields, grocer.

G. Swan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

W. Nutt, Leicester, grocer.

R. Kennett and O. Puchon, Cheapside, hatters.

J. Thomas, Horsham, Sussex, brandy-merchant.

J. Hobson, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

S. Berry, Buckfast Abbey, Devon, woollen-manufacturer.

T. Chiffence, Batcomb, Somerset, miller.

T. Leeming, Salford, Lancashire, timber-merchant.

W. Hollingdale, River-head, Kent, linen draper.

J. B. Knight, Fore-street, cheesmonger.

R. Hall, Swansea, Glamorgan, dealer.

R. Tosley, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, maltster.

W. Moore, West Smithfield, oil-man.

J. Gough, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, victualler.

H. Hudson, Newgate-street, tavern-keeper.

G. Suter, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, victualler.

T. Barlow, Salford, Lancashire, common-brewer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some of those readers who favour us with their Correspondence from the country, will have the goodness to think of a certain little piece of delicacy usual on such occasions—vulgarly called *paying the post*. If the letter is instructive or amusing, the *Examiner* has certainly no reason to complain; but of 19 letters out of 20, the only value is what they contribute to the revenue, and it is really too much to peruse and to pay for them too. One correspondent in particular at Bath, who can hardly be joking because he is so inflexibly dull, has several times sent his draft upon us for eightpence in the shape of six or seven scrawled lines expressive of his opinion on military matters. Now if this Gentleman can procure no friends at Bath to listen to his political sallies, how can he expect persons in London to be willing to pay for them?—The non-

payment of a few reasonable pence on the part of our Correspondents becomes the loss of very unreasonable pounds to us; and the Law has not suffered us to treat such losses with a gay neglect.

The literary packet mentioned by J. F. of Bristol has been received by the Editor, who returns his acknowledgments.

The announcement of the intended insertion of a Communication from F—r, was a mistake: it should have said M. F.

The Letter of Count ZENOBIO,—GALEN,—PHILO-GRECORUM,—and other articles, next week.

REMARKS next week on Mr. ROSCOE's Pamphlet respecting Peace.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

AFFAIRS in Portugal still present the same dilatory and melancholy aspect. The Portuguese, whom we are obliged to threaten in order to render patriotic, are not an atom of assistance to Lord WELLINGTON; and nobody therefore is surprised to hear, that the "fall of Almeida, and subsequent advance of the French, have induced his Lordship to retire from Celerico." Of this sort of inducement we shall hear a great deal more; and whether his Lordship is brought to a battle or not, it is easy to see that he will be induced ere long to retire from Portugal. There are persons, it is true, who express great hopes of formidable obstructions in one place, and of protracted sieges in another; but they know not how much the Portuguese differ with them in such hopes. Of what use is it indeed to that wretched people to see their country laid waste by friend and foe, for no other possible end but to delay the hour of their subjugation? This hour is inevitable, and in the mean time the delay only makes them suffer a thousand times more than the subjugation will. Were it practicable to hinder the French arms from reaching the Atlantic—were it possible to rescue the Portuguese, or to render them free and secure—no struggle would be absurd, no delay should make us despondent; but when any reasonable person considers the state of opinion and policy in Portugal,—when he considers the manners of its inhabitants, the stupidity of its rulers, and the absolute depravity of the system for which they fight, he sees nothing but folly and misery in the attempt, and he knows that it is high time for the English merchants to give up all thoughts of preserving their *country-houses on the banks of the Tagus*.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM OPORTO, SEPT. 20.

"I am disappointed in receiving communications to-day from head-quarters, which I consider as a proof that the army continues to retreat towards Ponte du Marcella, where the first stand is to be made, should Massena's army follow Lord Wellington. We are uninformed where head-quarters are removed to since they left Celerico, on the 3d or 4th inst.; but by some it is stated, the British are at Cea, and the Portuguese at Gouveia, which is not improbable; although I am

more inclined to think that the former are at Linhares, which is much nearer to Celerico; but this is of little consequence. The war will now be brought home to us, and our brave soldiers must prepare for blows; for should the enemy follow up the British, an immediate action must be the result. As yet, I do not find that the French had passed beyond Pinhel and Fraxidas, where our dragoons, a few days ago, had a very smart affair with some French cavalry and infantry, which were compelled to retreat, leaving behind them a few wounded and prisoners. Guarda still continued occupied by a strong detachment of English troops; who, no doubt, will maintain that strong position to the very last. Governor Trant, with his brigade of militia, was at Moionenta da Beira, and Torre de Moncorva, in the vicinity of the Douro. After the fall of Almeida, the garrison, which surrendered prisoners of war on the occasion, had the option of either entering into the French service, or being marched off to France; a considerable number accepted the former, but with what view will best appear by the event; for since that period, nearly the whole of them have come over and joined Colonel Trant, Marshal Beresford, and some of the British army. This shews that the French have no men to spare to look after the prisoners they make. You may, however, expect gloomy accounts from Lisbon; for the advance of the enemy will damp the spirits of the natives."

Another letter from Oporto, dated as far back as the 9th Sept. was received in town yesterday. It states that MASSENA had been obliged to send some of his troops into Spain, where the natives had taken arms. On the 6th, Lord WELLINGTON was at Vizeu. "The French," it says, "have the whole of their force in the vicinity of Pinhel: including REGNIER and JUNOT's divisions, it is estimated at about 93,000 men; the latter is with MASSENA, who can bring 60,000 troops into the field. Should he advance against Lord WELLINGTON, his Lordship will no doubt retire to the Ponte de Marcella. We every hour expect to hear of this having taken place.—It is said that 8000 troops from France have entered Navarre. During the last four months, JUNOT's division has experienced a loss of upwards of ten thousand men, by desertion, sickness, and the sword."

According to a Return made under the authority of Gen. BERESFORD, the allied armies in Portugal amount to upwards of one hundred and twelve thousand men,—of which 52,848, are Portuguese militia; 59,555, are regulars; and 30,000, are British troops of the line.

On the 27th, the two line-of-battle ships and a frigate that were blocked up in Cherburg made their escape, when the *Donegal* and *Revenge* were a few miles off that port. They were watched by two of our sloops of war. Information of this was yesterday received at the Admiralty, and orders were sent to Plymouth for three sail of the line to follow them. The *Hero* and the *Mars* were also ordered from Spithead to cruize off Cherburg; from the state of the weather there is every chance of their being taken.

A Common Hall was held on Saturday at Guildhall, for the election of LORD MAYOR for the year ensuing. The Aldermen named were Messrs. J. J. SMITH, BLOXAM, HUNTER, SCHOOLEY, DOMVILLE, WOOD, &c. Aldermen SMITH and WOOD had the show of hands, and the body of Aldermen retired to elect one of the chosen two.—On their return it was announced, that Alderman JONATHAN SMITH was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.—Votes of thanks to Messrs. WOOD and APKINS, the late Sheriffs, were carried unanimously, and they returned thanks to the Livery in appropriate speeches.

Mr. GOLDSMID has left a widow and several children.—There is a will made, we understand, some time ago. He was in his 53d year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER came to town on Saturday from Ealing, on account of the transactions which occasioned the unfortunate end of Mr. GOLDSMID. Two of the Partners of the unhappy gentleman attended the Treasury on Saturday morning, for the purpose of assisting in the elucidation of the affairs which led to the melancholy event.

It was a holiday yesterday at the Stock Exchange, but some private bargains were done at the following fluctuations:—

Consols	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Omnium	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

THE FUNDS.—One really cannot but admire the coolness with which Mr. RANDLE JACKSON attempted to put forth his fallacies: but special pleading is "the learned Gentleman's" business: he has received his retaining fee, and must therefore make out the best possible case for his employers the Bank Directors.—His bare assertions, that the issue of Notes has been parsimonious even, and that the increased price of provisions has not at all been occasioned by that issue,—are too ridiculous to require refutation.—It is quite notorious that the Bank has been growing rich at the cost of the deluded stockholders. They receive, indeed, the same nominal interest for their money as they did 50 years ago; and this it is that blinds them. They do not understand that the loss to them is the same whether the interest of their money is reduced, or the price of the necessaries of life increased. Yet nothing can be clearer.—Suppose A left B 10,000*l.* in the stocks, 50 years ago. To this day B receives his 500*l.* a-year regularly; but does not every one see, that when he was bequeathed that sum, it would purchase twice as many of the necessaries of life as it now will? So that, in fact, it would have made no difference whatever to B, had the interest of his money been gradually reduced from 5 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the price of provisions remained stationary. Had B, 50 years ago, withdrawn his money from the stocks, and purchased lands, or houses, or commodities, those things would have risen in value with the depreciation of money. Thus, at the end of 50 years, he could have sold his property for 20,000*l.*, though now, having suffered it to remain in the stocks, if he sells out, he merely gets back his 10,000*l.*, which are only really of the same value as 5,000*l.* were 50 years ago. Of all follies, therefore, that of putting money in the funds, as it is termed, is the greatest, in these times of taxation. To place it there for security, for a few months, till it can be properly used, may be reasonable enough; but for fathers of families thus to lock it up for the benefit of their children, is an absurdity of the most lamentable description. It is this which has reduced many respectable families, in the middle ranks, to the utmost distress. Their incomes in the funds of 2, 3, or 400*l.* a-year, remain the same, though every article has doubled its price; the consequence of which is, that all their little comforts are gradually given up; by degrees they are compelled to resign the gratifications of society; they cannot live in the style in which they were brought up; to provide for their own wants swallows up their whole income; and it is even well for them that they can be prepared for the increasing demands of the tax-gatherers.—Such are among the blessed effects of keeping money in the funds!

It is asserted that **LUCIEN BONAPARTE** has at length bade adieu to Europe, having embarked at Leghorn in a vessel called the *Hercules*, with his wife, children, and a considerable retinue, for the United States of America.

Lord MORRIS has published a letter from Mr. JACKSON, stating that the latter had received authentic information from a particular friend, lately arrived from Mogadore, "that Mr. MENDO PARKE, the African traveller, was seen about the month of March last, eight days journey, or about 120 miles, east of Timbuctoo."

It is said that the Archbishop of CANTERBURY is preparing a form of prayer for the observance of another Jubilee day, to commemorate his MAJESTY having completed the 50th year of his reign!!!

"Our readers may be assured," says the *Chronicle*, "that a negotiation is on the tapis for the return of Mr. CANNING and Mr. HUSKISSON to office. The treaty is in such a state of forwardness, that there is little doubt of its ending favourably to the views of the two Ex-Secretaries."—"Our readers may be assured," says the *Post*, "that there is no truth in the above statement."

Mr. HORNE TOOKER's present illness is a relapse of his former severe indisposition, but he is so extremely feeble, that it is apprehended it will prove fatal. He had his grave made some time ago in his garden, inclosed by a plain building, which for some time past he visited daily, whenever he was able to be moved.

From an Affidavit made by *Jeffery* the seaman, before his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Massachusetts, it appears that Capt. LAKE, when he put the poor fellow on shore on the desolate island of Sombrero, would not suffer him to take his cloaths with him, nor indeed any thing else: the Lieutenant who landed him gave him a handkerchief, a pair of shoes, and a knife. The island yields no sustenance whatever to support life, and the unhappy man remained "nine days upon it without food, save about a dozen of limpets, that he picked off the rocks: his drink was sometimes salt water, at other times rain water, which he found in crevices of the rocks after a fall of rain."—*Jeffery* is shortly expected in England, to obtain reparation from his savage persecutor, who is already shunned by every person of honour and feeling.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

A MORNING DRESS.—A plain cambric high gown with surplice sleeves, and vandyke border round the throat. A Spanish robe of pea-green muslin, crape, or sarsnet, bordered with cable trimming, and buttoned to the shape in front. A winged mob-cap, composed of white crape and beading. A bee-hive bonnet of fine moss or plaited straw, ornamented with white sarsnet ribbon. Limerick gloves, and Spanish slippers of sea-green kid.

PROMENADE COSTUME.—A Grecian wrap gown, with high Armenian collar, bordered with treble rows of narrow muslin, or with three rows of appliqued beading. An Egyptian tunic of pink or lilac shot sarsnet, ornamented up the front with silk cord and buttons; round the bosom and cuffs to correspond. A hamlet hat of white imperial chyp or straw, tied across the crown with white or lemon-coloured ribbon. A founding cap of lace, exhibited in front, ornamented with corn-flowers. Pale tan gloves, and shoes the colour of the pelisse.

A white muslin robe, with biased bosom, formed of French net; a high rounded collar, sitting close to the throat, and fi-

nished with a double plaiting of net; a sash of amber ribbon tied on the left side. A Circassian mantle of fine India muslin, with deep border of needle-work or lace. Head-dress composed of a square veil of lace, fancifully disposed over the hair, and confined with a brooch in center of the forehead. York tan gloves, and Roman slippers of amber-coloured kid.

DEATH OF MR. ABRAHAM GOLDSMID.

"It is with sentiments of peculiar regret and sorrow that we have to announce the violent termination of the life of Mr. ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, on Friday, and by his own hands. The general philanthropy, the ready munificence, the friendly demeanour, the mild and unassuming manners of this gentleman, have been long known and esteemed, both by the circle of his private friends and by the public at large; of whose notice, the magnitude of his money concerns, and the multiplicity of his commercial engagements, attracted as large a portion as ever fell to the lot of an individual unconnected with the administration of the State.

"The City of London was thrown into the greatest agitation on Friday morning by the news received of the melancholy event. He had, it appears, shot himself with a pistol through the head, in the Wilderness, at the back of his own house, at Morden in Surrey, about 8 o'clock in the morning. The medical gentlemen from the neighbouring villages were summoned as soon as the fact was ascertained, but their skill was unavailing: he executed his design too effectually for human aid to be of any use to him.

"The cause of this rash act it is not difficult to assign:—Mr. Goldsmid was a joint contractor for the late Loan of 14 millions with the House of Sir Francis Baring, and taking the largest probable range, that he had dealt amongst his friends one half of the sum allotted to him, the loss sustained by the remainder, at the rate of 65l. per thousand, which was the price of Thursday, was more than any individual fortune could be expected to sustain. Ever since the decline of Omnium from par, Mr. Goldsmid's spirits were progressively drooping; but when it reached 5 and 6 per cent. discount, without the probability of recovering, the unfortunate Gentleman appeared evidently restless in his disposition, and disordered in his mind; and, as we have reason to believe, not finding that cheerful assistance amongst his monied friends which he had experienced in happier times, he was unable to bear up against the pressure of his misfortunes; and hence was driven to terminate a life which till then had never been chequered by misfortune. The moment intelligence of the distressing event reached the city, which was about the period of the opening of the Stock Exchange, the Funds suddenly felt the effects, and Consols fell in a few minutes from 66½ to 63½. Omnium declined from about 6½ to 10½ discount, and then remained steady at that price for some time.

"We understand that Mr. Goldsmid had determined, if possible, to perform all his contracts at the Stock Exchange, hoping still to have a competency left to retire with into private life from the wreck of his fortune. He had already commenced his retrenchments by discharging all the workmen and out-door labourers employed on his extensive premises at Morden.

"The mutability of human affairs has been strongly evinced during the last few weeks. Sir Francis Baring

and Mr. A. Goldsmid, who were considered as the pillars of the city, are both dead within that time. The effects their deaths have had on the funds of the country will best bespeak the support they gave them while they lived.

"We have since been informed, that Mr. Goldsmid received some friends at his house the night preceding his decease, and even joined in a party at cards; but at intervals his mind seemed totally absorbed in the thought of other subjects. Another circumstance which is said to have accelerated his death is, that he had borrowed of the East India Company five hundred thousand pounds, for which he gave them ample security; but, notwithstanding, they wishing to have the security redeemed, had fixed on Friday or Monday for that purpose; and, it is supposed, he felt a difficulty in complying with this engagement. The house, however, continues to discharge all demands upon it; and, it is believed, will have no occasion to suspend its payments."—*Times*.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

"About half-past seven o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Goldsmid was seen to pass over the bridge which leads to the Wilderness or Rookery in the grounds at Morden-house: shortly after, the coachman, as was usual, enquired what horses were to go to town, upon which he was referred to Mr. G. being told at the time which way his master had walked. The coachman went in search of him, and was the first that found him weltering in his blood, with the pistol grasped in his right hand. Life was not quite extinct, but before any aid could be procured Mr. Goldsmid expired."—*Times*.

"On Monday he discharged the greater part of his servants; and on Friday morning, about seven o'clock, he left his house at Morden, and passed into the adjoining Wilderness. After having been missed upwards of half an hour, the servants went into the Wilderness to look for their master, when they beheld the shocking spectacle of the much-lamented Gentleman in the convulsions of death, with a pistol in his right hand, and his head blown almost to atoms. The instrument of death appears to have been placed directly under his chin, so that the whole of the head was literally demolished."—*Morning Post*.

"Mr. N. Solomons, Mr. Goldsmid's broker, communicated to the Gentlemen on the Stock Exchange, that his account there, as it is technically called, though considerable, was not so great as it had been on many former occasions; that the moment the Executors could examine the affairs of the deceased, the House should know the result; but he had not reason to believe there would be any demur. His account with Government, we understand, is perfectly clear, and the only loss he appears to have sustained is by the fall of Omnium."—*Morning Chronicle*.

SALE OF GUINEAS.

TRIAL OF DE YONGE.

MR. EXAMINER.—In my last Letter, which was inserted in your Paper of the 9th instant, I promised to resume the subject, and undertook to demonstrate, under four distinct propositions, which were then stated, that the verdict, in the case of De Yonge, is founded in error, and at variance with law, justice, and the unalterable principles of political economy.

I have in vain indulged the hope that my learned friend *Rusticus*, or some other sage of the law, would have ac-

cepted the challenge, without a fee, and have favoured the public with the benefit of his legal research. Either the refutation, by sound argument, of my view of the Act of Parliament, under which De Yonge was indicted, as contained in the propositions I have alluded to, or a candid admission that they are incontrovertible, would have been equally acceptable to me, who have no object in the investigation but the public interest, which is best promoted by making falsehood, ignorance, and injustice, yield to truth, knowledge, and justice, on whichever side the latter may be found.

Ever since the pernicious effects of stopping cash payments at the Bank began to be severely felt and complained of, the precise sort of trite argument of your Correspondent, "that a one pound bank note and a shilling would purchase as much bread and meat as a guinea," has been held forth as conclusive proof that the Bank paper was not depreciated. It is very true, that hitherto, from various causes, the depreciation, alarming as it is, has been disguised from common observation, and will probably continue to be so, while the increasing rapacity of taxation swallows up so immense a proportion of our present degraded circulating medium; but as *Rusticus* is fond of familiar examples, I must beg him, if he has not yet perused the Report of the Bullion Committee, to step with me a little beyond his baker's shop, and I will furnish him with a few, which will perhaps convince him of the truth of my first proposition: "Bank notes are not *practically* of the same value as the gold and silver currency."

Now what can we better begin with than the recorded fact, that De Yonge was in the practice of making a profit by what is called the sale of guineas? But I shall persevere in placing that *wicked* transaction of the Israelite, for which he was tried and convicted, in the same way I have before done, and therefore I say that De Yonge *bought* for 50 guineas 56l. amount in Bank notes, together with a dollar; and I will still maintain that all good Christians have a lawful *right* to do the same thing as the Jew did, provided they take special care to avoid the *heinous crime* of misplacing their words: a *nice* distinction in law, which poor Moses was unfortunately quite ignorant of. But observe, I do not, for obvious reasons, take upon me to recommend the *exercise* of this right, because that, in the present, as well as many other cases, will naturally resolve itself into a question of prudence, if we should happen to differ in opinion with such an Attorney-General as the country is now blessed with.

Now, Sir, to proceed in our familiar example; and here we have a prominent and interesting feature of the Report of the Bullion Committee. It appears that such is the difficulty of procuring small change, bad as it is, for our Bank notes, that it can only be procured for a heavy premium by those who have numerous work people to pay wages to—(Let us just stop here to ask Mr. Attorney, whether the Receiver of the Bank notes, in such a case, is not as fair game for him as De Yonge was, according to the *enlightened* construction of the Act of Parliament upon which the latter was convicted?) In my own experience, I am frequently obliged to take five or ten shillings in halfpence, besides laying out a few shillings, in order to procure the change of a one pound note. Indeed I have heard shopkeepers declare, that they are often so distressed for change, that they are obliged to turn away their accidental customers: but many of them have another objec-

tion, and a very just one, to taking small notes from strangers; which is the cause of their being forged; and here I cannot refrain from declaring, that I think the conduct of the Bank truly infamous in not keeping harmless the innocent holders of forged one and two pound notes, considering the irresistible temptation that has been created for the commission of forgery, by the facility of getting into circulation this description of paper.

But, Sir, we have no occasion to dwell upon comparatively insignificant effects of the depreciation of our paper, in order to establish my proposition; for when it is known, by the course of exchange with the Continent, that we could purchase our commercial imports, with guineas, at the rate of about 20 per cent. cheaper than with paper, the conclusion is so self-evident, that it cannot be misunderstood by any intelligent persons; and such being the case, I am quite at a loss to discover what objection our sapient rulers can have to the exportation of specie for the purchase of corn, or any other commodity on the Continent which we are in want of. We have most completely forced the gold coin out of circulation at home; and as we cannot eat the few guineas we have left, why not let them go abroad? As to their circulating in society with their former companions in Threadneedle-street, as when there was a proper understanding between the parties, not even the fulminating terrors of Mr. Attorney-General, with an information *ex officio*, will have any effect in producing such a desideratum. No sooner do these proud, haughty gentry peep out of doors, than their fear of contamination from their former associates is so great, that they either get some bad subject to drop them into a crucible, or quit their native country at the risk of all perils they have to encounter.

But for further illustration of my proposition, though I think it unnecessary, if I have not already removed all doubt on the subject, let us suppose a case that may very soon, if it has not already occurred. There are obstinate people in the world, and I should not be surprised if some of those were to absolutely refuse Bank notes, and insist upon the lawful money of Great Britain in payment of their debts. Would your Correspondent find no difference in the value of real money and paper money, if he had no other resource than the purchase of bullion with the latter for coinage, at about 15 per cent. above the mint price? Surely Mr. Attorney would relent a little in such a case, and suffer a poor debtor to deal with Mr. De Yonge on his very moderate terms of doing business!

Well indeed may the French say that the English are laughed at all over the Continent for mistaking their paper money for real money. What a disgrace to a country that has produced a Locke and a Newton, to be deceived on a question purely elemental; for if ever there was an axiom, we may safely conclude that a promise to pay money at an indefinite period, cannot be of so much value as the power of receiving it on demand!

I had I must defer to a future opportunity any further remarks I have to submit, or my letter will swell to the size of Mr. Randall Jackson's speech, a few days ago, on this important subject. (If I trespass in occupying too much of your paper, I shall perhaps, as I have heretofore done, experience your indulgence; but should you be of opinion that my letter is like Mr. Jackson's speech, a composition of false reasoning and sophistry from the beginning to the end, and only calculated to serve the purposes

of delusion, by misleading and bewildering your readers, it is unnecessary for me to beg you will throw it into the fire.

I must not, however, conclude without noticing one very material part of Mr. Jackson's speech, which is,—the confidence it bespeaks for the Bank Directors, on the plea of their past meritorious conduct. I do not mean to question the character of those Gentlemen, either individually or collectively; but I must solemnly protest against the continuance of such a monstrous and unconstitutional power, as has for some years resided in the Bank Direction. It is an *imperium in imperio* of the most dangerous nature, and I verily believe has contributed more to the present imminent dangers of the country than all the other causes combined. At such a crisis, were I a Bank Director, I would refuse to proceed a single step upon my own responsibility. It is high time that the public should have some standard whereby the value of the circulating medium may be ascertained, and for this purpose, it is indispensably necessary for the legislature to interfere, and not only regulate the amount of Bank paper that it may be proper to withdraw from circulation, in order to make room for the return of a certain portion of specie, but also to assign the respective periods when the paper shall be so withdrawn, until the Bank be enabled to resume its payments; and entirely dissolve its baneful connection with Government, which I sincerely hope no unprincipled Minister will in future attempt to restore at a less price than losing his head from his shoulders!

As to services rendered by the Bank of England to the public, and the obligations of the latter to the former, I wonder how many men there are besides Mr. Jackson, after the experience we have had since the year 1797, who would have such consummate ignorance, or such a face of brass, as to insult the injured people of this country with such a declaration!

CIVIS.

London, Sept. 25, 1810.

THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Editor,—Being this morning in company with a friend of mine, for whose private character and political principles I have the highest respect, we were conversing together on the necessity and progress of Parliamentary Reform, a measure which now excites so much the attention and anxiety of every well-wisher to humanity and his country's independence, and it was not without some surprise that I found my worthy friend deeply impressed with an idea that the Reformists might reasonably indulge themselves in the hope of receiving much serviceable assistance from the Opposition, whenever it should be in their power to render such assistance effectually; for, said he, since many of the principal officers of that veteran troop have ranged themselves under our banner in the hour of adversity, they must still, on the dawn of better fortune, continue our allies; because, though selfishness and ambition, the trust-worthy guardians of their consciences, may urge them to swerve from promises extorted by disappointment, yet consistency and decency will nevertheless compel their fulfilment.

This source of consolation being quite new to me, I was not prepared either to agree with my friend or confidently to differ with him. But as I have no faith in party virtue, I must confess I received this assertion of it with con-

siderable suspicion, and consequently expressed some doubts on the purity of their motives and the goodness of their intentions; but I failed entirely of convincing my friend that his confidence was misplaced. Since that time I have devoted some leisure moments to the consideration of this subject, and the result of my reflections having induced me to form an opinion so entirely different from the one entertained by this worthy Gentleman, that I have determined to submit it to your critical examination and correction.

That they now view the monster, Reform, with less horror than formerly, is certainly true; and let no one maliciously say that this change of sentiment proceeds from a change in their own interest: we must never forget that Mr. Ponsonby, in that celebrated speech by which he is said to have gained a glorious victory over reason, justice, and the law of the land, tells us, with a degree of modesty well becoming the assertion, that none but fools can think them guilty of acting from interested motives. But unfortunately for this Gentleman and his public friends, we are more inclined to judge statesmen upon the merit of their conduct than their professions; and virtue in the latter opposed to infamy in the former, only tends to increase our contempt and distrust of the party or individual guilty of such base deceit. To this unhappy propensity of human nature must we ascribe the little superior confidence the people seem to repose in the sage and virtuous Whigs. Divesting ourselves for a moment of the fear and forbearance which this dreadful denunciation of Mr. Ponsonby was intended, no doubt, to produce, let us see how far these lofty professions of disinterestedness are justified by their behaviour towards Reform.

It must be confessed, that when in office they were as hostile to this measure and as friendly to corruption, as the wretched band of political adventurers who succeeded them are at present. Their conduct in the character of *outs* has, till lately, continued the same with regard to a Reform in Parliament; and it was not till after they had been defeated in every attempt to possess themselves of place that they began to think a little alteration in the system of representation might be attended with some benefit to the Constitution and the people. Finding it impossible to make their way to the pockets of the public by the usual route, they think that a little Reform would remove all obstructions, and restore things to their former happy state.

It would, Sir, be an idle waste of words, and a very uncharitable task, to attempt, by any observations on the selfish baseness and hypocrisy of such conduct, to increase the disgust and indignation which every liberal minded person must feel, when he finds men who, from their education and fortune, ought to blush to receive any reward for services it is their duty to perform free from every private consideration, acting such a part as this.

If it is from such corrupt motives that the Opposition have joined the ranks of the Reformists, I cannot think they have much reason to rejoice at the acquisition. A plan that would enable them to wrest the keys of corruption from the tenacious grasp of their opponents, and gain them a permanent ascendancy in the State, they would unapologetically support; but one that would go further, I am convinced they would oppose with equal unanimity. Thus would a measure, to which a whole nation looks up for relief, and which is justly regarded by the people as the

arbiter of their fate, be polluted in its very birth by being made the vile tool of party aggrandizement, instead of being applied to the noble purpose of national salvation. In short, Sir, since it is evident that both parties are actuated by the same motives, I cannot help thinking that, however greatly the selfish resistance of the present Ministers is to be feared, we have little less to apprehend from the interested support of the Opposition.—I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

Sept. 12, 1810.

M. F.

SENTENCE ON CAPT. AND ADJUTANT MASON,
OF THE SECOND ROYAL REGIMENT TOWER
HAMLETS MILITIA.

MR. EDITOR,—Whilst perusing your Paper of the 16th instant, I turned my eyes on the abovesaid sentence; when the following questions rushed on my mind:—

1st CHARGE.—Constantly defrauding of Government, by charging the full Bounty for Recruits, who have only received a small part thereof, and then deserted with the same, to the injury of his Majesty's Service.

Query.—Did Capt. Mason in his defence palliate or deny this allegation? Would not self-preservation dictate so to do, if he possessed the power? Is not silence an acknowledgment of guilt?

2d.—Misapplying and appropriating to his own private purposes the Money allowed by Principals and Government to Substitutes and Recruits, by providing them through the means of others at reduced bounties, and putting the surplus, (as well as part of the money due to the Bringers,) into his own pocket when forbidden to enlist, to the injury of the Country, the Recruit, and the Bringer.

Query.—Did not Capt. Mason in his defence admit he had not "strictly complied with the Orders of the Recruiting Service with respect to the exact amount of the Bounty?"—And did not the Judge Advocate declare that the four witnesses produced had fully substantiated the same, and he believed scarce a man in the regiment had received the bounty charged?—Did not James Harrison positively swear, and produce a receipt for the sum of 31l. 10s, which Captain Mason allowed he had received for his discharge?—And did not George Cavalier prove the bounty paid by Capt. Mason to him was only nine pounds? What became of the surplus 22l. 10s.?—Is it not yet unaccounted for, although documents of its application were REPEATEDLY ordered by the Judge Advocate (at the request of the prosecutor) yet never produced?—Did not Serjeant Gilbert and private Harwood affirm they had brought Recruits to Captain Mason, for whom they received but one guinea each, when the Levy Accounts stated two guineas were charged and paid by Government to Captain Mason for the Bringer?†

3d.—Constantly ordering Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates to perform all kinds of work for him, and to go of messages, &c. &c. for which he gave them guards, and sometimes excused them from regimental parades for a certain time, to the injury of the Regiment, and the prejudice of the service.

Query.—Did not Thomas Bent swear (and Capt. Mason

* Captain Mason made the same avowal at the Court of Inquiry.

† There were more than thirty witnesses in attendance, but the Judge Advocate did not think it necessary to examine them.

‡ The Levy Accounts proved the full Bounty against each man's name had been actually charged to Government, though not paid to them by Capt. Mason, who certified the same; and the Paymaster SWORE to the validity.

publicly allow the truth of the assertion) that he had repeatedly performed cooper's work for Capt. Mason, for which he never was remunerated but with guards!—Did he not afterwards admit the fact in his defence?

Query on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Charges.—Is it usual, under such incontrovertible and self-evident proofs, to award a verdict of acquittal?

4th.—Cruelty and barbarity to Serjeant David Wood of the 1st Company, John Clinton of the 4th Company, and James Hinton of the Light Company, as well as numerous others, in billing them up in the Store, Guard-room, and place of Parade—in the former place they had not room, to lie down for nights together—drilling and forcing them on fatigue, even in handcuffs, as well as compelling them to mount their guards during their confinement, contrary to the Articles and Customs of War.

5th.—Violently striking with his cane, on or about the 15th June, 1807, John Reading a private in the 2d Company (when under arms), the head of which entered his cap about three inches, and could not be taken out, but with force. Likewise striking William Blum a private in the Grenadier Company, on or about the 24th November, 1809; as well as Wm. Wright of the 3d Company, on or about the 19th of January, 1810, contrary to his Majesty's Orders.

The 4th and 5th Charges are admitted to be partially proved; but if John Reading could have been examined, would they not have been fully substantiated?

I would not have troubled you, Mr. Editor, with these Questions, had I not known the public are dissatisfied, incensed, disgusted, and astonished:—On that account (and to convince the nation the Judge Advocate discharged his duty faithfully) I earnestly solicit you will insert this letter in your next publication, with this addition:—What ruing, mixed, or unsettled accounts could there be between Capt. Mason and the Paymaster, when this Paymaster was always allowed to draw forty pounds in advance, which said sum was to be accounted for at the end of the Recruiting? What authority had this Paymaster to open any account with Capt. Mason, when it ought to have been with Captains of Companies?—Was not this Paymaster told so by the Court of Enquiry?—Is the allusion thrown out at the Court Martial by this Paymaster, "that the War-Office was tardy in advancing of money, and that he should be glad to get what was now due to him seven years hence," to pass unnoticed?—Was this Paymaster's Draft (when just) ever dishonored?—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

September 10, 1810.

RICHARD THORP.

John Reading received a violent blow from Capt. Mason with a cane, which cut his cap and could not be pulled out but with force;—he intended to produce the cap to the Court, but he could not be examined, as the period prescribed by law had expired prior to the trial commencing.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Fourth Report of the Directors of the African Institution alludes to a most shameful violation of the Abolition Acts, which was lately detected in the port of London by the exertions of the Institution. A large vessel (the Commerce de Rio) was suspected to be fitted out for the Slave Trade; and strict enquiries being instituted, those suspicions were amply confirmed. The cargo, both that part which was easily found and that part which was studiously concealed, afforded evidence, which the papers on board and a variety of collateral circumstances confirmed; and the parties concerned did not venture to defend themselves, when the vessel and cargo were proceeded

against in the Court of Exchequer, but suffered judgment to go by default last Hilary Term. The record of condemnation, which was lately printed by order of the House of Commons, exhibits a melancholy picture of depravity. The vessel appears to have been fitted out with all the infernal apparatus of chains, padlocks, manacles, foot-irons, bad provisions, and miserable accommodation, for about eight hundred Africans. British capital was risked in such an adventure,—*British Merchants*,—the very men who pretended to rejoice when the last negotiations with France were broken off, because they could not endure any amicable connection with a tyrant like Bonaparte,—the very men who affected such horror at his cruel proceedings in Spain, and risked even a little of their tenderly-cherished stock for the suffering Spaniards,—those men (let us however hope but a few of them) were found busily engaged in a mercantile adventure, the immediate object of which was to lay waste whole territories of a peaceful, happy, unoffending, nay, almost unknown country, and carry off in irons and under scourges the flower of its people into the utmost horrors of servitude, compared with which, every thing which the most wretched conscript of Bonaparte can endure, is proud dominion, and the lot of all other slaves luxury and ease. That this iniquitous project was detected, we have to thank the African Institution. The General Meeting unanimously voted their thanks to Mr. Macauley (the acting Secretary, and well known to every friend of the Abolition), for the zeal and judgment which he displayed in prosecuting the inquiries which led to the condemnation of this ship; and as, with a rare disinterestedness, that Gentleman had declined receiving the very considerable sum of money to which by law he was entitled out of the proceeds of the sale, the Meeting voted him a piece of plate, as a small testimony of the sense they entertained of his conduct; but, from motives of still more refined, and perhaps extreme, delicacy, it appears that he has declined this also. We feel it the more incumbent on us to tender him a tribute, which he cannot object to receive.

The Report concludes with relating an anecdote of a singular and interesting nature. An attempt, it seems, was lately made at Liverpool to violate, under colour of legal process, those rights which have always been held clear and indisputable since the celebrated case of Somerset, which, through the indefatigable exertions and enlightened zeal of that most pure and amiable character, Granville Sharpe, determined the great point, that all men, of whatever origin, colour, or family of mankind they may be, become free the moment that they set foot on British ground. It seems, a Portuguese Captain had caused nine blacks to be confined in the Borough jail of Liverpool on a fictitious charge of debt, for the purpose of preventing their escape; that is to say, of preventing them from availing themselves of their freedom, and leaving, if they chose, his ship. This circumstance having reached the ears of Mr. Roscoe, that distinguished friend of every thing which touches the interests of humanity, and above all, of oppressed man, instantly repaired to the spot, and put in bail for the defendants, as they were called. But this coming to the knowledge of the pretended plaintiff, the Portuguese Captain, he attempted a rescue, and tried to take his supposed debtors by force out of the prison. But the Keeper, greatly to his credit, protected the unfortunate men, and told them

they might remain where they were, notwithstanding their discharge had been notified by the person at whose suit they were arrested. Mr. Roscoe attended a Meeting of the Magistrate and Recorder, when an inquiry took place into the circumstances of the case; and in consideration of the Portuguese Captain having acted from ignorance and evil advice, it was agreed that he should only pay costs, and leave the men unmolested:—Eight of them immediately entered into the King's service, and the ninth, from infirmity, was taken on board a private vessel. They were all first-rate seamen, and it was on this account that such exertions had been used to retain them in the Portuguese vessel.

The Report concludes with a statement of the funds, which, though they have not rapidly increased, have nevertheless been sufficient to meet the expenditure of the year. We can only repeat our former wishes on this head, that an Institution deserving so well of every rational and humane person should meet with ample encouragement, and be enabled to extend its disinterested efforts for the improvement and happiness of mankind.—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 32.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

I.—PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

When Queen Anne, who succeeded William, came to the throne, which was in the year 1701, the Debt was	£16,394,702
When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, it was	54,145,363
When George II. came to the throne, in 1727, it was	52,092,235
When George III. came to the throne, in 1760, it was	146,682,844
After the American War, in 1784, it was	237,213,043
At the latter end of the last War; that is to say, the first war against the French Revolutionists, and which, for the sake of having a distinctive appellation, we will call the Anti-Jacobin War: at the end of that war, in 1801, the Debt was	579,931,447
At the present time; or, rather, in January last	811,898,082

2.—PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

When Queen Anne came to the throne, in 1701, the whole Expences of the year, including the interest on the National Debt, amounted to	£5,610,987 Peace.
When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, and just after Queen Anne had been at war eleven years	6,633,581 Peace.
When George II. came to the throne, in 1727	5,441,248 Peace.
When George III. came to the throne, in 1760	24,450,240 War.
After the End of the American War, and at the beginning of Pitt's Administration, in 1784	21,657,609 Peace.
At the latter End of the last, or Anti-Jacobin War, in 1801	61,278,018 War.
For the last year, that is, the year 1809	82,027,288 War.

3.—PROGRESS OF TAXATION.

When Queen Anne came to the throne, in 1701, the yearly amount of the taxes was	£4,212,353
When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, it was	6,762,643
When George II. came to the throne, in 1727, it was	6,522,540
When George III. came to the throne, in 1760, it was	8,744,682

After the American war, in 1784, it was	18,300,921
At the Close of the Anti-Jacobin war, in 1801, it was	36,726,971
For the last year, that is 1809, it was	70,240,226

OLD BAILEY.

CASE OF DR. JAMES ROBERTON.

On Wednesday Mr. GURNEY stated to the Court, that he was desirous of making a motion in a case of an indictment under Lord Ellenborough's Act, against Dr. James Robertson, for doing one of the acts prohibited by that statute, to produce a premature labour. In point of regularity, he conceived his first application should be, that the defendant be called to take his trial.

Dr. Robertson having been called three times in the usual form, and not appearing, Mr. Gurney moved, that the recognizance of the defendant and his bail should be estreated, adding, that he believed his Learned Friend, Mr. Knapp, had some observations to offer to the Court.

Mr. KNAPP.—“I have the honour to appear for the Gentlemen who are in the recognizance as bail for this man. I am sure, my Lord, when I mention their names, your Lordship will see the business in its proper light;—not that their respectability of character or situation would weigh with your Lordship for a moment, unless I were to prove that no blame whatever attaches to them. They are, my Lord, Doctor Denman, Lieut.-Col. Alcock, Mr. Croft, and Mr. Coulthard, a gentleman of fortune in Hampshire. I will state their affidavits, and nothing further, I am persuaded, will be required.”—Mr. K. was proceeding to enter upon the affidavits, when the Recorder asked, whether the other side had seen them?

Mr. GURNEY immediately said—“My Lord, I have had an opportunity of perusing the affidavits, and on the part of the bill certainly every thing has been most candid and honourable. Their characters, my Lord, are indeed far above the reach of suspicion; and I am sure they have done, and will do, every thing possible to bring this man to justice. They have, in the most determined manner, resisted every attempt to induce them to swerve from their duty, and the prosecutors can have no wish whatever but for what is correct. They have been induced to prosecute from the most proper motives, and therefore I cannot think of resisting this application.

Mr. RECORDER.—All a Court of Justice can do, is to respite the recognizance.—I think it ought to be respited.

Mr. KNAPP observed, that the prisoner's should not be; and the Recorder directed that those of the bail should be respited, and the prisoner's estreated.

In the course of a trial on Wednesday, the Recorder ordered two persons to stand committed for wilfully giving a false character to a prisoner, by representing him to be a person who, to their knowledge, had borne an honest character; whereas the person in whose behalf they appeared, had been in Newgate on a charge of felony.

Same day the Recorder passed sentence of death on T. Tuomey, Eliz. Hinckley, J. Wheeler, J. Turner, Eliz. Williams, alias Symmons, J. Walker, Mary Hurly, T. Hale, W. Plummer, J. Day, and W. North.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

On Wednesday, Miss Jackson charged Wm. Teuceman with striking her twice on her way through Smithfield to Bartholomew's Hospital, and stealing from her side a gold watch. After he had made off with his booty he was pursued by an officer, and taken near Hosier-lane. The watch was not found in his possession, but picked up by a passenger near the spot. Miss Jackson was confident that the prisoner took the watch from her side, and he was committed for trial. The Officers then informed the Alderman, that a body of 20 or more desperate

characters had thrown the neighbourhood of Smithfield into the greatest confusion, by making an attempt with large knives and sticks to release the prisoner. The desperadoes cut the springs of a hackney-coach, in which the prisoner was secured, and let the body drop. They also cut the reins and the traces, consequently he could not proceed. A desperate conflict then ensued. Griffith stood at the coach door with a brace of pistols, threatening to shoot the prisoner if he attempted to get out of the coach, and also to fire at the first who came to rescue him.—Bruce, another officer, attacked them with a stick at the same time, and was wounded on the right arm, as he supposed, by a knife.

On Wednesday, *Joseph Holbrook*, one of the Smithfield gang, was brought up before the sitting Alderman. Miss Jackson being again interrogated, had not the least doubt that the prisoner was with Truman at the time of the robbery; and two of the officers being certain that he was very active during the whole of the affray, the Alderman fully committed him to take his trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A man of the name of *Collings*, a servant out of place, was charged on Wednesday with a most indecent assault on two young ladies who reside in Baker-street, on Tuesday evening. The ladies, who were returning home from Paddington, were accosted by the defendant in Nottingham street, and in order to avoid him they crossed the road, and turned down a bye-street. The defendant followed them, and behaved in the most rude manner to both, but some persons came to their assistance and secured him. The defendant was committed.

UNION-HALL.

A person of the name of *Branscomb*, some time since lost his daughter, a child of about eleven years of age; having been informed that she was concealed in a house of ill-fame, in Artillery-place, St. George's-fields, he requested the Magistrates would order a search to be instituted, when Goff was ordered to search the house in question; he did so, but without success. He, however, took *Mrs. Rutter*, the woman who keeps the house, and three girls whom he found living under her protection, into custody, and brought them before the Magistrate on Monday. These unfortunate girls, who did not appear to be more than 14 years of age, presented a most shocking picture of disease and wretchedness; and from the evidence of one of them, *Ann Gurney*, it appeared that the child of Mr. Branscomb was in the house of Mrs. Rutter two days and two nights, after which time she went away, and Gurney had since seen her at Camberwell and Bartholomew fairs, in a most deplorable state. Mrs. Rutter denied having any knowledge of where she now was, and said she kept her the two days she was in her house from motives of humanity, she having been brought home by Gurney, who found her walking the streets destitute. The character which Mrs. Rutter bears, however, and the appearance of the miserable girls who live under her roof, were such as induced the Magistrate to order that she should find bail to answer an indictment to be preferred against her for keeping a disorderly house; and not being able to procure bail, she was committed.

[The Examiner is requested to state, "that it was not the daughter of Mr. Branscomb, of the Surrey Theatre, respecting whom the application was made at Union Hall, but the daughter of another individual of the same name. The daughter of Mr. Branscomb, of the Surrey Theatre, who is about 16 years of age, is resident, as she ever has been, with her parents, and is of exemplary conduct.]

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Sunday evening, a poor man, about 50 years of age, hung himself by his handkerchief to the fencing of one of the trees in St. James's Park. He was discovered in the morning and taken to St. Margaret's Workhouse to be owned. He had in his pocket sixpence in silver, and eight-pence in halfpence, and is supposed, from his having a carpenter's rule and a piece of a black lead pencil about him, to be of that trade.

On Friday morning soon after two o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Lewis's house, dyer, Oxendon-street, Haymarket, which raged with considerable fury, and threatened devastation to the whole neighbourhood. The inhabitants of Edmund's-court adjoining, were in the utmost consternation; one poor woman, who, through the fright, had left her three children, being happily brought to her recollection, ran back and took her children out in safety from the impending danger. By the activity of the Firemen, and a plentiful supply of water, it was extinguished without extending farther than the demolition of the house in which it began.—The first floor was occupied by a Gentleman of the name of *Coram*, well known for his taste: of his valuable Collection of Prints, he was unable to save a single article, and he unfortunately was not insured.

Yesterday week, the Margate coach, in passing through Chatham, was overturned by the shameful neglect of the coachman in carelessly driving along the steep side of the street. It contained within Mr. V. Green, the much-respected Keeper of the British Institution, and a party of his friends, who escaped with little harm; but a person on the outside was seriously injured.

PILLORY.—An exhibition on the pillory of a miscreant of the name of *Viguers* took place on Tuesday morning opposite the Mansion House, and he suffered all that could be inflicted by mud, rotten eggs, and potatoes. Several spectators, (we believe to the number of seven) by the giving way of the stone coping of the Mansion House wall, at the corner of Charlotte-street, were shockingly maimed, and were carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—A second exhibition took place on Thursday, when *Wm. Amos*, alias *Fox*, *James Cook* (the landlord), *Philip Bell* (the waiter), *Wm. Thomson*, *Richard Francis*, and *James Done*, six of the Vere-street gang, stood in the Pillory, in the centre of the Hay-market, opposite Norris-street. They were conveyed from Newgate in the open caravan used for the purpose of taking the transports to Portsmouth, in which they were no sooner placed, than the mob began to salute them with mud, rotten eggs, and filth of every description, with which they continued to pelt them along Ladgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing-cross. When they arrived at the Hay-market, it was found that the Pillory would only accommodate four at once. At one o'clock, therefore, four of them were placed on the platform, and the landlord and waiter were in the mean time taken to St. Martin's Watch-house. The concourse of people assembled was immense, even the tops of the houses in the Hay-market were covered with spectators. As soon as a convenient ring was formed, a number of women were admitted within side, who expressed their abhorrence of the miscreants, by a perpetual shower of mud, eggs, offal, and every kind of filth, with which they had plentifully supplied themselves in baskets and buckets. When the four criminals had stood their allotted time, they were conveyed to Coldbath-fields Prison. At two o'clock the remaining two were placed in the Pillory, and were pelted till it was scarcely possible to distinguish the human shape. The caravan conveyed the two last through the Strand, &c. to Newgate, the mob continuing to pelt them all the way. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people, no accident occurred.

MARRIAGES.

At Lambeth Church, Mr. P. G. Lloyd's to Miss M. A. Field, both of St. Mary, Lambeth.

DEATHS.

At Vienna, on the 31st of last month, the celebrated Count Philip de Cobentzel.

On Friday se'night, Joseph Windham, Esq. of Earsham House, Norfolk.

On the 24th inst. at Cheshunt, Henry Aspinall, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

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