

THE EXAMINER.

No. 29. SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1808.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 29.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.

It is a pity that some other term cannot be discovered for a British armament than *expedition*: the word involves such determinate ideas of rapidity, that one is led to expect some peculiar decision of movement in the force, and to look as little for a slow *expedition* as for his low *Royal Highness* to command it. But there are some illustrious Generals of the present day, who will tell us perhaps that names are nothing, and I am sure nobody will contradict those great men. A modern expedition therefore may be generally defined as a fleet destined to take a given number of soldiers on the sea for an airing; or perhaps, as a naval armament waiting to go somewhere; or again, as an armament going somewhere, seen every where, and acting nowhere. It is not a jot more necessary, that modern expeditions should be like those of MILTIADES OF SCIRIO, than that the Duke of YORK or General WHITELOCK should be like SCIRIO himself.

The Cork Expedition has now been in port these seven weeks, and the Northern armament is now riding as valiantly on the waves off our own shores as a boy on a rocking horse. With respect to the first, it would seem, either that the Ministers had determined to fit out a fleet long before they knew where to send it, or that the Spanish Envoys had not been particularly anxious for its assistance. It would be an awkward thing both to the British and the Spaniards, if a force from this country were received in Spain with a jealous and unwilling countenance. There is no doubt, I think, of the sincere interest which the Ministers have taken in the great cause of continental liberty, but there appears to me no doubt also, that the Spaniards would rather see us beat their enemies at sea than in Castile or Andalusia. Our sudden friendship cannot immediately do away the recollection of their seized frigates and of Copenhagen; and when we see that their priests are the great movers in the cause of liberty, it is not to be supposed that they regard our treatment of the Irish Catholics with perfect reliance on our generosity to other Catholics. There must be some unpleasant feeling on this point when the Envoys are talking with Mr. PERCEVAL. At any rate, it is high time, after the manifest uselessness

of the Northern Expedition, that the public anxiety should be relieved from following Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY about to his visits and his christenings; the General, I dare say, has as little inclination to be idle as any Officer in the service, and it is to be hoped that neither his own sword nor Sir J. MOORE's will be kept long in the scabbard, when an illustrious person is already beginning to carbonado the French armies in idea. Every body knows that there are two ways of cutting the enemy: the cut *in re*, that is, by sword or sabre; and the cut negative, that is, by avoiding the obnoxious person or ferociously turning your back to him. Perhaps, as the latter may better suit the dignity of a Prince, it may be as well to have a few Generals who have practiced the former. There are some persons, like the French Generals for example, so utterly deficient in common sensibility, that the cut negative, or turn away of the face, will only induce them to pursue a man with more insolent familiarity: nay, there have been instances, in which these wade fellows have not only followed close upon the heels of an illustrious person, who had fairly turned his back upon them, but have given him so intolerable a thump on the shoulders, as made him remember them in spite of himself.

As one of our new expeditions then has done nothing, and another is a long time before it does any thing, our eyes are triumphantly turned to a third expedition which is really to do something. Some people say that the Duke of YORK is not to go to Spain, but is to lead an armament to the coast of HOLLAND by way of a diversion in behalf of the Spaniards. That it will be very diverting, wherever it goes, I have no doubt; but perhaps not so much so to the Spaniards as people imagine: they are a grave nation rather given to melancholy, and though they may be induced to smile, yet the Duke may try his powers of diversion long enough before he can give them any real gratification. The French (confound 'em) with their usual levity seem to be more amused at these matters than any body: the very words *British Expedition* can scarcely fail to provoke them to laughter. Perhaps they were not altogether disposed to be facetious at the armament of Sir J. STUART, and it must be confessed that they looked unusually grave at Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE; but what could be more amusing to that frivolous people than the grave expeditions to Quiberon, to Ostend, to the Helder, to Cadiz, to Ferrol, to the Dardanelles, to Alexandria, and at length to Sweden? In fact, the diversion, whether

on the coast of Holland or any other coast, has already begun if the Duke of York is indeed appointed to his command; and if the French die at all, we may be assured that it will be with laughter.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 29.—The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following intelligence from Bayonne, of the 22d June:—

“On the 22d the Junta assembled at the usual place. Each of the Members received a copy of the first two sheets of the project of the Constitution, in order that they might have time at their leisure to reflect on the same; and his Excellency the President was again required to give the result of their reflections. Several Members made remarks, which were registered by the Secretaries.

PARIS, JUNE 30.—The *Journal de l'Empire* contains the following intelligence from Spain:—

“According to the advices which we have received from Madrid, the different disturbances which broke out in a few of the Spanish provinces have been long since completely quelled. At Cadiz the public tranquillity did not experience a moment's interruption, and the inhabitants of that interesting city resisted with the most obstinate resolution all the insidious offers of the English. Most of the principal cities had already become obedient to their Magistrates, and refused to listen to the instigations of the disaffected. In the little town of Valencia, some fanatical individuals raised the standard of insurrection. Gen. Lasalle repaired thither, and the Bishop came soon after to inform in person that the people were repentant and submissive. The General accorded to them the forgivenesses which they solicited, and entered the town amidst the joyful shouts of a grateful populace. Some disturbances also broke out at Valladolid. Gen. Merle repaired thither at the head of his division; but in consequence of an interview between the Bishop and the General, the French marched in as friends, and their generosity excited the universal admiration of the Spaniards. The Grand Duke of Berg was attacked with a severe fever, but his Highness is completely recovered from its effects. The Prince of Castle Franca, the Alcade de Corte de Pereiga, and the Council of Old Castile, all of whom have possessed the confidence and esteem of the Spaniards, succeeded, with little trouble, in opening the eyes of a few insignificant individuals, who were led astray by the English spies. They afterwards associated with them, in the honourable office of maintaining public tranquillity, the most respectable individuals in Spain. They exerted their influence with all ranks to crush the seeds of sedition before they could shoot forth, and their efforts have already been crowned with complete success.”

The Grand Duke of Berg, who is now at Bayonne, has had a dangerous fever, from which he is now happily recovered. The numerous reports with relation to this subject are all false, and he is soon expected in this city.

The following article was published by the Prefect of Bourdeaux, on the 10th of June:—

June 8, 1808.

TO THE PREFECT OF THE GIRONDE, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

“SIR,—I hasten to inform the Chamber of Commerce, that his Majesty the Emperor and King has just received a letter from his August Brother, the King of Holland, to the following purport:—

“Advices from London inform us of the death of the King of England; the new King immediately ascending the Throne discharged the whole Ministry.”

“May this event be a presage of a general peace, the object of the Emperor's wishes, of the want of which Europe is so sensible, which would be so advantageous to the commerce of Bourdeaux in particular. CHAMPAGNY.”

PARIS, JULY 2.—According to letters from Bourdeaux, there are daily passing strong divisions of French troops, coming from all quarters of the kingdom, and proceeding on their march to join the army in Spain with all expedition.

BAYONNE, JUNE 25.—On the 24th and 25th the Junta held its seventh and eighth sittings. The deliberations on the project of the Constitution were continued, and each Member delivered his remarks in writing. According to intelligence received from Spain, tranquillity is restored in the districts of Segovia, Valladolid, and Placentia, that part of Navarre and Arragon, which is situate on the right bank of the Ebro, is also returned to obedience. The latest accounts which the Junta has received from Madrid, respecting Cadiz, as well as the army before Gibraltar, are very tranquilizing. In general, the Captains-Generals, the Corregidores, the Alcaldes, and the most polished part of the Spanish Nation, display the best sentiments, and in those places where insurrections had actually broken out, these commotions were only occasioned by the common people, who wanted to avail themselves of an unsettled time; without a Government, to commit the most violent excesses.

SPAIN.

[FROM THE PATRIOTIC PAPERS.]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For the satisfaction of the public, that all may know the real extent of the kind of misfortune which has befallen our troops at Cordova, and that it entirely arises from the circumstance, that the troops composed of inhabitants did not fight so bravely as they ought to have done; since, had they acquitted themselves properly, the French army would have been completely destroyed, and that the people may thereby be excited to wipe off this trifling blot from their 'scutcheons, by their ardour and steadiness in the field, the Supreme Board of Government orders the publication of the following letter:—

“TO HIS M. S. H. THE PRESIDENT AND SUPREME BOARD OF SEVILLE.

“MOST SERENE SIR.—In conformity to the instructions which I received the moment I was leaving Cordova, which Major Alvear brought me from your Highness, and collecting all the troops which I found dispersed in my way, I came back to this town at half past eleven at night, to wait for your further orders. The action, which had been doubtful for two hours, was decided in favour of the enemy, by the precipitate flight of the armed inhabitants, whom I found it impossible to keep in their ranks.

The pass of the bridge of Alecolea was gloriously defended both by our artillery and the brave Lasala, who had under his orders at Campo Mayor, 100 volunteers and the provincial grenadiers. I can assure your Highness, the pass cost the enemy upwards of 200 men killed and wounded, and that the rencounter with our cavalry cost them as many. For our part, I will send positive intelligence to your Highness as soon as I receive the returns from the respective Commandants of corps.—In the mean while, from those in my hands, and from what I have seen, I am convinced that the number of both will not amount to 30.

June 8. "PETER AUSTIN DE BHEVERRÁ."

OVIEDO, JUNE 22.—The contents of various letters received here on the 20th, concur in refuting the *Madrid Diario* of the 15th, which positively states, that Dupout had triumphantly entered Cordova: the fact being, that after his advanced guard, consisting of a numerous corps of cavalry, had passed on as far as Anduxar, the main body of his army was cut to pieces, between Baylen and that place; and, subsequently, his advanced guard met the same fate, between Anduxar and Cordova. The general discomfiture of the French in Portugal is confirmed from all quarters. Whilst a more circumstantial account is preparing for the press of the dispatches received by the Junta from our Envoys in England, it is, in the mean time, announced, that they met with the warmest reception, and that all they asked for was promised them; that Deputies had already arrived in England from Andalusia, to whom, besides other means of assistance, it was proposed to send over to us a considerable number of troops, consisting both of Spaniards and other foreigners, who are prisoners of war in that country; that all the cities and towns in Prussia were on the alert; and that the Emperors of Austria and Russia had declared war against the *Great Napoleon*, the Emperor of the *Great French Nation*, the *Queen of all Nations*.

MADRID, JUNE 15.—It is said that Murat is ordered to return to France, in consequence of having acted with too much remissness and too little severity, and that in place of him we are to receive Massena, who is more active and much more sanguinary.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, JULY 4.—The whole of the English expedition sailed yesterday morning for England; the Victory, Sir James Saumarez, and two or three other ships of war, remain here, the former will sail in a few days for the Baltic. Various letters, received by the Stockholm Post of to-day, state, that since the last interview the King had with Sir J. Moore, his Majesty is gone to Finland. Letters received from Pillau to-day, mention that seven more English ships have been taken in that neighbourhood by a French privateer. Numberless are the conjectures respecting the journey of the King of Sweden to Finland; many think that in consequence of his disagreement with Sir J. Moore, his object may be to effect a reconciliation with Russia.

STATE PAPERS.

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

PROCLAMATION

OF THE SUPREME JUNTA AT SEVILLE.

Seville could not resist the impulse of her heroic loyalty, of which she has set the example in all ages. The King,

to whom we all swore allegiance with emotions of joy, unprecedented in history, has been deposed from us. The fundamental laws of our Monarchy are trampled under foot; our property, our customs, our wives—all which the nation holds most dear, is threatened with imminent danger. Our holy religion, our only hope, is doomed to perdition, or will be reduced to mere external appearances, without support and without protection. And all this is done by a Foreign Power, not by dint of arms, but by deceit and treachery, by taking advantage of our good nature, and by converting the very persons who call themselves the Heads of our Government, into instruments of those atrocious acts; persons who, either from the baseness of their sentiments, from shameful fear, or perhaps from other motives, which time or justice will unfold, hesitate not to sacrifice their country. It therefore became necessary to break the shackles, which prevented the Spanish from displaying that generous ardour which in all ages has covered them with glory; that noble courage, with which they have always defended the Honour of the Nation, their Laws, their Monarchs, and their Religion.

The people of Seville joined accordingly the 27th of May; and, through the medium of all their Magistrates, of all their constituted Authorities, perfectly united, and of the most respectable individuals of every rank and description, this supreme Council of Government was formed; invested with all necessary powers, and charged to defend the country, the religion, the laws, and the King. We accept the heroic trust; we swear to discharge it, and reckon on the strength and energy of the whole nation.—We have again proclaimed Don Ferdinand VII. our King, again we swore allegiance to him, swore to die in his defence—and this was the signal of happiness and union, and will prove so to all Spain.

A Council of Government had scarce been formed, when it violated the most sacred laws of the realm. A President appointed without any authority whatever, and who, had he had any lawful title, hastened to forfeit it. In addition to his being a foreigner, which was a legal objection to his promotion, he acted with the utmost duplicity, and co-operated for the destruction of the very Monarchy from whom he received his appointment, and of the laws, which alone could sanction his authority. Under these circumstances we could not restrain our loyalty, and much less could we violate the sacred engagements, which we had before contracted, as Spaniards, as subjects, as Christians, as Freemen, independent from all foreign authority and power.

Nor could the authority of the first Tribunal of the Nation, the Council of Castile, check or controul our exertions. The weakness of that Council became obvious from the wavering and contradictory proceedings it adopted. The most momentous and most critical situation in which the nation ever hath been placed, and in which the Council should have displayed that heroic firmness with which numberless motives and its own honour compelled it to act. The Order tamely to submit, and circulate and obey the act of abdication in favour of a foreign Prince, was the consummation of its weakness, perhaps of its infamy, for that act was evidently void and illegal from want of authority in him who made it, because the Monarchy was not his own, nor was Spain composed of animals subject to the absolute controul of their rulers; his accession to the throne was founded on his Royal descent, according to his own confession, and on the fundamental laws of the realm, which invariably regulate the hereditary succession, and with regard to which the Council is not invested with any other power, than the sacred duty to enforce their observance. It is void on account of the state of violence and oppression in which it was made, and which is far more evident than the abdication itself; it is void, because the published Act of Abdication of King Ferdinand VII. and of his uncle and brother, was made

in the same state of violence and compulsion, as is expressly declared, in the very Act of Abdication; it is void, because many Royal Personages, possessed of the right to claim the crown, have not relinquished that claim, but preserve it entire. Add to this the horrid treachery which has been employed to sacrifice and degrade the Spanish Nation. It is to our alliance, and our sacrifices, that the French are indebted for what they call their triumphs: France withdrew our gallant troops from their native land, and sent them to the most distant countries; she made them fight for her interests, without having any occasion for them, for the obvious purpose of weakening us, and despoiling us of our strength. Her armies afterwards entered Spain, under continual professions of an anxious desire to promote our prosperity, and under the pretext of co-operating in expeditions against an enemy, of whom no farther mention is made. The people, by a generous effort, prevented the departure of their King, a measure which the French should have hailed with shouts of joy; but far from so doing, they kept a profound silence with regard to that departure, and, what is still more, converted into a motive to oppress us.—France affected to perceive divisions in the nation which did not exist; the Spanish Nation having never been more united in the love and defence of its King. The latter was decoyed into the French territory by deceitful insinuations and professions; with a degree of generosity, of which perhaps there does not exist a precedent, the King, with implicit reliance on those vain professions, threw himself into the arms of the French, who with the basest treachery unprecedented in the annals of civilized nations, made him their prisoner, treated him in a manner the most disrespectful, and forced him to the deeds of horror which all Europe has witnessed with astonishment, and every Spaniard with indignation and the most poignant grief. In a manner equally deceitful they invited the Royal Parents to their country, and compelled them to unjust and illegal acts; acts which must hand down their memory to the latest posterity branded with disgrace; they also dragged away the rest of the Royal Personages, to whom their tender age would have proved an inviolable shield, even among the most barbarous nations.

The French Ruler summoned the Spanish nation before him; he chose such Deputies as best suited his purpose; in a despotic manner of election of other deputies, appointed to deliberate in a foreign country on the most sacred interests of the nation, while he publicly declared a private and respectful letter, written to him by Ferdinand the Seventh at the time he was Prince of Asturias, a criminal performance, injurious to the rights of Sovereignty, although the same foreigner, who now affects to consider it as an offence, perhaps induced him to write it. It is indeed a heinous offence, it is rebellion, when an independent nation submits to the controul of a foreign Prince, and discusses in his presence and under his decision, its most sacred rights and public welfare; and neither Seville, nor any Spaniard, will lower himself to a degree of disloyalty and meanness, which could induce him to a rebellion so atrocious, that even slaves would scorn to disgrace themselves by deeds of infamy like this.

He has resorted to many other indecorous means to deceive us. He has distributed seditious libels to corrupt the public opinion, in which, under the strongest professions of respect for the laws, and for religion, he insults both, leaves no means untried, however infamous they may be, to bend our necks under an iron yoke, and make us his slaves. He carries his audacity and deceit the length of assuring the public, in one of his libellous publications, that the Supreme Pontiff and Vicar of Jesus Christ approves and sanctions his proceedings, while it is notorious, that in sight of all Europe he has despoiled him of his dominions, and forced him to dismiss his Cardinals, in order to prevent him from directing and governing the

whole Church, in the manner sanctioned by our Godly Saviour Jesus Christ.

Spaniards, every consideration calls upon us to unite and frustrate views so atrocious. No revolution exists in Spain; nor did we declare war against any power; our sole object is to defend what we hold most sacred, against him, who under the cloak of alliance and friendship, intended to wrest it from us, and who, we have reason to fear, will despoil us, without fighting, of our Laws, our Monarchs and our Religion. Let us, therefore, sacrifice every thing to a cause so just, and if we are to lose our all, let us lose it fighting and as generous men.

Join me, therefore, all; the people are ready to take up arms; let us commit to the wisest among us in all the provinces of Spain, the important trust to preserve the public opinion, and refute those insolent libels replete with the most atrocious falsehoods. Let every one combat in his way; and let even the Church of Spain incessantly implore the assistance of the God of Hosts, whose protection is secured to us by the evident justice of our cause.

And what do you fear? There is not in Spain the number of the enemy's troops which they proclaim in order to intimidate us. Those who occupy part of our country are composed of different nations, dragged into service, and who anxiously desire to break their chains. The positions they have taken are exactly those in which they can be conquered and defeated in the easiest manner. They are besides weak and dismayed, because the consciousness of guilt makes a coward of the bravest man.

All Europe will applaud our efforts, and hasten to our assistance. Italy, Germany, and the whole North, which suffer under the despotism of the French nation, will eagerly avail themselves of the favourable opportunity held out to them by Spain, to shake off their yoke and recover their Liberty, their Laws, their Monarchs and all they have been robbed of by that nation. France herself will hasten to erase the stain of infamy which must cover the tools and instruments of deeds most treacherous and heinous. She will not shed her blood in so vile a cause. She has already suffered too much under the idle pretext of a peace and happiness, which never came, and can never be attained but under the empire of reason, peace, religion, and laws, and in a State where the rights of other nations are respected and observed.

Spaniards, your native country, your property, your laws, your liberty, your Kings, your religion, nay your hopes in a better world, which that religion can alone devise to you and your descendants, are at stake, exposed to great and imminent danger.

Seville, 29th May, 1808.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing Street, July 12, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from General Spencer, by Viscount Castlereagh:

MY LORD, Windsor Castle, Ayamonte, June 17.

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir Charles Cotton, to congratulate your Lordship on the surrender of the French squadron of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms on the 14th inst. on which day the Spanish colours were flying in all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your Lordship by Lord Collingwood.

It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your Lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of General Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant

parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French. I have the honour to be, &c.

B. SPENCER, Maj.-Gen.

MY LORD, *Scout, off Lagos, June 21.*

The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the Spanish Commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your Lordships the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information.

The general feeling of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the crown of Spain by Charles the Fourth, Ferdinand, and all the Royal Family, in favour of Bonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France.

The Council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their constitution, which authorize their rejecting the orders of the Supreme Council of Madrid when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority, in the name of Ferdinand VII. whom they have proclaimed King; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the Councils of several other provinces.

In Andalusia they collected from 15 to 20,000 regular troops, and have put arms in the hands of upwards of 60,000 peasants. Gen. Castanos is appointed Commander in Chief; and I understand they propose, out of the first levies, to augment the establishment of the old regiments to double their present numbers.

Provincial assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depots fixed upon for raising volunteers.

They have a proportion of nearly 4000 cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundry, and one of the largest depots in Spain.

All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, have been cut off.

Gen. Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena Mountains when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the intercepted dispatches, we learn, he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time the Morena Passes in his rear has been occupied by 5000 Spaniards, the road has been broken up; and, I trust, all communication has been cut off.

General D'Alril had received orders to join him at Seville, with 4000 men, who were to assemble at Alcorrentin, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that Gen. Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various.

At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about 200 men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province which the French had collected in a depot, and also about 40,000 dollars in gold, which the French General had amassed.

Admiralty Office, July 12.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. Pole, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 14.

SIR,—In my letter of the 12th inst. by the Alpha, I

informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville; to treat with his Majesty's Ministers on such matters as are important to the interest of both countries. The Admiral who commands in the port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning.

[Here follow two letters, dated June 14 and 15, from Lord Collingwood, recapitulating the particulars respecting the surrender of the French ships, &c.]

Extract of a Letter from Sir C. Cotton to the Hon. Wm. Pole.

SIR, *Hibernia, off the Tagus, June 22.*

Inclosed I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter received by me from Capt. Creyke, of his Majesty's sloop Eclipse, detailing the state of affairs at Oporto.—I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COTTON.

SIR, *Eclipse, off Oporto, June 20.*

Since the account I had the honour of delivering to you on the 10th of June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the Prince Regent.

After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor, D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to a great degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the Priests, the people rose en masse, broke open the depots, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army.—From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new Governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced to the amount of 900 within six leagues of Oporto.

The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Tralos, Montes, Mines, and the northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men.

All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have, this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace.

To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Capt. Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest

difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unpounded love and respect for the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. GREYKE.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Digby, of the Cossack, to Lord Gambier, and transmitted by him to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

MY LORD, *Cossack, off St. Andero, June 25.*

The last opportunity I had of writing to your Lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go to St. Andero immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that the French frigate in Passage, accompanied by several gun-boats, were expected to make a descent on that part of the coast. Owing to the strong easterly winds and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal-post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The Captain of the Port, Don Vincento Camino, came on board, he told us the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardenera Bay, which we did at five P. M.; until he had made his report to the Bishop, who was the present Governor, he wisd us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbour full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under weigh, and sent Capt. Daly, of the Comet, up the harbour, to gain some intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and, if it was possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine P. M. Capt. Daly returned with certain information, that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day.

Capt. Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the forts that guard the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning; at day-light we stood into the Bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Capt. Daly; he was accompanied by Lieut. H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieut. Read, of the Royal Marines, and several of the younger Officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Auo, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had 500 whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which was completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock; which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground; the powder in Fort Sedra, a train was effected, and blew part of the two other forts out of the water, and they could not attempt, as the surf was so high, to land, and to walk round the town, as they had not a moment to spare; they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they

expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got round the point De Auo, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoking ruins of the magazine. I am sorry to say, Capt. Daly and Lieut. Read, of the Marines, are much scorched, particularly Lieut. Read, in setting fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Capt. Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE DIGBY.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from the Hon. Capt. Dundas, of the Euryalus, giving an account of the destruction of several Danish armed vessels, near the entrance of the Nasken, Great Belt, on the 9th of June.]

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Lovell, Houndsditch, baker, July 16, 26, at one, Aug. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Parntner and Son, London-street.
- G. Orchard, Copenhagen-house, victualler, July 28, 26, Aug. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Loxley, Cheapside.
- G. Stokoe, Sun-street, plane-maker, July 19, at eleven, 23, Aug. 23, at ten. Attorney, Mr. Aubry, Took's-court.
- R. Wilson, Liverpool, farrier, Aug. 16, 17, 23, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Bardswell and Stephenson, Liverpool.
- J. Whitehead, Manchester, cordwainer, July 19, at eleven, Aug. 1, 23, at the Royal Oak, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester.
- T. Lee, Liverpool, innkeeper, July 26, 27, Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Star and Garter, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Dawson, Liverpool.
- W. Bradbury, Small-bridge, Lancashire, woollen clothier, July 15, 30, Aug. 23, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attorney, Mr. Milne, Rochdale.
- J. Dovey, Hereford, wine-merchant, July 27, 28, Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Black Dog, Gloucester. Attorney, Mr. Okey, Gloucester.
- W. Strelton, Wadenboe, Nottinghamshire, butcher, July 25, at five, 26, Aug. 23, at eleven, at the George Inn, Thrapston. Attornies, Messrs. R. and C. Sherard, Thrapston.
- S. Harmer, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper, July 25, 26, Aug. 23, at eleven, at the Angel, Halesworth. Attorney, Mr. Bohun, Beccles.
- T. Sheuston, Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, draper, July 27, at three, 28, Aug. 23, at eleven, at the George, Hinckley. Attorney, Mr. Thornley, Hinckley.
- J. Popplewell, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneer, July 19, 20, Aug. 23, at the Dog and Duck, Hull. Attornies, Messrs. Codd and Garland, Hull.

DIVIDENDS.

- Aug. 2. G. Potts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—Aug. 6. J. Y. Griffiths, Northampton-terrace, City-road, stock-broker.—Aug. 2. R. Tomlinson, Leek, Staffordshire, linen-draper.—Aug. 6. J. Roxburgh, Winchester-street, insurance-broker.—Aug. 6. J. W. Dixon, Crescent, Minorie, insurance-broker.—Aug. 20. J. Reid, Broad-street, underwriter.—Aug. 6. P. Martinnant, St. James's-street, warehouseman.—Aug. 2. J. Burroughs, Chiswell-street, hosier.—Aug. 2. T. Roper, Islington, rope-maker.—Aug. 16. R. D. Clarke, Wareham, linen-draper.—Sept. 3. T. Kirkpatrick, Oxford-street, silk-mercet.—Aug. 16. N. Horn, Martin's-lane, merchant.—July 23. A. Beck, Oxford-street, sadler.—Aug. 8. J. Merrifield, Grantham, money-scrivener.—Aug. 10. C. and J. Cross, Liverpool, curriers.—Aug. 9. S. Harrison, Manchester, and W. Harrison, Sheffield, hatters.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 2.

W. Monk, Parbold, Lancashire, limeburner.—J. and W. Kershaw, Halifax, merchants.—T. Jennings, Bunhill-row, wharfinger.—C. Roberts, Great Tower-street, victualler.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. H. Kendall, Little Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons, sugar refiner.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hobson, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer, to surrender July 21, Aug. 8, 27, at five, at the Crown and Anchor, Stockport. Attorney, Mr. Baddeley, Stockport.
S. Sanders, Abchurch-lane, vintner, July 26, Aug. 2, 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Druce, Billiter-square.
J. Coghlan, Liverpool, victualler, Aug. 17, 18, 27, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Penington, Liverpool.
T. Calvert, Lancaster, grocer, Aug. 10, at five, 11, 27, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster. Attorney, Mr. Clark, Lancaster.
R. Swallow, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, ironmaster; July 21, at three, 22, Aug. 27, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield. Attorney, Mr. Brookfield, Sheffield.
D. Bloom, Trowse Mill-gate, Norwich, merchant, July 23, at one, 26, at two, Aug. 27, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Barber and Cranch, Old Broad-street.
W. White, Blackfriars-road, white lead manufacturer, July 19, Aug. 2, 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.
J. Gate, Fleet-street, pastry-cook, July 26, Aug. 4, at one, 27, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Matthews and Randall, Castle-street, Holborn.
A. Cawley, Milton, Derbyshire, grocer, Aug. 3, 4, at twelve, 27, at five, at the White Lion Inn, Stockport. Attorney, Mr. Ditas, Stockport.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 27. W. Smith, Cheapside, warehouseman.—Aug. 6. H. Spicer, Walden, Essex, draper.—Aug. 8. J. J. Fuller, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper.—Aug. 10. J. Sawyer and J. Kettlewell, Leeds, merchants.—Aug. 12. J. Green, Kingston-upon-Hull, flax-dresser.—Aug. 9. J. Jacob, Stratford, Essex, miller.—Oct. 15. W. Bulgin, Bristol, printer.—Aug. 16. H. Binden, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, bacon-factor.—Aug. 20. J. Colwill, Newnham, Gloucestershire, wine-merchant.—Aug. 12. J. Jackson, Liverpool, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 6.

J. Williams, Bristol, broker.—F. Drake, Plymouth-dock, baker.—T. Baldock, Chatham-hill, Kent, miller.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 69½ | Omnium 3 | Consols for Open 68½

SCARECROW'S Critique on the *Love-sick Frog* shall appear the first open day.

J. T.'s Remarks on the Sham Fight at Hampstead, want only the authority of his name.

A Letter to the "*Best-bred Man in Europe*," and a CHARACTER of Sir F. BURDETT, in a Letter to the Electors of Westminster, will appear next Sunday.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 17.

OFFICIAL accounts have at length been received of the surrender of the French squadron at Cadiz. Du-

font however has given the Spaniards a check near Cordova, which the defeated General attributes to the precipitate flight of the armed inhabitants. The conquering army, it is reported, was afterwards almost cut to pieces; and the patriots evince every where the most determined courage; but still the first victory, small or great, has a considerable effect: and it is still more awkward, that by a late account of yesterday evening, the defeated General ESCHEVARIA appears to have been arrested by the Junta at Seville as a traitor. Such an enemy as this is the most dreadful of foes at such a time. In the mean time, DUPONT is himself in a very awkward situation near Cordova: his retreat through the Morena is completely cut off, while General REDING from Malaga, and General CASTANOS from Andalusia, were to march against him on the 19th of June, the one with 20,000 regulars and patriots, and the other with 24,000 entire regulars. Again, General CUENCA is reported to have sent word to MURAT at Madrid, that if he chose to evacuate Spain, he might do it in safety; but that if he did not evacuate, the Spaniards would try whether they could not exterminate him. All this makes it ludicrous to hear the Paris newspapers talk of the perfect quiet in Spain. They tell us with their usual affectation, that the inhabitants of that interesting city Cadiz have obstinately resisted all the insidious offers of the English!

Sir JOHN MOORE is said to have been arrested by the King of SWEDEN, and to have been compelled to make his escape in disguise. From what can be gathered of this mysterious business, it appears that however unfortunate Sir JOHN may have been in this affair, he has not been at all to blame. The Ministry appear to have given him some determinate orders, and the King to have wished him to go beyond them. Sir JOHN was right in not complying with the royal and military request of this hot-headed Monarch, but at the same time the Ministry should not have confined his powers of assistance. It was the same spirit of fettering the operations of a good officer, which so often humiliated the Archduke CHARLES.

The POPE has published a very manly expostulation with NAPOLEON's tyrannical demands, and at length has in formal conclave resigned his sovereignty. The Cardinals, it is reported, immediately elected to the Papal Chair PIGNATELLI, Archbishop of Palermo, a Priest well known for his dislike to the French. This proceeding will no doubt considerably annoy the Emperor, not so much for the commotions it will raise among his Italian subjects as for the effect it will have on his own impatient temper. The Italians, about whose religious jealousy some people are so sanguine, are in general totally devoid of religion, and this is

particularly the case with the inhabitants of Rome, who are in the very midst of papal example, and are the most corrupt people in Italy, except the Neapolitans, for that very reason. It was indeed highly unwise in NAPOLEON to illtreat the POPE, when he might have used him to advantage with the superstitious Spaniards; but as to the philosophical, the liberal, and the Protestant hope of seeing him fall by the thunders of the Vatican, we might as well expect the rock of Gibraltar to tumble to atoms at the blast of a penny trumpet.



The Spanish Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Great Britain and Spain, are arrived. The Commissioners are Admiral DON APODACA, and Major General DON JACOMIE. They landed at Portsmouth on Thursday. His Majesty's ship *Revenge*, which brought them from Cadiz, was decorated with the Spanish flag, and her Commander, Sir JOHN GORE, wore the cockade of the Patriots, with the inscription "*Long live Ferdinand the Seventh.*" He was frequently on shore at Cadiz, and, when he first landed, such was the enthusiasm of all ranks and descriptions, and their high esteem for the British character, that it was with great difficulty he could get excused from being carried by the Ladies along the streets. The Commissioners reached town on Friday, and have already had an interview with Mr. Secretary CANNING. The accounts they bring confirm all those from time to time published, relative to the enthusiastic determination of the Spaniards to extirpate their oppressors. Upon this interesting subject, the following important communication is, we believe, the very latest that has been received from that part of Spain:—

" Cadiz, June 18.

" I returned last night from Seville, after having spent eight days in that city. The Supreme Junta is perfectly organized in all its various departments. They are night and day employed. The army is on an highly respectable and formidable footing. The vanguard is at Carmona; it consists of about 5000 regulars, and as many volunteers. These, with what they have in other parts are constantly at work, learning the use of arms, and to march in order, and as soon as they acquire a tolerable knowledge of these arts, they are incorporated in the veteran corps, at a certain number per company. There will be a reinforcement of about ten thousand more. Regulars march daily to the army from this place and its environs, where they are no longer wanted, in consequence of the surrender of the French fleet at discretion. The repulse which the peasantry and about 2000 regulars experienced, from about 10,000 French coming into Cordova, alarmed the people here very much; but since the particulars have been well ascertained, every one appears in spirits. The army has been well organized. The French are completely cut off from Castille and La Mancha, and must surrender or be cut to pieces on the marching forward of the armies, which is to take place to-morrow, 19th inst. Castanos is at Carmona, he will take the command in chief; it is impossible to have a better General; he is well seconded by the celebrated Reding, brother to the distinguished Swiss Patriot, Aloys Reding. We are all in the best spirits, and are in no fear respecting the ultimate success of the just cause in which we have so heartily engaged."

When the Commissioners left Cadiz, the contributions in aid of the war, notwithstanding the actual distressed state of Spain, were productive beyond all expectation. In Cadiz alone, the merchants furnished the sum of 350,000 hard dollars. Eight thousand men were also raised in that city, completely armed, and on their march against the enemy. The regular force and militia in Seville and its vicinity, amounted to 40,000 men. There were besides 60,000 volunteers in arms. On the 15th of June the inhabitants of Cadiz were in hourly expectation of official intelligence of the surrender of DUPONT. The Governor of Malaga, at the head of 18,000 men, had marched to co-operate with the Patriots.—From Valentia, it is stated, that such was the inveteracy of the Spaniards towards the French, that upwards of 150 merchants resident in that province had fallen a sacrifice to the indignation of the populace.

We have received the following copy of the letter of the French Admiral ROSSILLY to the Governor of Cadiz, on his agreeing to surrender to the Spaniards the fleet under his command:—

" On board the *Hero*, in the Bay of Cadiz, 14th June.

" CAPTAIN GENERAL—I find myself compelled, in consequence of the means carried on against me, to give up the fleet under my command, without farther resistance; seeing that it is the interest of both nations not to destroy the ships. Although your Excellency has not announced to me, that the crews of the ships under my command, as well as their property, should be respected, I should reckon too much on Spanish honour and the known generosity of your own character to entertain any fears on those subjects. I request that your Excellency will only send a few troops at first, that the crews may evacuate, ship after ship, in order to avoid the confusion which has on such occasions taken place. According to the laws of war, I request that you will permit, or procure permission for me to send an Officer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in order that I may be enabled to give him an account of the events which have taken place. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most humble servant,

" ROSSILLY."

Gen. JACOMIE, one of the Spanish Commissioners arrived from Cadiz, was formerly Governor of St. Roche, and the particular friend of the Duke of KENT. He was displaced from his command in consequence of the known intimacy that subsisted between him and his Royal Highness, while the latter was Governor of Gibraltar. Gen. CASTANOS, who succeeded JACOMIE, has always been friendly to the British interest in Spain, and is now Generalissimo of the Patriotic Army of Andalusia.

The Spanish prisoners, to the amount of 1600, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday for their own country. As they embarked, they poured forth the warmest wishes for the happiness of this country, and their expressions of gratitude were unbounded. On their embarkation, many of them took up handfuls of sand from the beach, actually kissed it with reverence and affection, as a part of the earth (as they expressed it) of the Land of true Liberty, and then carefully put it into their pockets, in order to exhibit it to their countrymen!

Letters from Cork, dated Sunday evening, state, that the whole of the expedition under Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY were embarked, and only waited for a fair wind to proceed to their destination.

Accounts from Majorca have been received at Gibraltar, which state that a vessel had arrived there from Barcelona, the Captain of which affirms, that there had been fighting between the French and Patriots in that city on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th of last month, and that it continued when he left it on the 9th.

The accounts from Lisbon, although not of so decisive a nature as those from Oporto, are nevertheless extremely gratifying. The French General JUNOT had dismissed GAMITZ FRIERE, who, after the departure of the PRINCE REGENT, ingratiated himself with the French Ruler, and took the command of one of the strongest Portuguese regiments, in support of the French. The General had offended JUNOT, who had confiscated and sold the whole of his property. By his invitation, the people were repairing in immense numbers to a standard erected by him, round which all Portuguese Patriots were determined to rally in defence of their country. All communication had been cut off between the city of Lisbon and the Forts of Julien and Belem down to Cascars, where the French had entrenched themselves, and laid in a large stock of provisions, sufficient for a long siege.

A number of private letters have been received from Holland, which speak of a general disposition to mutiny having lately manifested itself among the French troops stationed along the banks of the Rhine. A large body of conscripts, in the county of Mark, who had been ordered to march towards Spain, it is said, had positively refused, and quitted the ranks, taking their arms with them, on which a detachment of troops were applied for from Dusseldorf to reduce them to obedience, who, also learning the business on which they were to be employed, had halted on the Roer, and have since been permitted to return to Dusseldorf, where they have been disbanded. Such is the statement given in private letters.

Letters from the expedition under Sir A. WELLESLEY, have been received. They are of the 9th inst. and the expedition was expected to sail on the following day. The following is a list of the principle Staff:

Lieutenant General Sir A. Wellesley.
Aides-de-Camp—Captain Campbell, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, Lord F. Somerset, and Ensign Pole Wellesley.
Major-General Hill, Second in Command.
Aid-de-Camp, Capt. T. N. Hill, 53d Regiment.
Major of Brigade, Capt. A. Fordyce, 81st Regiment.
Major-General Ferguson.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. W. Warre, 23d Light Dragoons, and Capt. Mellish, 27th Foot.
Brigadier-General Fane—Aid-du-Camp, Lieut. Bringhurst.
Brigadier-General Crawford—Brigade Major, Capt. Blair, 91st.
Brevet, Lieut. Colonel Torrens, Military Secretary.
Major Arbutnot, 5th West India Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The army which will proceed under the command of Sir A. WELLESLEY, is composed of the 5th, 9th, 86th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 60th (rifle battalion), 71st and 91st regiments, four companies of the 95th, and two troops of Commissariat horses. The 4th veteran, under orders for Gibraltar, will sail with him. The 36th and 15th are about to be augmented from their second battalions.

The answer of the POPE to BONAPARTE'S demand, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with him, as King of Italy, and to BONAPARTE'S threat of deposition in case of a refusal, has reached us. After replying to the first, by shewing that this would subject him to be in a state of perpetual warfare, he set forth how much he has borne from France and for France, in the usurpation of almost all his Sovereign rights, in the occupation of his capital by French troops, maintained at his expence, and in the seizure of his States of Benevento and Corvo. This document, which is in the form of a note addressed by Cardinal GABRIELLE to M. CHAMPAGNY, concludes thus:—

“ Still his Holiness will cherish the hope that his Majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his Majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the Government in consequence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences, but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church. Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.”

The Governor of Cadiz, after announcing to the People the surrender of the French squadron, with the loss, on their part, of only four men, and doing justice to their patriotic spirit, has very properly adopted the necessary measures for restraining popular violence, and insuring due respect to the laws.—The Governor also addressed himself to the French residents, and informed them that such of them as shall take the oath of fidelity to the Spanish nation, shall be permitted to remain, and their property be respected; but in default of this necessary proof of their allegiance, they are threatened with the most rigorous execution of the laws against all enemies and traitors.

A Proclamation has been issued from Oporto, by the Supreme Junta of that city, declaring in the name of the PRINCE REGENT, that the French Government is entirely abolished in that country, and that the royal authority of that legitimate Sovereign is restored.

The Bittern sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth, had on board his Excellency SIDING EFFENDI, as Turkish Ambassador from Constantinople. His dispatches, which are said to be of the greatest importance, and supposed to relate to Peace between Turkey and this country, were sent off express to town.

The thermometer in the shade at a window in the open air opposite St. James's Park (without any reflection of heat) was on Tuesday last at three o'clock P. M. at 88½, and on Wednesday at 94.

The *Salcette* frigate has had an action with a large Russian frigate, in the upper part of the Baltic, when the latter struck her colours, after a short but severe engagement: the particulars have not yet been received.

There was a tornado, at an early hour on Thursday morning at Enfield, which did considerable damage in the neighbourhood.—About three o'clock, a whirlwind took two trees in St. James's Park, nearly opposite the Palace, stripped them completely of their branches, and left them like flag-staves. It was singular, that, at the same moment, there was hardly a breath of air to be felt out of its range. A person who was on the spot, compared it as to size and velocity, to that of a water-spout. It made a noise like the crash of a falling house, and raised a cloud of dust so dense, as to obstruct all vision.—Its influence was also felt in the Strand, near Temple-bar. Whirlwinds, though of less force, took place in the course of the day, in various parts of the town; and again about six o'clock, on Friday morning, which subsided in a refreshing breeze of several hours continuance.

A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Wednesday in the family of Sir FREDERICK EDEN, Bart. His son came home last week from boarding School, ill with the scarlet fever, and through the maternal attention and anxiety of Lady EDEN, who had only lain in a week, she caught the infection and died.

Folly carried to a considerable height!!!—A very novel species of duel has lately taken place at Paris. M. GRANFREE and M. LE PIQUE having quarrelled about Mademoiselle TIREVIT, a celebrated opera-dancer, a challenge ensued. Being both men of *elevated* mind, they agreed to fight in *balloons*. Accordingly on the 3d of May, the parties met at a field adjoining the Thuilleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each, attended by a second, ascended his car, loaded with blunderbusses. A great multitude attended, hearing of the balloons, but little dreaming of their purpose. At nine o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate, and they kept within about 80 yards of each other. When they had mounted to the height of about 900 yards, M. LE PIQUE fired his piece ineffectually; almost immediately after, the fire was returned by M. GRANFREE, and penetrated his adversary's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. LE PIQUE and his second were both dashed to pieces on a house-top, over which the balloon fell. The victorious GRANFREE then mounted aloft in the grandest style, and descended safe with his second, about seven leagues from the place of ascension.

LEARNED PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL.—The following is a list of persons who have recently obtained preaching licences at the New Sessions House, Clerkenwell:—Mr. NORTON, dealer in old clothes; Mr. WILSON, grinder; Mr. HINDS, sheep's-head seller; Mr. SAUNDERS, coach painter; Mr. COLSTON, pressman; Mr. DOWNES, glazier; Mr. HICKUP, footman; Mr. STAUNTON, tooth-drawer, peruke-maker, and phlebotomist; Mr. PARRY, breeches-maker. One man, a *bellows blower to a forge*, was refused a licence, for he could not even tell the letters of the alphabet!

Mr. TURNER is at Tabley House, Knutsford, the seat of Sir J. LEICESTER. He is employed by that distinguished Patron of the Arts in taking views. Mr. OWEN is also on a fancy subject for that Gentleman.

The growth of the hair on the upper lip seems to be now very generally adopted by the Nobility: indeed, the Opera, last Tuesday evening, exhibited quite a novel appearance, in the introduction of this fashion.

ANECDOTE FOR AN HEIR APPARENT.—HENRY IV. of France, although connected in marriage with MARGARET of Valois, gave in a fit of desire a solemn promise of *future affiance* with HENRIETTA D'ENTRAGUES, a "cunning whore of Venice," who had obtained this promise as the price of her licentious favours. When this love instrument was ready to be executed, the Prince shewed it to his Minister SULLY, who, transported with zeal for his master's honour, tore the base contract to pieces. "I believe you are turned fool!" said HENRY, enraged at the opposition to his desire. "I know it," replied the upright Statesman, "and would to God I were the only fool in France." The next day HENRY made SULLY Master of the Ordnance.

When the late Mr. CHARLES YORKE was returned Member for Cambridge, he went round to thank those who had voted for him, and said to one of them noted for having a very long and ugly face, "Sir, I have reason to thank my friends in general, but I confess myself under particular obligations to you for the *very remarkable countenance* you have shewn me on this occasion."

A deserter was brought last week *handcuffed* to the Savoy. He was notwithstanding in good spirits, and assured the guard that he came by *forced marches* to London.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 26.

The first appearance in London of Mr. May from Belfast—His performance of Rover.

MUCH is to be allowed an actor upon his first appearance in London; if he is vain and has grown great in the idle contentment of a country audience, he is now to appear before critics who are at least severe if they are not judicious, and who shew perhaps, before his face, very little respect for those pompous gentlemen that have so often visited his rustic retirement in the shape of heroes: if he is bashful, he half damns himself before he appears, and even the peal of applause that bursts upon his entrance with the intention of encouraging him, may rob him still further of his faculties by foretelling the extreme disappointment which such an enthusiastic audience must feel should he prove a bad actor. There is a first appearance however, which is more hurtful to the future benefit of the actor in proportion as it flatters him with present success; and this is chiefly owing to his selection of such a character, as will almost infallibly please an audience, if the actor be at all sufferable. Of this error Mr. MAY of the Belfast theatre seems to have been guilty in his choice of *Rover* in *Wild Oats* for his first appearance at the Haymarket on Tuesday. *Rover* is a good-hearted eccentric

youth, full of his "quips, and cranks, and wiles," who seems to know every body without knowing any body, who falls in and out of dilemmas with the same easy self-astonishment, and in a perpetual whirl of uncertainty maintains that evenness of behaviour which may be called *keeping one's mental countenance*. With such a character an audience feels, as it were, a hearty acquaintance; they sympathize with his genius and his natural politeness; they mingle with all their souls in his mirth and his mischief; and as the whole play entirely regards his adventures, they see his character acted over again, during his absence, in the influence it has upon his friends. Natural goodness therefore and natural gaiety are the principal requisites to the performance of *Rover*, and if no objection can be made to the general good-heartedness of Mr. MAY's appearance, it is impossible to say as much of his general ease and vivacity. His voice is good, and his appearance gentlemanly; but he wants those little light arts which are so necessary to prevent characters from sinking when they are not in absolute action. He was too fond of catching up his head and sticking out his elbows with fists doubled to his sides, as though he suddenly recollected himself for a stage attitude; his advances to women were polite, but their stiffness contradicted the author's language; and he sometimes jerked his feet about with all the petty precision of a dancing master. *Rover* would never think how he was stepping or by what angular degree he should regulate his bow to the ladies; a youth of true unsophisticated gallantry thinks of the female before him and not of himself. Upon the whole, Mr. MAY is by no means so good an actor as Mr. MELVIN or Mr. DE CAMP, and therefore I need not compare him with ELLISTON or LEWIS. He may shine however among the ladies and gentlemen of the Little Theatre. The loves and the gentilities of the Haymarket are of as true footman-and-maidservant a species as one should wish to see in a decent kitchen.

AN ATTEMPT TO SHEW THE FOLLY AND
DANGER OF
METHODISM.

IN A SERIES OF ESSAYS.

ESSAY V. concluded.—*On the Melancholy and Bigotry of the Methodists.*

It would seem in fact, that the zealous Methodist, as BUTLER said of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, "endures pleasures with less patience than other men do their pains." He thinks it is his duty to be eminently above the world, and in order to prove his high spirit, he quarrels even with its most innocent gaities, just as a peevish husband thinks to set himself above his wife by quarrelling with her's. But if he really persuades himself that these gaities are vices, his nature must sometimes inevitably struggle with the persuasion, and who is to wonder that a man becomes melancholy when he cannot discern between the most harmless comforts of society and the snares and struggles of the Devil? There is no end of the compliments which the Methodists pay to the Creator. One would sup-

pose, to hear the perpetual anathemas which their preachers pour forth against *this world*, that God had given us no reason for a smile throughout his whole beautiful creation. It is not only the pomp and vanity of the world which they denounce, but the whole world itself, abstractedly considered, with all its enjoyments and attachments, from dancing, song-singing, and spectacle,* to the happy frolic of youth, the electric sympathies of social pleasure, the love of woman for herself and her virtues, and lastly, the love of all mankind. Doubtless the Methodists love their wives purely for the glory of God, and have entirely renounced that worldly passion called natural affection: every thing must be done for God's glory, for you see you must renounce the whole world before you can approach the Being that made it; you must say "Lord, the world you have given us for our residence is really an abominable habitation not fit for a Christian to live in, and in stating this as our opinion, you will see how eager we are to proclaim your surpassing goodness and glory." Certainly the non-elect are in an enviable condition; they must renounce this world without having any thing to hope in the other, they must give up the innocent gaities of this life, and then in the next be plunged to all eternity in excruciating flames.

The Arminian and Evangelical Magazines are full of the dying comforts of their disciples, but why do they not give us a candid account of those who die in wretchedness of mind? why do they not give us a list of the Methodist lunatics throughout the hospitals of England? If they wish to terrify sinners, it is strange they should conceal the most alarming facts in their church-history. I returned the week before last from a large manufacturing town in the North, where I had an opportunity of inspecting the godly a little more closely than in the mazy multitude of London. The heads of them were violently divided among themselves about the erection and patronage of a place of worship, and instead of consulting the Divine Will in the business, were all consulting their several lawyers, who, if indeed they can be disgusted with wrangling clients, must have been heartily tired of the perpetual cant of these men about their *mere* wishes for God's glory and their *mere* wishes for the unanimity of the brethren. Among the lower orders, the practice of attributing vice to the Devil's malignity, and of considering the will as not answerable for the deed, enjoyed its most comfortable extreme. One female saint, who had a child during her husband's absence, said nothing but "Lord help us, we are indeed subject to great wrestlings with the wicked one." Those who were more seriously affected became either melancholy or mad; sturdy rogues, who like the late Rev. Mr. NEWTON, have adhered during the greater part of their lives to an obstinate system of vice, enter ~~the~~ beatification of the Methodist com-

* When the disturbance happened at Sadler's Wells, by which several persons lost their lives, the Methodist Preachers shewed their pity for mankind and their glorious idea of God, by telling their congregations, that every person who was killed went infallibly to Hell: nay, one man asserted, that every body who had visited Sadler's Wells once in his life without repenting it was howling in eternal torments.

munion with a boldness proportionate to their former way of life, but a single commission of vice; though followed by a perfect purification of conduct, is enough, under the blessed influence of Methodism, to drive a delicate mind into all the death-bed tortures of a villain.* It is an unhappy truth, not only that the actual sinners among the Methodists are the sooner consoled by their preachers, but that the imaginary sinners, men who have led good lives and are induced to think they have lived bad ones because they have chosen morality instead of Methodism, are always the more afflicted in proportion to their natural goodness of heart. This is the work of imagination. When we sometimes condemn sorrow as imaginary, we forget that, by an apparent solecism, imaginary sorrows are always the most real because their causes are undefined and left to their own creation. It is the reverse of the mental and the animal creation in this respect, for when once monsters have entered the mind, they propagate with greater increase than natural ideas. One poor manufacturer, in the town I am mentioning, a man as harmless as he was ignorant, fell into the condition of the madman in SHAKESPEARE, and actually fancied that the Devil was continually biting his back—

“The foul fiend bites my back.”—K. LEAR.

And he used to writhe, and struggle, and labour in feature and in limb, and cry out, and shudder with such loathing, that he would have persuaded half the Methodists of the reality of his tormenting incumbrance. His friends, however, who saw nothing on the poor fellow's back but a fool's coat, applied to the Doctor, who instantly recognized the hypochondria of Methodism and treated his patient accordingly. A receipt or two for indigestion, and a few holidays spent in the fields instead of the Meeting-house, soon released the sufferer from his unwelcome appendage, and he then went about with the few remains of his Methodistical enthusiasm, telling every body that Doctor X. was a most wonderful man and had laid the Devil. Two unhappy persons in the same town within a short space of time have tried to mangle themselves in a dreadful manner, upon the scripture principle “If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out,” &c. and I recollect there was an account some time ago in the newspapers of a poor woman in the city, who after hearing a methodist sermon upon the same text, induced a beggar to chop off one of her fingers with a hatchet. Thus does ignorance interpret the most benevolent metaphors of scripture: thus does the methodist preacher, by representing God as a malicious being, delighting in the torments of more than nine-tenths of his creatures, persuade the ignorant hypochondriac to try to appease the all-merciful Deity by the most stupid and painful sacrifices.

* The Edinburgh Review, in its 22d number, extracts from one of the Magazines a most melancholy account of a young man, whom Methodism drove mad in consequence of his connection with a prostitute during a moment of casual intoxication, and who appears to have died of mere exhaustion. It must have been a mind of very different sensibility, which enabled Mr. WHITFIELD to rise up so boldly from every similar overthrow of Satan during a space of twenty years. See note to Essay the 2d. I shall quote this distressing narrative at a future opportunity.

But what can equal the tortures of a refined mind, if by any monstrous chance such a mind mistakes the poison of superstition for a healing medicine? The love of common reason, of common humanity, and of the Divine Being, in a philosophical and amiable mind, naturally maintains an arduous struggle with a religion that would teach it to hate all three, but at length it debilitates itself with its own exertion of thinking and sinks with exhausted nerves and a convulsed soul under the terrors of Methodism. To be convinced of the terrible qualities which the Methodists ascribe to God, is of itself sufficient to lacerate a benevolent heart, but to feel that it cannot be so convinced at the very instant it thinks the conviction absolutely necessary to future happiness, is a struggle as monstrous as that of the two damned souls which DANTE describes as for ever hating each other, for ever united, and for ever struggling to be free. It is this struggle that has filled the hospitals with madmen and the whole country with suicides; it is this struggle which has thrown virtuous families into consternation and a powerless amaze, which has inflicted on good men the pangs and the despair of conscious villany, and which with a peculiar self-malignancy would persuade the sufferer, by his very sufferings, to believe the dreadful diabolicism. Heard ye that scream of horror from the sick man's room? It is one of the most amiable of men who has been persuaded that God will torture him to all eternity because he cannot think ill of Divine Goodness. Heard ye that laugh still more horrid, those sobs struggling with an exhausted throat, those wailing howls that assimilate God's image to a beast? It is one of the best-hearted of women; yes, it is woman, the lovely, the tender, the believing; it is a mother, who has been persuaded that her only babe, her only and her innocent babe, whose little eyes she has shaded from the warm sunshine, whose dimpled slumbers she has smoothed from too rough a fold, is now racked with everlasting fires because he died out of the Methodist communion.*—The paroxysm is over; her reason returns, and perhaps she rejects the idea of her lost child as unworthy of the great Creator; but her nerves are shattered, her peace is gone, the dancing of her heart is turned into heaviness, and in a moment of returning madness she plunges into the midnight wave.—Now see the unblest few bearing the corpse to an unblest grave: idle stragglers hang round the cross road with curious and unweeping eyes; her child cannot come to weep over her, her husband must not: there is no prayer, no placid hope of sure and eternal life, no tear, no last respect: if she had been rich, if she had not loved her child, all might have been spared; but she was poor and a fond mother, and her dead body is insulted by Englishmen and Christians: in a few minutes there is not the trace of a human grave, the gay curriole and the coach rush over her forgotten remains, and the Methodist preacher who was the origin of all her misfortunes, turns with hard face from the unblest spot, leaving her everlasting soul to everlasting misery for the glory of the all-merciful God.

* Mr. WHITFIELD used to cry out in the pulpit with his arms extended and his face beaming with the love of the Divine Being, that there were infants in Hell not a span long, for the glory of God!

Unhappy COWPER! it was from these doctrines and these struggles that thy gentle spirit turned away and found no refuge. The defamers of God's universal love impelled thee to lift the hand against thine own being, and this was a crime for which the delicate dignity of thy nature could never forgive itself. I see thee on thy sick-bed, I see the man, around whose bed angels might have smiled upon each other, wrestling and groaning with horror at himself and at his Maker, and at last dying without a hope! And yet the very men, whose doctrines have destroyed thee, now boast of thee as their genius and their glory, though they ought to see that thou clungest to thine opinions merely as dreamers cling to a frightful vision which they are unable to shake off, and though every sight of thy pictured countenance ought to shew them the benevolence of thy heart and the maddening wonder of a good man at doctrines so monstrous.

But pity is not the studied virtue of the Methodist Christians: their tragedy consists of simple terror. One of the most monstrous consequences of the doctrine of unavoidable hell is that its followers seem to delight in its contemplation; nay, by a hideous piece of flattery they absolutely seem to endeavour to please God by rejoicing in the sufferings which they imagine he has destined for others, just as a vile parasite thinks to please a tyrant by applauding his cruelty. They have escaped by chance out of a conflagration, and sit contemplating it at a distance, not with a natural anguish at the fate of their burning fellow-creatures, but with a selfish enjoyment of their own escape, with a pride absolutely founded upon their mere good luck, and with horrible shouts of applause at the Nero who has fired the city. We see in an instant the different feelings with which such scenes are beheld by different men, and we may easily judge of their hearts by the difference. HUNTINGTON laughs; COWPER goes mad.

CITY.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday at Guildhall, which was numerously attended.

Mr. QUIR moved, That a dutiful and loyal Address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the Thanks of the Court for the great, decisive, and magnanimous measures adopted by his Majesty towards assisting the glorious cause in which the Spanish Nation is engaged, to defeat the perfidy and usurpation of the common enemy of Europe.

Mr. Alderman Birch seconded the motion.

After some discussion the motion was unanimously agreed to, and a Committee was appointed to withdraw and prepare an Address. The Committee having returned with a draft of an Address, the same was agreed to, and the Sheriffs were directed to wait upon his Majesty to know his Royal pleasure, when the Court should attend him to present the same.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE ASTREA.—The Astrea sailed from Jamaica about the beginning of May, and was proceeding to the Mona Passage. On the 23d ult. they made

land, and taking it for Porto Rico, stood on until night; when, it becoming squally, she was about to tack, but at the instant took the ground, and in less than half an hour after her keel broke, and the water rushed in so precipitately, that in a few hours she was filled to the orlop deck. Capt. HEYWOOD employed every means, by lightening her and cutting her masts away, to get her off, but without effect; and it was therefore the next object to preserve the people, in which they were more fortunate, only four men of the whole being lost; two of these by the unlucky bursting of a gun fired as a signal of distress, and the other two in endeavouring to reach the shore on a raft, from which they were washed by the surf. It was not until day-light that the whole of the people quitted the wreck, not until after sun-rise that Capt. HEYWOOD or his Officers left her; and it was only then that for the first time they ascertained their situation—when the land which they had mistaken for Porto Rico proved to be the Island of Anagada, on the reef of which the Astrea had struck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,

You will do an oppressed individual a favour, by inserting in your Paper the following case.

Gentlemen of uncommon sense are humbly requested to answer the case subjoined. Common sense has already resolved it; but the Querist fearing to make an erroneous step, is wishing to obtain the sentiments of Gentlemen of the Law.

CASE.—A takes a piece of ground of B for the express purpose of trade and profit, at \$5l. per year; and regularly pays B several years rent; which with several expences he was put to, in order to effect a business, amounted to near 200l. during all which time A never received more than 40s. for any trade he could ever procure, though he tried every means in his power to obtain it—arising from B having so circumstanced the ground, it was utterly impossible for A to procure a profit, and which A often remonstrated with B about; but was totally disregarded. Beside the ground being thus excluded from the possibility of deriving any benefit or business whatever, B, without asking any leave of A, took away and deprived him of more than one-tenth of the ground; in consequence of which several serious evils, which A could never get any reparation for, A demurred paying B, until the rent unpaid amounted to 52l. 10s. when B swore to the debt, and without asking or applying to A in any mode whatever, for the money, had A arrested and put into Newgate at ten o'clock at night, no Lock-up-House having been proposed to him: the next day, by post, application by letter, asking for payment of the unpaid rent, was made, at A's house, by B.—N. B. A thinks B's conduct the more unjustifiable, inasmuch as he had a demand on B, for sundry other businesses, which amounted to ten times the sum of any rent unpaid by A.

QUERY.—Can A hope legally to refute B's deposition for rent unpaid? and under the circumstances above stated, has A any reason to hope he can obtain any legal redress and reparation for a wrongful arrest, and serious injury done to his person, and to his credit as a trader? And it is further asked, has A a right to demand of B a just recompence for the continued injury he was subjected to, and the failure of every source of employ or profit, an express consequence of B having so situated the premises as to deny A the power of occupying them profitably?

Any Gentlemen of the Profession, who will be so kind as resolve the above, will receive the sincere thanks of an injured individual, grappling with an hostile, angry multitude.

A. C.

No. 35, Chapel-street, Paddington.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, July 13.

LLOYD V. HODGKINSON.

The plaintiff, a lady, who had three valuable shawls sent her from India, and having occasion to sell them, sent her niece out with them for that purpose, who went to the defendant's shop in Bond-street, and tendered them for sale. He offered her 45*l.* for them, and said that it was their utmost worth; however, it afterwards appeared they were worth considerably more; and several witnesses were called, who proved their value to be more than 100*l.* and that the defendant had refused 105*l.* for them. This action was therefore brought to recover the difference.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH commented on the impropriety of the defendant's conduct, in buying goods which he knew were considerably undervalued by himself, and left the case to the Jury, who after consulting some time, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 55*l.*

FOWLER V. HODGSON.—CRIM. CON.

This was one of the most disgusting cases ever brought before a court of justice; and, though given at length in several of the papers, is wholly unfit for the columns of the *Examiner*, or indeed any paper that has even a common respect for common decency. We, therefore, refrain from detailing the particulars of the evidence in this trial, during which the shameless adulteress remained in the Hall. She was married in 1787, has four children, and lived happily with her husband (who is of her own age, 43,) till the period of the defendant's becoming his clerk in May, 1807. The plaintiff visited Margate for his health. During his absence, his wife, with a depravity unusual in her sex, seduced Mr. Hodgson. This was evident from numerous improper attentions shewn him by the adulteress, and from his being a young man in the service of her husband. Damages of 150*l.* were awarded against him.—The connubial traitress is justly consigned to the everlasting reproaches of a guilty conscience, and the irreparable loss of the respect of every sensible and virtuous mind. Her conduct was indeed abominable. Taking advantage of a sick husband's absence, she immediately abandoned herself to the most depraved conduct, although the mother of four children, and old enough to have been also the mother of the object of her illicit love. Her person too was as foul as her mind, for she was a prey to disease as well as her abused husband, and in his misfortune will have the consolation to think, that he is freed from the society of an ungrateful and lascivious hypocrite.

Thursday July 14.

WRIGHT V. SHELDRAKE.

This was an action by the plaintiff, who is an eminent upholsterer, against the defendant, who is a truss-maker in the Strand, to recover a balance of 470*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for furnishing a house in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road, for a Mrs. Knight, and for whom the defendant had made himself liable.

Mr. Garrow, who stated the case to the Jury, said, it was the defendant's wish that his concern for Mrs. Knight should not appear to be a matter of intrigue, but of the purest philanthropy; and the house where the lady lived was converted into an asylum for Ruptured Children. In short, the defendant's liberality kept pace with Mrs. Knight's taste, and the house was finished in

the first style of elegance and fashion.—The learned Counsel then read a letter from the defendant to the plaintiff, wherein he engaged his own credit. Upon this,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL agreed that the plaintiff should have a Verdict for 500*l.* subject to the adjustment of the account.

THE KING V. BROWN AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against Robert Brown, Edward William Roberts, and Eliz. Dorothy Roberts, *alias* Brown, *alias* Cole, for a conspiracy to cheat divers tradesmen of their goods, by means of deceit and misrepresentation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL described it as a conspiracy to plunder every tradesman they could by possibility get credit from, and the means used were as follow:—Brown took a house at No. 36, Great Coram-street, Russel-square, and Mrs. Roberts passed for his wife. They had a chariot and servants proper for such an establishment; and their habit was to drive to tradesmen's houses, and give their orders, the mansion in Coram-street serving as a convenient depot for the articles furnished. In this way they prevailed on Mr. Hancock, an iron-monger, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bagshaw, upholsterers, and Mr. Peck, a coal-merchant, to send them in goods to a considerable amount, for which they were never paid. The almost uniform representation by Brown was, that he was a wine-merchant of eminence, and carried on business in the City; that he had estates in Scotland; large commercial dealings as a merchant; and vessels freighted with wine on the seas. He also stated, that he was the elder branch of a large family. In this way the house in Coram-street became a depository for tradesmen's goods obtained upon credit, and the fraud was committed by confessing judgment to Roberts, who is a Barrister, and who having entered the house upon that judgment, sought to sell the goods in execution under the Sheriff's hammer. The parties, however, were detected in their infamous proceedings, and exposed to the world.

In defence it was attempted to be shewn, that Roberts was not a party to the misrepresentations, and that the confessed judgment was given to him for monies he had lent Brown. It was also insisted, that notwithstanding Mrs. Roberts had passed for Mrs. Brown, nothing criminal had taken place between them.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that at the first he thought the Lady was like *Doll* in the *Alchemist*—first Brown's *Doll*, then *Doll* common, and thirdly *Doll* particular;—but the mystery was explained, and there was nothing carnal in the connexion, as Mr. Roberts had lent his wife for the pure purposes of fraud, and nothing else.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought the parties were co-operating in one common purpose, to cheat tradesmen out of their goods; and though Roberts was not forward himself in the misrepresentations, he was aiding and assisting in the transactions.

The Jury found them all *GUILTY*.

Saturday, July 16.

WALKER V. READER.

This was an action to recover compensation for criminal conversation with the wife of the plaintiff.

Mr. Garrow briefly addressed the Jury on the part of the plaintiff. He stated that the facts of this case were not of so strong a nature as were often adduced in similar cases, but there was sufficient evidence to go to the Jury.

The evidence in support of the case, which was given by Mrs. Walker's servants, was briefly as follows:—She was described as a young woman who frequented the gay resorts of the fashionable world, and was extremely severe to her servants. The defendant, who is a barrister, had often been seen at the house of the lady, in Russell-square, in the absence of her husband, and he had attracted the notice of the neighbours by following Mrs. Walker in the street. The only part of the evidence which could possibly criminate the defendant was, that he had been

alone with Mrs. Walker in her dining-room, with the door fastened, and after his departure the covering of the sofa appeared uneven, and Mrs. Walker had some powder marks on the bosom of her dress, which she pointed out to one of the servants.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, at the close of the examination of the witnesses for the plaintiff, observed to the Jury, that the case was supported by weak testimony, and if they were satisfied that criminality was not proved, they would say so by their verdict; but, on the contrary, if they were not decisive, they would do well to hear the Attorney-General's reply.—The Jury immediately gave a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Saturday, July 16.

FORRESTER v. LYONS.

This was an action to recover compensation for a breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW stated, that the plaintiff was the daughter of a reputable farmer at Peterhead, in Scotland; and the defendant, a native of the same place, who was a master baker in London, had known Miss Forrester from her infancy:—He was intimately connected with the Forrester's family, and by an introduction to the house of Miss Forrester's father, he became acquainted with her. She left her home for the purpose of being married to the defendant, by his desire, and it was settled that he was to have 250*l.* as a marriage portion, and to share the father's property at his death. The young woman lived in her brother's house on her arrival in London, and she was afterwards seduced by the defendant at his own house, she having been invited thither with other acquaintances: previously to this invitation, the wedding day had been fixed; but after the seduction of Miss Forrester, the defendant, by various pretexts, put off the wedding day from time to time, and at length refused to marry her.—Miss Forrester afterwards was delivered of a child. These facts were proved by Miss F's brother, and proceedings were stopped by the defendant agreeing to pay 50*l.* with costs, and to maintain the child.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday, July 12.

James Daly was indicted for bigamy. It was proved, that on the 21st of January, 1793, he married, in St. Mary-le-bonne Church, Rebecca Stapleton, and that on the 16th of March, 1806, he was married at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields as a widower, to Eleanor Owen, widow, his first wife having been proved to have been living about a fortnight since.—*Guilty.*

Isaac Dewberry was capitally indicted for ravishing Margaret West.—Mr. POOLEY stated, that the prosecutrix had, merely to satisfy herself and a female companion, in regard to the price paid as the hire of a one-horse chaise for a day, subjected herself to treatment the most infamous, and to an outrage of the most brutal description. It was his duty to state, that three of these men, one named Raymond, another called Courtney, and a third, and he believed a fourth, had absconded, as they all, including the prisoner, had violated the person of this poor female. The language they had used, and the means they had resorted to for the accomplishment of their detestable purposes, were of the most heinous and base description. After a few further observations, he called the prosecutrix, who said, she was a single woman, living with her mother, in Robin Hood-court, Shoe-lane. She went with a female friend to the end of Long Acre, on the 12th of April, in the morning; and having, on the Sunday before, a dispute, and a bet of 1*s.* with a female companion, respecting the rate of hire paid for a one-horse chaise for a day, she came home through Duke-street, and there saw

Raymond standing at the door of a public-house. She applied to him to solve the question. He replied, that his master could inform her, and invited her to go into the house, which she did, and sat down with him in a box. Two other men came in, one of whom was the prisoner. She pressed to get away, and Raymond asked where she lived; she replied in Holborn, but would not tell him where. It is needless to go on with the narrative—Raymond dragged her across the way to the stable-yard, telling her she would there see his master. She was forced to mount into the hay-loft in expectation of speaking with the master, when instead of doing so, she was most brutally abused by five ruffians. She was then covered with straw, and left in a miserable state, and when she came to herself, she was abused in a most shameful manner by the prisoner, who was soon secured; the neighbours having heard her screams, sent to Bow-street for officers, who took him, the others having absconded. The cries of the prosecutrix were confirmed by several witnesses, whose premises looked into the stable-yard. Her mouth was filled with hay to prevent her making a noise. A surgeon described the injuries and bruises she had received.

The prisoner, in his defence, said he was perfectly innocent of the fact.—Witnesses were then called on his behalf, and these were Mary Read, the servant of Subiaja, a publican, at the King's Head, in Duke-street, the publican himself, and his wife. They all agreed in describing the prosecutrix as wearing the appearance of a girl of the town when she came into the house with Raymond, with whom she sat down in a box, but was soon ordered out by the landlady. She went across the way with Raymond to the stable-yard, and seemed all along to be the worse for liquor, and there the catastrophe took place.

Other witnesses gave the prosecutrix a character for a partiality for drinking rum; and Jordan, the landlord of the Black Dog, in Shoe-lane, proved that she frequently drank several glasses a day at his house. She complained to him of having been ill used by some fellows down the court, the night before. This was on the 13th of April, but she cured it all by a glass of rum, saying she was very much fatigued.

Sir ALAN CHAMBER addressed the Jury, and recapitulated the evidence. The Jury retired, and after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty.*—The trial began at ten in the morning, and lasted ten hours; the decision of the Jury being announced at eight in the evening.

Thursday, July 14.

William Bumstead, a lad of 13 or 14 years of age, was indicted for stealing, on Sunday, the 29th of May, 200 guineas, several half-guineas, a 7*s.* piece, one 10*l.* two 5*l.* notes and a bracelet, the property of C. Artls.

The prosecutor stated, that he lives at Kingsland:—On the 29th of May, he left the prisoner, his apprentice, at home alone; he left the money locked up in a tea-chest, which was locked up in a chest of a larger description. On his return from London, at night, he found the boy gone, and he saw two other boys, also his apprentices, standing at the door, who announced his loss to him, and when he went in, he found the chest shut, but not locked, and the tea-chest in which was the money, had disappeared. He went immediately in pursuit of the boy, but could not hear any thing of him. He was, however, soon after detected by a watchman, to whom he pretended that he had found the money in a brick field. The watchman took the boy to the watch-house, and delivered the property to the constable of the night.—*Guilty.*

Friday, July 15.

Reubin Main and Sarah Smith were capitally indicted on suspicion of the wilful murder of Reubin Main, jun.

Mrs. Wilson, the landlady of the White Hart public-house, at Newington, stated, that Main, his son, a boy about ten years of age, and the female prisoner, came to her house on the 2d of June, about nine in the evening,

and left it about eleven. Main asked the witness for a match, and she gave him one, when he went away.

Mary Price, a girl, who worked in the brick-field, said she was in the White Hart public-house on the same evening; and she heard Main say, "Damn my eyes, if I don't set these sand-houses on fire." She heard no other conversation. The witness slept in one of them. Between 12 and one she was alarmed with the whole row being on fire. She got out, but did not see Main till about eight o'clock, when he was standing near his child, which had been brought out dead from one of the sand-houses.

T. Tighe, a fellow-labourer with the prisoner, was alarmed by finding his hut on fire. He instantly turned out, and saw the prisoners standing aloof from the burning houses, about 20 yards. Main was dressed, and Smith had on a gown and petticoat. The witness asked Main how could this happen:—he hoped he had not been so imprudent as to carry a light home with him. The prisoner said he had no light at all. The witness alarmed the persons in the houses, and when he saw Main, he exclaimed, "Oh Lord! my child is gone." The witness added, that when he first turned out, the child might have been saved had his father reached his arm.

Mrs. Wilson was here again examined by Mr. Justice Le Blanc, whether or not Main, asking for a match, did not strike her as something particular. She said she did not think it at all remarkable.

Holdsworth, another resident in the sand-houses, confirmed the above testimony, and stated, that had the prisoner exerted himself the boy might have been saved. He also added, that when the roof fell in, the prisoner Smith exclaimed, "the Lord have mercy upon me, the child is dead!" Main then said, that he was an undone man, as he wished to have saved his child.

Bishop, an officer of Worship-street, proved, that on the 3d of June the prisoner had been delivered into his care, when he said he had lighted his pipe, and the officer expressed his surprise at such a statement, remarking, that the public-house was shut before he could have done so. The prisoner said he lighted it at the brick kiln. Mrs. Wilson swore the prisoner had no pipe at her house on the night stated in the indictment.

The prisoner, in his defence said, the night that the fire broke out he had put his son down to sleep in the corner in which he generally lay, and he was surprised to hear the boy halloo in the dark, "Father! Father!" The prisoner ran out, conceiving his son had done the same, and when he understood his son had been smothered, he cried out, "Lord Jesus Christ, my child must be in the fire." He added, that he would have cheerfully lost his life, had he had a thousand, to have saved him. He then asked Holdsworth, whether he had not heard him ask him, if he had seen his son? Holdsworth answered in the negative.

The prisoner then called Henry Travers to his character. He said, he was the prisoner's landlord in Westminster. He had known him for half a year; and that towards his children he behaved uniformly well.

— Pullen proved, that the female, Smith, had always behaved herself kindly to the deceased.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC, in recapitulating the evidence, said, that it was almost impossible to conceive, that the prisoner could, for an instant, have contemplated so atrocious an act as the death of his own child.—The contrition he had manifested, and the strong expressions of his grief were entitled to credit in the minds of the Jury. There was not, in the whole evidence, the most distant imputation against either of the prisoners of any deficiency in respect to the unfortunate deceased. The only thing that could be laid hold of was, the expression of Main at the public house, denoting an intention of setting the sand houses on fire. That, however, seemed to be more a wild effusion than any thing else. His Lordship also adverted to the pathetic exclamation of the woman:—"The Lord

have mercy upon me; the child is in the flames!" These fact she left to the decision of the Jury.—The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A Coroner's Inquest sat on Monday at a public house, near Newington, on the body of George Frederick Human, who met his death on Saturday evening. The deceased had taken a hackney-coach, in Westminster, and ordered the coachman to drive him to Newington, after calling at a house in his way thither. On the arrival of the coachman at the end of his journey, he found his passenger a corpse. He was somewhat inebriated when he got in. The deceased was a grazier, and resided in the neighbourhood of Burfield, Berks. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

Monday, a boy left in charge of a gentleman's horse, was riding him in Essex-street, when the animal took fright; the boy soon lost his seat, and was dragged into the Strand, his foot hanging in the stirrup. He was so dreadfully mangled as only to survive a few minutes.

Sunday, a young man named Rutherford, a printer, while bathing in the Lee River, was suddenly seized with the cramp, and drowned in the presence of two of his companions, who recovered the body after it had been immersed about 40 minutes; and though the usual resuscitatory process was for a long time persevered in, their utmost efforts were in vain.

MARRIAGES.

A few days ago, the Rev. John Hartly, of Stavely, near Harrowgate, to Miss Harrison, Southwick, near Monkwearmouth.

Lately, at Barnardcastle, Timothy Holmes, Esq. of Bury, Suffolk, to Miss C. A. Hanby, daughter of the late Joseph Hanby, Esq. of Eastwood Hall, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 30th June, W. Simpson, Esq. of Parson's Green, Cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

At Cammetham House, on the 5th July, James Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill.

At Ardlair, Ross-shire, on the 25th June, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of James Mackenzie, Esq. of Letterow.

On the 30th June, Miss Margaret Auchinleck, daughter of the late James Auchinleck, Esq. of Woodcockdale.

Lately, aged 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson, of Kent-street, Liverpool; she married R. Ralphson, a private under Duke William, and was an attendant on her husband in several engagements. In the battle of Dettingen, during the heat of the conflict, she observed a dragoon fall by her side; she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, found her husband, and returned to England, and accompanied him in his after campaigns with Duke William.

On the 8th inst. at Highgate, David Daveluz, Esq. in the 84th year of his age. He had resided upwards of 40 years in the above village; and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.

On Wednesday so'night, Mr. Connor, Box-book-keeper of the Theatre, Manchester.—Formerly he conducted the business of the Theatre as Joint Manager, and was long much esteemed as a respectable comedian. When a boy he was taken into the service of the celebrated Edward Shuter, with whom he lived for several years. His remains were interred at St. John's, attended by Mr. M'Cready, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Barrymore, and several other Gentlemen of the Theatre.

At Higham Court, near Gloucester, Lady Guise, relict of Sir John Guise, Bart.

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