

THE EXAMINER.

No. 93. SUNDAY, OCT. 8. 1809.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 93.

THE MORNING POST.

Some of my readers may recollect the two following sentences in last Sunday's EXAMINER:—"What a crowd of blessings rush upon one's mind, that might be bestowed upon the country in the event of a total change of system! Of all Monarchs, indeed, since the Revolution, the successor of GEORGE the Third will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." The *Morning Chronicle* of Monday copied these words, and thereby roused the furor of my susceptible friend the *Post*, who broke out into the following "wood notes wild." The reader is particularly requested to double his fist and look fierce at every word in italics, or he will not give the passage its due energy:—

"Never, surely, was any thing more calculated to insult the good sense, or horrify the PURE and amiable nature of his ROYAL HIGHNESS; nor was ever any thing more calculated to call forth the indignation and execration of a loyal and admiring People, upon the WRETCH who is capable of braching an idea at once so repugnant to the feelings of the illustrious HEIR APPARENT, and to the ardent wishes of every good and (also) virtuous subject. To the indignation and execration of the British nation do we, therefore, consign this damning specimen of the abominable and infamous sentiments by which the base Faction are impelled in their most unprincipled and diabolical pursuit."

This impassioned *jeu d'esprit*, which seems to have been written on purpose to sanction the imitation that appeared in this Paper a few weeks ago, was treated with proper contempt by the *Chronicle* Editor, who in stating the paragraph to be taken from a Sunday Paper declared it as his conviction that the writer meant nothing but "the expression of a fervent hope that the religious prejudices of the present reign might not be perpetual." To this observation the *Post* makes no reply, but talks of "the alacrity by which the paragraph was transcribed," and calls with fine seeming ignorance for the name of the Paper; and here this important affair terminates, the *Chronicle* taking no more notice of it.

The object which my lively friend had in view in his philippic may have been of a twofold nature;—first, to recommend the EXAMINER in a particular manner to the notice of Government; second, to give a gentle hint to the public that he had as little knowledge of that Paper as of any other work in decent English. And first of the first. It is indeed true that the laws have attained to a prodigious nicety in anatomizing the very shades of a

colour, and it is also true, that as long as truth is the greatest of libels, the most honest papers must be regarded as the worst libellers; but the *Post* might have known that we have a sufficient number of friends at Court to make known our merits on this head without his interference. Dissatisfied as he is no doubt at the *Chronicle's* gentle explanation of the passage, he is hereby assured, by way of indulging his propensity to horror, that the writer's meaning was more comprehensive than was stated in that explanation, and that he alluded, not only to religious prejudices, but to prejudices foreign and domestic; to most narrow prejudices in arms, to most nauseous prejudices in alliances; in short, to most fatal prejudices of every species, civil and political. I do not say that the Prince of WALES will do away all these prejudices, or half of them, or any of them; though there is no doubt, that were he to adopt the smallest reform, the *Post* would shew as much loyal fondness in crying out, "Father of his Country! Second ALFRED!" as he now does in calling him the *beauteous Prince*, the *lovely Prince*, the *pure Prince*, the *ineffable beauty*, the *sun without a spot*.^{*} I only say that the PRINCE will have an opportunity of so doing; and setting aside all other considerations, this opportunity is what the present KING has not, surrounded as he is, and has been, by a hideous party, whom the great CHATHAM denounced as at once the corruptors and conquerors of the Throne.

2. Does the Editor of the *Post*, that immaculate Editor who has such a horror at vice, and who insists, when it suits his argument, upon the necessity of proving good politics by good morals,—does he recollect *when*, and *where*, and on *whose account*, he undertook to prove to a gentleman connected with this Paper, that in writing upon political opinions, morals ought never to be taken into consideration—that people might differ warmly, very warmly, upon *politics*, but as to morals and private habits, &c. &c. they were very foreign to the subject—with a great deal more of the like wretched assertion? This is the mad wag who calls every lover of Reform a villain, an unprincipled traitor, a diabolical wretch! I had been informed that, however factious he chose to be upon the person of Mr. WARDLE and others, he himself had a sad personal affliction—bad nerves; and my friends well know that for that very reason, I have often spared him upon some tender points. Once more however I warn him to recollect himself. It is out of all common fairness, that a man should be allowed upon the consideration of bad nerves, to sit down, and deal out villain and scoundrel upon every one.

* See divers pieces of rhyming phrenzy in the *Post*, written as if by a school-girl in fits, under the signature of Rosa *Melinda*, an assistant to the Editor.

who differs from him. He now knows to a certainty, with whom the tremendous paragraph originated; let him attack the writer, if he chuses, and prove the *want of principle* of which he accuses him, that is to say, the want of common truth, common honesty, and common regard to virtue. We will make each other shake for a month if he pleases, himself with his nerves, and myself with laughing.

In the mean time, I think it a very manifest piece of ingratitude in him to affect to forget me, when he knows what pains I have taken to improve his grammar, and how anxiously he takes advantage of my hints now and then, to examine his sentences and weigh the respective claims of I's and mes, of is-ses and ares. I now give him another piece of advice—never to write in a fever, or at any rate, if he cannot help it, to apologize to his readers on the occasion, as I hereby do to mine for this present meagre article, written in a sick room.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.—By an order of a Decree of Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies, most of the Religious Orders and Convents throughout the whole of his dominions are suppressed, not only as a measure called for by the nature of existing circumstances, but as one that must tend to improve the condition of the individuals whom it seems more immediately to affect.

SEPT. 26.—According to letters from Vienna, of the 19th inst., his Imperial Majesty arrived that day at Schoenbrunn, after having passed thirty-six hours in Brunn, chiefly employed in reviewing the troops. It is said, that part of the French troops who marched to the banks of the Morava and Raab, have received orders to return to the positions they occupied at the conclusion of the first armistice. The Austrian troops are also said to have been ordered to march back to the north of Hungary from the banks of the Danube.—The two armies of Antwerp and Flanders have formed a junction, under the name of the Army of the North.—Letters from Strasburg of the 22d instant state, that the armistice, which expired on the 20th of this month, has been prolonged for one month, with additional stipulation that hostilities are not to be recommenced till six weeks after notice shall have been given of the armistice being at an end; and they cannot, therefore, be resumed before the 5th of November.

LETTER OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

Count de Hunneburg, our War Minister, has sent accounts which have been laid before him, containing the following assertions:—The Governor commanding at Flushing is stated not to have executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dikes and inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. He is moreover accused of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care, not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts which remained intact, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4000 men in arms capable of doing duty.—In a word, Flushing is stated to have surrendered through the first effects of a bombardment. Should all this be true, the Governor would

be guilty; and it would remain only to ascertain, whether his conduct ought be attributed to treachery or to cowardice.

We send you this letter, in order that, as soon as you shall have received it, you would collect a Council for Inquiry, which will be composed of Count Aboville, Senator; Count Rampon, ditto; Vice-Admiral Thevenard; and Count Sengis, First Inspector-General of Artillery. All the pieces which will be found in the offices of your Ministry, and those of the Navy, Interior, Police, or any other department, respecting the surrender of Flushing, not only as far as they may relate to its defence, but to any object which may concern our service, shall be conveyed to the Council, to be laid before them, with the result of this inquiry.

This letter having no other end, we pray God that he may have you, Count de Hunneburg, in his holy keeping.

Given in our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrunn, Sept. 7. 1809.

NAPOLÉON.

ACCOUNT OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SCHELDT FROM THE SURRENDER OF FLUSHING TILL THE EVACUATION OF THE FORT OF BATZ BY THE ENGLISH.

(FROM THE MONITEUR.)

Every circumstance relative to the military operations on the Scheldt, during the siege and bombardment of Flushing, is so important that it has been thought proper to publish the original pieces themselves, or extracts of the official correspondence. The later operations, from the surrender of Flushing, till the evacuation of Batz, do not require to be detailed so minutely, it will therefore be sufficient to sketch their outline.

After taking possession of Flushing, the enemy seemed to employ the period that elapsed between the 15th and 19th of August in collecting all his force round the fort of Batz, situated at the extremity of South Beveland, at the point where the Scheldt divides itself into two arms. Every thing seemed to indicate in the enemy an intention of transporting his army over the Eastern Scheldt, on the right bank, between Sandvliet and Bergen-op-Zoom, whilst his flotilla and men of war should attack the forts on the banks of the Scheldt, and our flotilla on that river.

Meanwhile the Prince of Ponte Corvo, who arrived at Antwerp on the 15th, availed himself of the time spent by the English in making this hostile demonstration, to execute the orders of the Emperor, organise, dispose, and animate the troops, accelerate defensive labours, inspire the army with confidence, and snatch from the enemy the possibility of attacking Antwerp. His Excellency, General Dejean, who arrived on the 16th, co-operated in forwarding these dispositions as Minister Director of the War Administration, and First Inspector-General of Engineers; Vice-Admiral Missiessy, the Generals, the Officers of Artillery, the Naval Prefect, the Prefect of the department, all the authorities, displaying in their various functions the same zeal and talents, directed by the same spirit, presented a noble union of will as well as resources, tending towards one single end,—the disgrace of the enemy, and the glory of the arms of France.

Whilst the British forces were collecting round Batz, new troops, cavalry and artillery, pouring in from every quarter, swelled our army at Antwerp. The two French and Dutch corps, posted near Bergen-op-Zoom and Hulst, were continually reinforced, and in readiness to fall on the rear and the flank of the enemy, whilst the army should attack him in front, and throw him back into the Scheldt at the moment of confusion that would attend his attempt to land on the dikes, or the sands and muddy grounds that form the banks of the river.

The French fleet ascended the Scheldt, and yielding for the service of the army part of its sailors and marines, co-operated in the defence of the land; whilst the flotilla, covered by batteries, and protected by gun-boats grounded for that purpose on the banks, formed a double line that flanked both Fort Lillo and Fort Liefkenshoek. New batteries were raised in the covered way of these forts, the strength of which defied attack, to sweep the surface of the river.

Under the protection of this line of defence, a second was formed. The old forts were raised anew, and batteries were erected on the ruins of those which could not resume their

former shape. Labourers, cannons, and soldiers, covered alternately all those posts, forgotten since the famous siege of Antwerp in 1583; the forts of St. Philip and St. Mary, which formerly defended the bridge cast over the Scheldt by the Duke of Parma; Fort Pearl, which covered the opening of the canal, cut during the siege, to facilitate the conveyance of provisions and ammunition from Gand to the besiegers' camp below Antwerp; the fort of the Cross, which protected the dike of Cowesteir, the brave defence of which prevented a flotilla from throwing any succours into the town whilst navigating on the inundations. To all these posts was added the battery of Melkhuis, most favourably situated on a portion of a perpendicular dike at one of the elbows of the river.

In this position, rendered celebrated two centuries ago by the offensive works of the besiegers, our marines re-produced those very same works for our defence; planted strong wooden posts; collected boats, and prepared them in a manner to prevent their being sunk, and formed a double boom under the protection of the forts and batteries of the Cross, Melkhuis, Pearl, St. Philip and St. Mary.

Behind this boom, and beyond the point where ships, in order to double the Cape of Fort St. Philip, are obliged to describe a curve in the Scheldt, three men of war were stationed, whose treble batteries commanding the passage would have assailed the enemy in front, whilst his flanks and rear would have been cannonaded by the forts and batteries of both banks of the river.

Higher up, Forts Isabelle and Ferdinand, supported by the Imperial battery, formed a third defensive line, which it was necessary to break through, in order to approach the fleet and dock-yards, which might have been further secured by sinking vessels in the river that might have been raised again after the siege; a last means of tearing from the grasp of the English a prey which they might have thought almost in their power.

Supposing all these difficulties to have been conquered, the fortified town and citadel of Antwerp still remained, and it would have required the greatest exertions on the part of the enemy to have attacked a brave garrison, protected by good works, and resolved to defend itself like the garrisons of Genoa and Mayence—that is, to fight without its walls, and to contend obstinately in the midst of inundations for each of the numerous natural posts with which Antwerp is surrounded.

To this system of defence, the threatening dispositions of the English only served to inspire us with the bold determination of adding new ones.—Three batteries were, by command of the Prince, erected under the fire of the enemy. The one at the point of Doel, the other in the ruins of the old fort of Frederic Henry, and the third between that fort and Lillo, in the elbow which the dike forms near the creek of Blawgaeren.

Such were the means of defence employed to secure Antwerp, its dock-yards, and its fleet.

We must, however, acknowledge, that time would have been wanting to finish those immense preparations on every point, and that hostile fortune might have granted some momentary advantages to the English, had they, on the 19th of August, made their attack, and displayed all their means with the prudence and boldness indispensably necessary to meet such difficulties and such adversaries. But even this was foreseen. Defensive positions were marked in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, to be taken by the army, which received daily reinforcements, and measures had been planned, in conformity with the Emperor's commands, to cause the very progress of the enemy to become a snare, by which he would be separated from his ships, and the punishment of his temerity would have been more complete and memorable.

Every day of delay rendered the attack more difficult, and its success more doubtful. New legions followed those which a first call had created, and French warriors, rushing in from every part, displayed that unanimous resolution, which saved them at the hour of misfortune, of never suffering the enemy to invade their territory. Reinforcements of troops and artillery arrived incessantly. The first inundations were effected, and the others prepared. Labourers and means of conveyance

grew every day more numerous; and the soldiers beheld with complacency the progress of works which covered the Scheldt with forts, batteries, and booms. Every day it became more probable that the naval forces of the enemy would not attempt to penetrate through the sinuosities of the river, in defiance to all the obstacles raised against them, and with a total disregard of the danger they would run of having their retreat cut off. It was, therefore, likely that the English would begin by attempting to destroy the defences of the two banks; that the only means of effecting this purpose would be to attack our army; and that they would not be able to resist the shock of the forces destined to attack them at the moment, and in the confusion of their landing, which, if delayed, would prove still more difficult.

Every thing shewed the enemy wavering in his plans; misinformed, or mistrustful; confounded at the sight of unforeseen obstacles; spending in reconnoitring the time which served to increase them, and losing with the opportunity the will of attacking us. His boats employed in sounding the channel of the Scheldt proved that he was not acquainted with its windings. His gun-boats assailed every night with rockets the batteries erected at Doel and in the ruins of the fort of Frederic Henry, did not check the construction of these works, in which we approached to bid him defiance. In a word, although the collected ships at Batz made some offensive demonstrations, they were such as not to announce the transport or landing of any considerable corps of troops, with its artillery, across the arm of a wide river, on a point selected beforehand, and defended by an army.

Information, however, founded on these demonstrations, led us to believe several times, but especially on the 22d of August, that the enemy's intention was really to land; and the Prince of Ponte Corvo announced the approaching attack in the order of the day, as an ordinary event, long expected by the army. Every thing was quiet; but until the 28th of August, bombs and cannon-balls, thrown by the enemy's gun-boats against the batteries of Doel and Frederic Henry, a fire of musketry against the dikes, vain discharges of artillery, and trifling engagements of out-posts, were the only hostilities committed by the English.

When losing, with the hope of an easy victory, the wish of attacking our army, the enemy, if we give credit to the rumours circulated in Zealand, attempted to devise means of sending fire-ships and infernal machines against the booms and the fleet, and closing the Scheldt by sinking into its deepest channels vessels filled with stones, or whole blocks of stone work. We might have entrusted the rapid current of the river with the care of opening new channels for our ships, by removing or destroying these vain obstacles; but measures equally prudent and bold were taken to seize and wreck these floating mines; and our navy in retaliation increased the number of its fire-ships, in order to fight the enemy with his own weapons, and with offensive means, which the number and collection of his vessels would have rendered more destructive.

Convinced, at last, that their miserable attempts, after the pompous display of their Expedition, would only draw shame and ridicule upon their arms, the English seemed to intend to carry their land and naval forces to other parts less well prepared to oppose them. They threatened at once Holland, the countries of Hulst and Axel, the island of Cadsand, and the coast of Flanders. But on the side of Holland they would have met General Gratien's division on its return from the North of Germany, and the Dutch population in arms to defend their King, their country, and their allies. In the countries of Hulst, Axel, and Cadsand, an army created whilst the enemy menaced Antwerp, awaited him under the orders of the Marshal Duke of Cornegliano; and on the same line with that army, the First Inspector of Engineers had put all the towns of Dutch Flanders, and on the coast from Hulst to Nieupart, beyond the reach of danger. Whatever be the point of their attack, the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, placed at Antwerp in the centre of the line, could follow and defeat them with his army. Every thing shewed them that France and Holland were capable of repelling their attacks.

The prospect of so many obstacles, increased by the sickness prevalent in his army, caused the enemy to prefer the disgrace of a retreat to that of a defeat. His last demonstrations had no other object than to conceal the evacuation of his sick and artillery. The island of Beveland and the fort of Batz were abandoned. As early as the 29th of August, 150 sail, several men of war, frigates, and cutters, had come down to Flushing; a few days later the rest descended the Scheldt. On the 4th of September no sail was seen before Batz, our gun-boats took possession of that fort, and in a few hours restored it to the Dutch troops belonging to the corps of Gen. Dumonceau.

Such is the result of this grand Expedition. In order to diminish the disgrace with which it has been attended, the English will undoubtedly exaggerate the importance of an easy conquest (Flushing). But Europe will see, by their own acknowledgments, that they have missed the principal end of their Expedition. Their allies will reproach them with having sacrificed the advantage of the common cause to their commercial avidity. The wish of adding to their naval force by the capture or destruction of a few ships; the vain hope of shutting a river that rivals the Thames, have outweighed, in their consideration, and in the midst of the great events that took place in Austria and Spain, the interests of their allies. Were not, besides, the national guards, which twenty years ago conquered them under the walls of Dunkirk, equal to the task of defeating their designs? Should Spain be sooner tranquillized—should Austria hasten the signature of peace, Europe will, this time, owe these blessings to England. To her, France is indebted for the present opportunity of displaying her power against an unexpected attack, and proving that a single call of the Emperor to twenty of his departments is sufficient to raise in less than a month a hundred thousand warriors against his enemies, without detaching a man from his armies, which were fighting at a distance of seven hundred miles from the point of attack.

BAVONNE, SEPT. 9.—A battalion of Poles, a numerous field train, and several detachments of troops, have lately marched through this town on their way to Spain. According to the last letters from Madrid, the positions of the French armies which cover the capital were as follows:—The 1st corps, commanded by Marshal Victor, was at Toledo; the 2d, under the orders of Marshal Soult, at Placentia; the 4th, under the command of General Sebastiani, at Aranjuez; and the 6th, commanded by Marshal Ney, in Salamanca. General Suchet is said to have obtained fresh advantages over Blake's army, which was advancing for the relief of Gerona. Being informed of this movement, General Suchet attacked the enemy in the fine position of San Domingo de Legna, dislodged him, and cleared the valley of Brucal of the banditti who intercepted the communication by that vale.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 2.—The negotiations go on at Altenburg, and the other contradictory reports which have been spread are now less credited.

VIENNA, SEPT. 19.—His Imperial Majesty, who, on the 15th instant, set out for Brunn, arrived this afternoon in Schoenbrunn, on his return from that place. At the same time, when the Emperor left Schoenbrunn, Count Bubna, Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor of Austria, set out on his return to Buda, where his master is at present. He was charged with a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to his Austrian Majesty. The Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, presented Count Bubna, before his departure, with a precious stone, of great value, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, from which circumstance, and some observations said to have been made by Count Bubna,

it is generally inferred that the negotiations are drawing fast to their conclusion.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 11.—Travellers coming from Strasbourg assure us that a considerable transport of ammunition and cannon has set off for Ulm, from whence it will be sent to Vienna by water. They also say that troops are on their march for that town.

MUNICH, SEPT. 14.—Our Court Gazette contains the following General Order, published in the Austrian headquarters:—

“My beloved Subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest. Self-preservation and independence, a Peace consistent with the honour of my Crown, and with the safety and tranquillity of my People, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my exertions. The change of war disappointed my expectations; the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my People, and the valour of my Armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace. My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace—a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and possibility of duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could not allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the Monarchy, and disgrace us. The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.” “FRANCIS.”

“Comorn, Aug. 16, 1809.”

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS.—On Wednesday week a Meeting was held here respecting the propriety of holding a Jubilee on the 25th inst. when it was resolved to attend Divine Worship,—and to present an Address to his Majesty; collections are also to be made for the purchase of various articles for the poor, who are to be treated with beer and beef; but the idea of an illumination was generally reprobated.

CHESTER.—A Meeting was also held at Chester for the above purpose, when similar resolutions were adopted. A public dinner was proposed, but negatived.

On Monday, Jos. Crasweller, a boy of about 15 year of age, caught a hawk at Hayling Island, Hampshire, which, as is the custom in the country, he was showing about the houses, to obtain a trifling reward, for having freed the inhabitants of a foe which is so destructive to their poultry, &c.—George Colebrooke, another lad, of about the same age, of a passionate malicious temper, forcibly attempted to take the bird from him; and after knocking him down, he knelt upon him with such violence, that Crasweller died in two hours afterwards.—Coroner's verdict—*Manslaughter*.

The potatoe crops throughout the country are this year very abundant, and of excellent quality. Turnips in general are good, and the after-grass is in greater quantity than has been known for many years.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. M. Tomkins, of Stanton St. John, Oxford, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Hollis, Reading, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Vines, Reading.
A. and J. Chadwick, Bradbury-green, Chester, hatters. Attorneys, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester.

W. Parker, Bucknall Ironworks, Stafford, ironfounder. Attorney, Mr. Pritchard, Broseley, Shropshire.
 J. Williams, Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Phillips, Swansea.
 T. Mather, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oilman. Attorney, Mr. Hearon, York.
 J. Harrison, Southwick, Durham, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. Kidson, Bishop Wearmouth.
 N. McNeal, London, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Throgmorton street.
 R. Ball, East Brent, Somersetshire, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Parker, Axbridge.
 J. Browne and J. Powell, Liverpool, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Woods, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 24.

L. Harty, Watford, watch-throwster.—F. C. Walsh, Strand, chemist.—J. Smith, Leeds, merchant.—T. Coulson, Lynn Regis, seedsman.—W. Blackburn, Aldersgate-street, watch-spring-maker.—T. Annis, South End, Kent, miller.—J. Fielding, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer.—R. Lewis, Banbury, mercer.—G. Gibson, Liverpool, pipe-maker.—J. Mansall, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer.—J. Reeve, Holborn, umbrella-maker.—J. Ratcliffe, Manchester, baker.—R. Riddiough, Liverpool, innkeeper.—R. Banks, Eltham, Kent, victualer.—J. Spencer, Sherrard-street, Golden-square, jeweller.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 7.

The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Henry William, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Bangor; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manuel, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Rev. Boyer Edward Sparke, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Chester.

The King has also been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Clerk, Master of Arts, to be by them elected into the place of Canon Residentiary of the said Cathedral Church, the same being vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Henry William, late Bishop of Chester, to the See of Bangor.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Rev. William Harry Edward Bentinck, Clerk, Master of Arts, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley.

War-Office, October 7.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Serene Highness William Duke of Brunswick Oels to be Lieutenant-General, with temporary rank in the army. Commission dated 1st July, 1809.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Jones, J. Owen, and H. Abbot, Bucklersbury, merchants, from October 3, to September 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. Parkinson, Bucklersbury, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

H. and H. H. Hale, Birchin-lane, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Alliston, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
 G. Parkinson, Bucklersbury, warehousemen. Attorney, Mr. Welch, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
 J. Francis, Leather-lane, Holborn, leather-seller. Attorney, Mr. Kirkman, Cloak-lane.
 M. Comfort, Brighthelmstone, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Hill, Brighthelmstone.
 J. Redfern, Bury, Lancashire, baker. Attorney, Mr. Houghton, Liverpool.

A. and J. Chadwick, Bredbury, Chester, hat-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Harrop, Stockport.
 H. B. Shillibeer, Plymouth Dock, Devon, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. Rozon, Plymouth Dock.
 A. A. Prynne, St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Brown, Fowey, Cornwall.
 J. Mitchell, New Steaford, Lincolnshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Cope, Boston, Lincolnshire.
 J. Birt, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Jessop, Cheltenham.
 T. Bryan, Mincing-lane, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
 R. Roberts, Live-pool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. War-rand and Wood, Castle-court, Budge-row.

CERTIFICATES.—Oct. 28.

R. Green, Bishopsgate-street, jeweller.—T. Gray, Colchester, baker.—T. Hoare, Waltham Lane, Hertfordshire, victualer.—W. Marshall, Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, cheese-monger.—W. Cockrill, Stallinborough, Lincolnshire, salesman.—J. Higgins and R. Higgins, Birmingham, platers.—W. Mitchell, Falmouth, vintner.—J. Williams, Fenchurch-street, cheese-monger.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Consols 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Red. Ann. | Omnium.. 1 prem

The Letter alluded to by "A READER," on the subject of Mr. WAITHMAN'S Speech, has never reached the Editor. "A CONSTANT READER," next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

IF the private accounts from France are true respecting the illness of NAPOLEON, they sufficiently account for the renewal of the Armistice for a month longer from the 25th of September, the day on which it expired. But though the work of carnage is suspended, and most probably finished, the adverse powers are by no means idle. The Austrian Emperor is recruiting his wasted force by large levies, especially in Bohemia. The French Emperor is also accumulating fresh strength, and the greater portion of the army, whose superior numbers, aided by the unskillful plan of our ministers and the inertness of Lord CHATHAM, compelled our retreat from Holland, are marching to Austria. But notwithstanding all this "dreadful note of preparation," the Austrian Monarch is not likely to "put his fortunes to the arbitrement of bloody strokes:" if he does, it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict his utter ruin. A few strong facts render this assertion almost as indisputable as a demonstrated proposition of EUCLID; and even the sanguine and so often disappointed *Post* itself, hardly ventures of late to soothe our hatred of NAPOLEON'S insatiable ambition by cheering probabilities of his eventual expulsion from the Austrian territory. Half of the resources of the Austrian Emperor have been cut off by the conquering and retaining sword of his adversary, which, besides its possession of the capital of Austria, necessarily chills the fervor of resistance in the remaining half. The Conqueror, on the other hand, has the sources of his supply not only undiminished, but enlarged, for he will

not fail, as has always been his practice, to make the subdued country tributary to his wants of food and money. Beside the acknowledged superiority of his Officers, his soldiers must fight with more success, because with more assurance of it, from having beaten their opponents in every decisive battle but one, and from having compelled them to sue for a breathing time in an armistice. The dejected spirit of the Austrians must likewise be increased by the disasters of their allies in Spain and Holland, while the same causes must necessarily stimulate the efforts, and cheer the hearts of the enemy.

The great distance of the Court of Petersburg, concerned as it must be in the negotiation between France and Austria, is the reason a German Paper assigns for the prolongation of the armistice.

Under the head of *Foreign Intelligence* will be found an interesting account of the military operations on the Scheldt, taken from the *Moniteur*. Its statement respecting the immense accumulation of various resistance to our Expedition is no doubt in a degree exaggerated, but even then proves the utter ignorance of our Ministry of the stupendous and effectual means of resistance to any expedition their folly has or may waste on the shores of the enemy. It is truly galling to the heart to read their exultations at our "miserable attempts, after our pompous display of the Expedition," and their having "drawn shame and ridicule" on our arms.

The insignificance and embarrassment of the present half-ministry is very strikingly evinced by their extreme difficulty in filling up the vacancies occasioned by the public disgrace and retreat of the tender-hearted Lord CASTLEBROUGH, and the patriotic Mr. CANNING. The meek-spirited Lord WELLESLEY is leaving Spain for England, for the purpose, it is said, of occupying one of those golden and glorious niches in the temple of British fame! Lord MELVILLE'S SON is talked of as coming in also!—NAPOLEON, beware now of your proceeding: these well-known and exalted Statesmen, with the religious Mr. PERCEVAL at their head, who has modestly accepted the highly responsible and dignified office of Prime Minister, will cut you out plenty of work!—Beware!

The strenuous exertions made by every Mawman of the city of London to have the Jubilee celebrated in the expensive waste of turtle soup and illuminations, have been defeated by the Common Council, which has adopted the humane, sensible, and patriotic plan of the reformers, that of devoting 1000*l.* to the emancipation of imprisoned debtors. Ah, poor Mawman! You must be content to eat a private dish of turtle at your own expence, or take plain roast beef with the LORD MAYOR!

Private letters from Paris state, that in case of a peace with Austria, NAPOLEON will go to Spain, whither several Imperial equipages have already been sent off from Paris.

The German Papers repeat the statement of peace being concluded between Russia and Sweden, on condition of the latter ceding Finland to the former, and shutting her ports to British ships.

The French head quarters have been removed from Schoenbrunn to Presburg, and the French army is collected, prepared for action on the line of the Armistice. The Austrian army has also changed its position, and taken a position upon the Raab, leaning upon the strong fortress of Comorn.

The following letter is received as a decided proof of the madness of NAPOLEON. Would that our Ministers and Commanders in Chief were but half so mad!—

"GUERNSEY, Oct. 4, 1809.—A vessel is arrived here, which left Cherbourg on Friday last. The letters by her inform us, that accounts had reached that place from Paris, which leave no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon was very ill at his palace of Schoenbrunn. His disorder is a brain fever, brought on by excessive fatigue in his personal attention to every branch of the army. Most certain it is, that two physicians and two surgeons suddenly left Paris last week to attend him. They proceeded on their journey with extraordinary speed."

On Wednesday his MAJESTY came to town from Windsor, and held a private Levee, when the following, among others, had the honour of being presented to his MAJESTY:—

Mr. Perceval, upon his being appointed First Lord of his Majesty's Treasury, in the room of the Duke of Portland, resigned:

Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, upon his being appointed Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, by Sir David Dundas, the Commander in Chief:

The Hon. Major General Stewart, upon his return from Zealand, and upon his being appointed to the Colonelcy of the 3d Battalion of the 85th Regiment.

Dr. MAJENDIE did homage before his MAJESTY, upon his being translated from the Bishoprick of Chester to the Bishoprick of Bangor.

The official arrangements contemplated in consequence of the refusal of Earl GREY and Lord GRENVILLE to countenance the overtures recently made to them, are said to be as follow:—

"Mr. PERCEVAL to be first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Lord HARROWBY to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in the room of Mr. Canning; but it is understood, that being in bad health, he consents to hold the office only until the arrival of Lord WELLESLEY, to whom it is to be offered,

"Mr. ROBERT DUNDAS SAUNDERS, (son to Lord Melville), to be Secretary of State for the War Department, in the room of Lord Castlereagh.

"Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK to be Secretary at War, in the room of Lord Leveson Gower."

General CUESTA'S detailed account of the battle of Talavera has been published. It agrees in many points with Lord WELLINGTON'S, but gives the Spanish troops a much greater share in the action than his Lordship seemed disposed to admit.—General CUESTA says that the gallant conduct of the British army was "above all praise;" he states the loss of the Spaniards, in killed and wounded, at 50 officers, and 1150 rank and file, and bestows great praise on the officers of his army.

There are four of the last homeward-bound India fleet missing, and fears are entertained for their safety.—The Calcutta was seen in the greatest distress, as well as the Lady Jane Dundas, on board of which latter ship were embarked the late Commander in Chief in India, and several of the suspended Officers.—The whole of the fleet had encountered a tremendous hurricane.

Our Army in Spain is represented as being very sickly, and suffering under the same species of fever which attacked Sir JOHN MOORE'S Army last year on its retreat to Corunna. This complaint is not in general mortal, but produces a singular degree of lassitude and debility.

The following are stated, in recent letters from Vienna, as the respective positions of the French and Austrian armies at the beginning of September:—The corps of General HILLER has descended the Danube to Pest, and forms the left wing of the army. The corps of Prince HOHENZOLLERN is established on the side of Graub; the other corps are encamped on the left bank of the Danube, either on the side of Comorn, or towards the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, where its last link connects with the first army of the Archduke FERDINAND. General GUILAY commands in Croatia.—The French positions have undergone but little change. The army of Italy occupies the territory of the coast of the Adriatic, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and a part of Hungary: its head-quarters are at Raab, and Marshal MACDONALD has his at Gratz; Marshal OUDINOT occupies the banks of the Moraw, which separates Hungary from Moravia. The Duke of DANTZIC occupies Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, and the frontiers of the Tyrol; Marshal MASSENA occupies the western part of Moravia, and Marshal DAVOUST the eastern; the Bavarian division is at Linz.

ICELAND.—This large island, containing an extent of surface nearly equal to England, was provisionally taken under the protection of our Government in July last.—Strange as it may appear, the island was reduced by six seamen belonging to a letter of marque from the Thames. These dauntless fellows took the Governor and the whole Danish garrison prisoners. The native Icelanders are estimated at 45,000; but they are much scattered, have little communication with each other, and are miserably poor. They did not seem to interest themselves in the question who should be their rulers. A sloop of war which touched at Iceland, seemed rather to disapprove of the letter of marque's proceeding; and the Danish Governor, Count Tramp, is now at Leith, on his way to London, to seek redress. In the mean time the island remains, in some measure, in our hands. It is not of great value, in almost any point of view; no grain, even of the hardiest sort, can be raised there.—Skins, furs, tallow, oil, feathers, and dried fish, are the exports, and these are in no great quantity. Mr. Hooker, a gentleman of fortune, from England, at the instigation of Sir Joseph Banks, spent the summer in Iceland, in investigating its natural history. He travelled with a retinue of Icelanders, as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, pitching his tent wherever interesting objects, such as the Geyser fountains, invited. He made a large collection of specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, and minerals (especially plants and insects, in which departments, it is said, he made several discoveries); and he often spent many hours in making drawings. He likewise purchased, in different places, many Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to add, that nearly the whole of this Gentleman's labours were lost, by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel in which he embarked for London taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge. The crew and passengers were saved by another vessel, which providentially hove in sight.

A Gentleman lately from the Mediterranean, who has been making an excursion through Malta, Sicily, &c. remarks, that in the Levant, where formerly there were upwards of 200 factories, five only are remaining; and this reduction is attributed principally to the appointment of uninformed people, as Consuls. It is supposed, that if persons selected for these situations were linguists, and men of general information, a material change for the better might be effected.

It has been observed, as something remarkable, and which reflects high honour upon the Disciplinaryians at Christ's Hospital, that during the 40 years Mr. KIRBY was Keeper of Newgate, he never had a single person, to his knowledge, who had been educated at that excellent institution, under his care.

The celebrated CANOVA, who is to receive 100,000 crowns for a colossal statue of NAPOLEON in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German Artists at Vienna, who cast the statue of JOSEPH II. under the direction of the celebrated Professor ZANNER.

Mr. PERCEVAL is now Clerk of the Irons in the Mint,—Clerk of the Millings in the Mint,—First Lord of the Treasury,—Chancellor of the Exchequer,—and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He has also the reversion of his Brother's office of Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty,—alone worth between 30 and 40,000l. a-year!—So much for the *disinterested* PERCEVAL, and so much for the impudent assertion that gain is not the object of the present race of Statesmen.

Several regiments are ordered home from Flushing, where our troops are still dying by hundreds.

On Tuesday the LORD MAYOR ordered the price of Bread to be raised to *One Shilling and Five-pence the Quarter Loaf!*

The following instance of extraordinary presence of mind and courage, is mentioned in one of the last *Madras Couriers*:—"VELJEE PATELL, an inhabitant of Mahonoodabad, on the 13th of January last, whilst at work in his cotton field, perceived a Royal Tygress approaching him, in an attitude that convinced VELJEE of the animal's desire to destroy him; and as he was aware, from the nature of his situation, that he could not escape, he made preparations to receive her. The tygress springing on this undaunted cultivator, he held out his arm to oppose her, whilst, with his right, uplifting a korand, or small hatchet, his premeditated blow was so correctly delivered between the ears of the animal, and with such force opposed to the velocity with which the tygress advanced, that it occasioned her immediate death. VELJEE PATELL had his left wrist much lacerated."

[The public have been much edified of late with accounts of Mermaids having been seen on the Scotch coast: the following is such an "undoubted proof" of the existence of these marine monsters, that it must at once convince the most hardened sceptic:—]

"In a History of the Netherlands it is stated, that in the year 1403, the dikes were broken near Campvear by an inundation; and when the inundation had returned, a Merwoman was left in the Dermet Mere; and the milkmaids, who used to cross that Mere in boats, when they went to milk, saw a human head above water, but believed their eyes deceived them, till the repeated sight confirmed their assurance; whereupon, they resolved on

night to watch her, and saw that she repaired to a feggy or flaggy place, where it was ebb, and near the side; whereupon, early in the morning, they got a great many boats together, and environed the place in the form of a half moon, and disturbed her; but she attempting to get under the boats, and finding her way stopped up by staves and other things, on purpose fastened, began to flounce, and make a hideous deafening noise, and with her hands and tail sunk a boat or two, but at last was tired out and taken; the maids used her kindly, and cleaned the sea-moss and shells from off her, and offered her water, fish, milk, bread, &c. which she refused; but with good usage, in a day or two, they got her to eat and drink though she endeavoured to make her escape again to sea; her hair was long and black, her face human, her teeth very strong, her breasts and belly to the navel, were perfect—the lower parts of her body ended in a strong fish tail. The Magistrates of Haerlem commanded her to be sent to them, for that the Mere was within their jurisdiction; when she was brought thither, she was put into the Town-house, and had a dame assigned to teach her; she learned to spin, and shew devotion to prayer; she would laugh, and when women came into the Town-house to spin with her for diversion, she would signify by signs she knew their meaning in some sort, though she could never be taught to speak; she would wear no clothes in summer; part of her hair was tilted up in a Dutch dress, and part hung long and naturally.—She would have her tail in the water, and accordingly had a tub of water under her chair, made on purpose for her: she eat milk, water, bread, butter, and fish; she lived thus out of her element (except her tail) fifteen or sixteen years. Her picture was painted on a board with oil, and hangs now in the Town-house of Haerlem, with a subscription in letters of gold, giving an account when she was taken, how long she lived, and when she died, and in what church-yard she was buried; their annals mention her, and their books have her picture, and travelling painters draw her picture by the table. By the above-mentioned relation the querist may be satisfied that she exceeds all the other creatures in cunning and docility that have ever yet been known."

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE was re-opened on Wednesday. The Report of the Committee appointed by the Proprietors had been published, in which they certify, that for the last six years the profits of the Theatre have not been more than 5 and 3-8ths per cent. on the capital employed; that at the advanced prices not more than 3 and 1-half per cent. will be produced; and that, if the old prices were continued, the Proprietors would absolutely sustain a loss of 3-4ths per cent.—It is however to be observed, that these profits are calculated *after* deducting the usual 5 per cent. interest on the capital.—With this statement the public appear by no means satisfied: in fact, they do not believe that a fair calculation of profit and loss has been made; for the Committee have only stated the sums *generally*, but have not condescended to give the various items, which can alone lead to a proper conclusion. Taking the statement of the Committee as a correct one, the Proprietors, at the advanced prices, will realize 8½ per cent. on their capital, — a profit certainly not adequate to the risk attendant on such a concern. If the Proprietors, on their side, they have not taken the opportunity of making the public of their error; they

first attempted to compel an acquiescence in their demand by artifice and force; but when they found they could not succeed by those means, instead of leaving the matter to an arbitration through an impartial medium, they appoint a Committee themselves, of certainly not the most popular characters, and hope by a vague statement of profit and loss to heal all differences. Unfortunately, for the public as well as themselves, this hope has not been realized; the same, indeed a more offensive, scene of riot took place on Wednesday evening, and though Mr. KEMBLE attempted to address what he termed "the most enlightened audience in the world," that enlightened audience refused the flattering Manager a hearing, and he retired amidst hisses and groans.—On Friday the uproar was heightened by various pugilistic contests in the pit, which at one time presented the appearance of a regular boxing school. Not a sentence was heard from the stage during either of the evenings, and there really appears no prospect of a termination of this angry dispute. The Proprietors are obstinate, and the People are deterred;—all are sufferers, for the Proprietors are losing an immense sum nightly, and the town are deprived of a rational and refined amusement.

During the scuffle on Friday night, in the Pit of Covent Garden Theatre, two persons were forced against the spikes of the orchestra, and much hurt. One of them, a fine young man, about 19 years of age, son of Mr. LORTIMER, silk-dyer, in the Strand, received two wounds on the back of his thigh from two spikes, which entered several inches. He was with great difficulty brought out of the place, and carried home in a coach to his father's house, where he was attended by a Surgeon. The other person was wounded by spikes in the back.

It is said, but we do not vouch for its truth, that Sir C. PRICE, Baronet, one of the Covent Garden Committee, supplies the theatre with *oil*; and that Mr. ANGERSTEIN, another of the Committee, is actually a Proprietor of the Theatre.

It was a Gentleman of the name of LEETE (not LEIGH) that addressed the audience at Covent Garden during the first nights of the performances. He holds a situation in the Bank; and it is very true that Mr. KEMBLE had the meanness to wait on the Governor to request his interference, and that the Governor, with equal meanness, called up Mr. LEETE, and recommended him not to continue his opposition. Such a recommendation was of course a command; and Mr. LEETE was silenced.—But this interference was most ungentlemanly and indecent; for what right has the Governor of the Bank to controul the conduct of any of the Gentlemen, except in matters relating to the business of the concern?

Whilst the storm has been raging at Covent-garden, Mrs. SIDMONS has been making a good bargain at Richmond, where she played four nights at 30 guineas a-night; but the receipts of the house being only 235*l.* for these nights, the poor Manager had only 53*l.* left, a sum quite inadequate to the discharging of the other expences.—Mrs. SIDMONS will doubtless present the Manager with a portion of her gains.

Last night Mr. WAENCH, from the Bath Theatre, made his appearance at the Lyceum, as *Belcour*, in the *West Indian*.—The early hour at which this Paper is necessarily put to press, delays the critique on his merits till next week. This Gentleman is engaged as a substitute for Mr. ELLISTON.



Mr. MAWMAN, the great advocate for feasting, seems much disturbed by the observations of the Newspapers on city-gormandizing, which he considers as an attack on the dignity of the Court of Common Council!—Mr. MAWMAN being a bookseller, has doubtless some good sense in his shop; but we should rather suppose his hatred of criticism originated in certain remarks of the *Edinburgh Review* upon a book of his own writing, in which those northern demolishers were of opinion that the author had better attend to bookselling rather than bookmaking.

Mr. MARRIOTT, the "cursed cold church" orator, is not the person of the same name who some months ago married a girl young enough to be his granddaughter: the orator is an ironmonger.

THE PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS OF THE COVENT GARDEN COMMITTEE.

The worthy Baronet at the head of the List is clearly for a NEW PRICE.
 Mr. ANGERSTEIN is of opinion, that the whole question turns on the rate and amount of the INSURANCE.
 Mr. WHITMORE thinks Mr. Kemble a very good GOVERNOR.
 Sir JOHN PLUMER is of opinion, that the Proprietors require an able SOLICITOR.
 And Mr. SYLVESTER is determined, that the struggle shall not want a faithful RECORDER.

THE GOOSE'S HEAD.

A FRENCHMAN, one St. Michael's day,
 Into the City went his way,
 With a fat Alderman to dine,
 One who was fam'd in feasting time:
 A giblet-pye was one good dish,
 And there were fowls, and flesh, and fish;
 So whilst each guest ate what he lack'd,
 The Alderman his pye attack'd;
 He cram'd as fast as he was able,
 And call'd to Monsieur down the table,
 "Ah pray, Sir, have you ever view'd
 Ought like this pye, so rich and good!"
 Monsieur at first made no reply,
 But still was plagued about the pye,
 And saw at last quite plain enough,
 The Alderman would prate and stuff,
 So wish'd to give him a rebuff.—
 "I think 'tis very like," he said,
 "The wig upon your worship's head."
 "Ha, ha," he cried, "that's very good;
 Why like my wig? my wig's no food."
 "No, Sare, but then," rejoined Monsieur,
 "A Goose's head is in't I fear."

Clement's Lane.

J. D.

THEATRICALS—THE JUBILEE, &c.

MR. EXAMINER,

I observe with infinite surprise the prevalence of gloomy speculation on the decay of public spirit, and of the extreme apathy with which events are regarded, of the greatest importance in their nature and consequences. Convinced of the mischievous tendency of such dire prognostications, I am anxious, through your medium, to satisfy the world of the extreme carelessness and want of observation in the authors of such remarks; and to prove, by a few recent instances, that we retain all that philosophic spirit and calm good sense, by which, as a people, we have always been distinguished. In short, Sir, that

we are spirited in the proper place, and resigned in the proper season.

First, as to the public spirit.—You attend Covent-garden Theatre, Mr. EXAMINER, and must observe the laudable and determined opposition to large receipt and overgrown emolument therein displayed. Even the profuse expenditure and unreasonable efforts of the Managers to engage superior talent, is canvassed with a feeling of prudence and economy, perfectly characteristic. The nicety of our discrimination is here manifest, because no people can exhibit greater patience at similar extravagance on less important occasions. With what stoical serenity do we contemplate the expence of *diverting* Continents and Peninsulas, and with what equanimity do we regard the sage managers, and brilliant performers, who have produced and enacted in these memorable interludes. No, Sir! we wisely reserve our personalities for individuals like the KEMBLE. The success of a family who have no pretensions but considerable natural capacity, much study, and prudent application, ought, I say *ought* to excite dissatisfaction in a strictly commercial country. Why, Sir, they have amassed fortunes equal to many button and buckle makers? The mushroom mechanic is a natural production of the land, but to encourage mental *fungi* would be an evident departure from that shopkeeping system, by which we are so exalted in the opinion of sensible foreigners and ourselves. It must be confessed, Mr. EXAMINER, there is an insolent pertinacity in talent, not at all congenial with the reigning taste for solid mediocrity. That fellow KEMBLE, for instance, assumes more than his Majesty's Ministers, and does not, like them, exhibit that oily complacent kind of dullness, which feels itself at home among the dust under the feet of its patrons. We are certainly the most generous people on earth, we only require the partakers of our bounty to crawl on their bellies all the days of their life, to repay insult with submission, and enmity with abasement. In remunerating actors, too, we should establish the wise principle of a maximum, to distinguish them from the aforesaid Ministers, who, for their extreme pliancy and exquisite sympathy on the subject of Catholic Idolatry, and the formidable old Gentleman at Rome, should be unsparingly rewarded with sinecures, pensions, and reversions, altogether befitting their high and honourable characters.

But enough of Theatre and Farce, we will now write of the Jubilee.—What a brilliant example, Mr. EXAMINER, is the British public about to exhibit of that magnanimous spirit which, intent upon a great point, shuts out all associated ideas of the past, present, or future! Common, unilluminated minds would probably dwell on the peculiar gloom of the moment, on the thousands of victims to Talavera and Walcheren; on the East India distraction, and West Indian bankruptcy; on American broils, and Baltic exclusions. They might be metaphorical with regard to Ireland, and say it was under the influence of that kind of torpor which precedes convulsion.—So much for present blessings:—for the past, the same dull and accurate spirit might refer to the ten years of amicable and mild discussion, at the point of the bayonet, in America. To the similar enlightened and merciful repression of discontent in Ireland. To the glorious performances of successive Cabinets of clerks and valets—subservient groundlings who defend the blunders with impu-

dence, they repeat with stupidity. All this I repeat, Mr. EXAMINER, would be the obvious reflections of common men,—but Common Councils, Sir, are not common men; like Job they have nobly resolved in their calamity to thank the Lord for what he has given and for what he has taken away. Moreover, they appear resolved to dine. There is something inconceivably great in the last resolution, and I cannot but pity the unenlightened few who oppose that judicious solemnity.—Barbarous members of a respectable Court! altogether regardless of your fellow citizens, would you at once cut off all the after-dinner effusions of maudlin loyalty and civic slobber, which prove so honourable and profitable to the parties contracting for the article?

In a word, Mr. EXAMINER, were I to enumerate all the instances of profound and accurate regard and disregard, inverse and direct, of the existing public, I should far exceed your limits, I shall therefore conclude by briefly informing you I am an optimist, and opine that every thing is going on in the best possible manner for a national consummation of all things, and, in accordance with the sentiment, subscribe myself,—Your constant reader,

Oct. 6, 1809.

PANGLOSS.

THE JUBILEE.

MR. EDITOR,

I think it probable that many an honest Clergyman may be sadly puzzled for a suitable Text, when called upon to celebrate the approaching Jubilee. May I venture to recommend a portion of holy writ to their attention, through the medium of your popular paper?

PSALM—3d Chap. former part of the 13th verse:—

“So that the people could not discern the noise of the shout
“of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people.”

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CLERICUS.

Monday Morning.

MR. EDITOR,

As some of the Papers have been very industrious in stirring up the minds of the public to have a general illumination on the night of the approaching Jubilee, I beg leave, through the medium of your Paper, to say a little on the subject. I am unfortunately a poor widow with four children, who are left with me in a state of extreme distress; and I have the further misfortune to occupy a front garret in a street which is a great thoroughfare. In such case, I suppose, if I do not illuminate on the joyful event of his Majesty entering into the 50th year of his reign, I may expect to have every pane in my casement broke, as being a disloyal subject—(Heaven forbid the last sentence).

Now, Mr. Editor, I have only to say, that the money which my loyalty will cost me in candles would afford more solid benefit was I to purchase bread for my almost famishing children.—If poor people are really to be compelled to light up, I think the Overseers in each parish could not do a more charitable act than go round to every poor house-keeper in their district, and give them what money they may think necessary to illuminate on that glorious occasion: the expence of which I am persuaded would be amply repaid by their having only one parish feast less in the year.

Fore-street.

A POOR WIDOW.

GOING TO LAW.

MR. EXAMINER,

By a reference to the Statutes at Large, (whence I subjoin a Section,) it appears that I unjustly accused the Law in my Letter which you favoured me by inserting on Sunday last: it was the Justice, Sir, of whom I ought to have complained; for the Law is as clearly in my favour as language (I mean law-language) can express. From your insertion of my last, I am induced to hope you will not refuse me a corner for the present, especially as the Document I subjoin puts a new face upon a matter a little mysterious, and certainly of some importance to every man who wishes to keep in his possession “a clean shirt and a shilling.—I am, Mr. Examiner, your Admirer, Subscriber, and obliged Servant,

PILL GARLICK.

ANNO REGNI QUADRAGESIMO GEORGH III. c. 99.

XI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person or persons shall knowingly buy or take in as a pledge or pawn, or in exchange, any goods of any manufacture, or of any part or branch of any manufacture, either mixed or separate, or any materials whatsoever, plainly intended for the composing or manufacturing of any goods, after such goods or materials respectively are put into a state or course of manufacture, or into a state for any process or operation to be thereupon or therewith performed, and before such goods or materials are completed or finished for the purposes of wear or consumption, or any linen or apparel, which goods, materials, linen, or apparel, are or shall be entrusted to any person or persons to wash, scour, iron, mend, manufacture, work up, finish, or make up, and shall be convicted of the same on the oath of one credible witness, or on confession of the party or parties, before one or more justice or justices, every such person or persons shall forfeit double the sum given for or lent on the same, to be paid to the poor of the parish where the offence is committed, to be recovered in the same manner as any other forfeitures are by this Act directed to be recovered; and shall likewise be obliged to restore the said goods and materials to the owner or owners thereof, in the presence of the said justice or justices.

MARY BATEMAN AND JOANNA SOUTHCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As you profess yourself an EXAMINER, though you may not have time to examine into every thing, I am sure you must approve of it, wherever it can be done. At any rate, you must be an enemy to condemnation without examination; and it may not be an improper subject for a Sunday Paper to say a few words concerning Mary Bateman, the late pretended prophetess. The unhappy fate of this wicked woman, should be a warning to all who will not believe in the power of that God, through whom we enjoy even this very moment's existence, and to whom we owe our capacity for reasoning upon any thing. This woman, I am told, called herself a follower of Joanna Southcott, and had taken one of her seals. I don't know whether this is true, but upon the supposition that it is so, reflections naturally occur as to the fate she has brought upon herself. Opinions must be free, for each will reason according to the faculties which God has given him, and therefore it must always be a vain attempt to endeavour at forcing our opinion upon another contrary to his judgment, as if it were in the power of any body to command belief; and as no one should be arrogant enough to say I am right, and all the rest of the world are wrong, all we ought to expect is a modest, patient hearing, and a candid investigation; remembering, at the same time, that each party is equally liable to error, and that God

alone is infallible. In the common affairs of life, and where experience may have cleared up doubts, even the listening to us may be a waste of time; but on the subject of Religion, so important to all—which ever was, and while in this flesh, ever will be a mystery—dark as we must still remain, we should be very cautious either of denying or affirming; and if it is possible that he, to whom all is possible, should open our minds to new light, who shall oppose him, however contrary to former opinions? I say opinions; for I will not say convictions, since the conduct of all, even the best, of any persuasion, shews that he does not feel himself positively at a certainty; and no one lives who really can “dive into the depths of the Deity, whose paths are past finding out;” yet ignorant as we are, we dare presumptuously to judge him: We go further—like the unfortunate woman who has lately fallen into the snares of the evil spirit which misled her, we, too many of us, mock the power of our Maker. Mary Bateman was a mocker of the word of God—held religion in contempt—denied the gift of prophecy—thought it impossible that the Lord our God should deign to employ an humble instrument by whom to declare his will—in short, mocked and despised that much injured—little known—honest—simple—retired being—JOANNA SOUTHCOTT. That she did all this cannot be denied; for is there a person living who for one instant can suppose she really believed Joanna Southcott to be what she declared herself—a Messenger of glad tidings from the living God? Is there any body so weak or so mad as really to think Mary Bateman (it will hold good as to any other impostor) went in the fervency of her zeal and love of God to take a seal from Joanna? Could she really believe she was doing the will of that God, believing in the divine communications Joanna professes to receive from him? Did she or did she not believe she was offending against the commands of her Creator? If, as I am told, she was one of the sealed, she was surely to be considered in the state of those who take the sacrament to their own condemnation. Many beside Mary Bateman have made religion a cloak for crimes. All that are baptised do not relinquish pomps and vanities, we well know; nor is it uncommon for those who take an oath before God to be induced to violate it: it is usually considered but the vehicle to obtain worldly goods. Thus did Mary Bateman pretend to prophecy, not because she believed in prophecy, but because she did not believe in it; but thought she might trifle with what she believed as existing only in the credulity of weak minds; and through this error, by meddling with what is sanctioned in holy writ as the best gift of God,* she became entangled in the snares of hell, which ended in her own destruction.† If all holy means are to be condemned which Satan tempts us to use as cloaks for our ambition or love of gain, we must hear no more of the sacred functions of our Church Ministers, because some are seeking only for the loaves and fishes; or of the holy institution of marriage, because it is so often abused. “To the holy all things are holy;” for it is the heart, which God alone sees, that makes an

* Follow after charity, and desire spiritual gifts, but rather that ye may prophecy, 1st Cor. iv. 1.

† But the prophet which shall presume to speak a word in my name, that I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other Gods, even that prophet shall die! Deut. xviii. 20.

action righteous or sinful. Divines are to be honoured, but not if they themselves, least honouring divinity, smooth the way by it to evil actions. Marriage is a sacred ceremony, but not when it is resorted to with deception, for the purposes of riches and aggrandisement. Baptism and the Sacrament proclaim us Christians, but are we the more Christians for an outward sign? and are not those who make these ceremonies subservient to evil, the most hardened in unbelief in them? Why then should prophecy be held more in contempt? and why should it be injured by being abused? Caution is undoubtedly necessary; for there have been false Prophets and false Christs from the earliest days of Christianity (as Simon Magus and others), yet the cause of God must in the end prevail: even the credulous victims of Mary Bateman's sinful mockery, though they may be held up as examples for caution against the powers of Hell through mockers and unbelievers, are nevertheless, I doubt not, meeting their reward from a merciful and just God, according to their intention, for he will compassionate the weakness of mortals.‡ If what they did was not for worldly advantages (for I am but imperfectly acquainted with circumstances), if it was from a love of truth and that real respect (to what they believed to be from God) which Mary Bateman pretended to, their error will be forgiven, and their zeal will find favour in the sight of Heaven, for they were guided by that intention which makes our actions good or evil, consequently, in a religious point of view, wise or weak: thus it is that “the wisdom of man may be foolishness with God.” These poor people, possessing that charity which St. Paul tells us “believeth all things,” would not in former times have denied our Saviour: Mary Bateman probably would have derided him, and then, as now, would have brought religion and truth into contempt by assuming false appearances, under the cloak of Christianity. Let us then guard against such impositions—let us not be set against truth, because falsehood assumes her name—let us not despise true prophecy, because mockers and despisers of it have the hardness to take it up as a trade. Some have gone so far as even to ask for seals for the purpose of selling them, and have then proclaimed that seals were to be bought. Examine for yourselves: mark the conduct of Joanna; compare it with that of Mary Bateman: she extorts nothing—she holds forth no promises of worldly goods; but, as we are taught by our religion, believes this earth will be purged of all evil—that it will be a Paradise to those who wish and believe in Christ's second coming to be at hand to make it so, and who think they shall be heard, when they say, “Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.” God knows best why we are not all enlightened at once. It is no doubt ordered with that wisdom which is manifest in all his works; but we shall see clear in his own good time, till when let us beware how we mock. Let us remember that prophesying has been, and that according to Scripture it can never have ceased; for there we read that “the spirit of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy,” and Jesus says “I shall be with you to the end.” Amen. Blessed be God!

April the 19th, 1809.

J. P.

‡ The time was come for their Maker to take back the life he gave: he might have taken it in any other manner, but he tried their hearts; for though, it is true, he could have compelled their feelings, he is a God of love, who wills to be beloved again, and there can be no love without free will.

FINE ARTS.

LORD ELGIN'S GRECIAN SCULPTURES.

WHILE the French Nation justly boasts of having the noblest Collection of Paintings ever accumulated, the English as fairly exult in possessing the best Sculptures. As well as the fine Statues at Oxford, and Mr. TOWNLEY'S, now the Nation's, at the British Museum, the unrivalled remains of Grecian Art, from the chissel of the renowned PHIDIAS, are now in London, the property of Lord ELGIN. His Lordship deservedly possesses the gratitude of the Nation for having, when in Turkey and Greece, expended an immense portion of time, trouble, and money, in obtaining them, and conveying them to our shores. Most of them occupied the Temple of Minerva at Athens, consisting chiefly of Relievos, with a few colossal Statues. No single figure is entire, being cruelly amputated by barbarous hands, and gnawed by the tooth of time; but what have been spared are sufficient to justify the unbounded praises bestowed on them by the historians of antiquity.—Adorned with the combined excellencies of frame in the finest formed individuals of the human race, they present the appearance of superior beings; they look like demi-gods rather than men. The introduction of these grand productions of ancient genius into England is a glorious era in the Fine Arts. They present a new world of beauty and taste to the eye of the young Artist, and awaken a fresh and glowing impulse in the mind of the Professor. Indeed their perfect proportion, their inimitable grace, beauty, and dignity, take full possession of the mind of the tasteful spectator, dissipate every inferior thought, and elevate it to a delicious and refined musing. But not such were the impressions made on our tasteless rulers, if indeed mere curiosity has induced them to take a slight view of these famous marbles. If they were capable of such liberal emotions, they would never suffer the Arts to remain without Government patronage. The Government of England ought to purchase these marbles of their Noble Possessor, and deposit them in a receptacle worthy of their excellence, for the perpetual benefit of the Nation and its Professors of Art.

R. H.

MR. EXAMINER,

Having lately seen Lord ELGIN censured, for removing what remained of ancient Athens,* a simple narrative of facts may tend perhaps to elucidate the matter, and not, I hope, be wholly uninteresting to the readers of your Paper.—When Lord ELGIN was appointed Ambassador at CONSTANTINOPLE, he conceived that by procuring moulds and drawings of the basso-relievos, and other parts, on the Temples at Athens, the Student would be enabled to form a more exact notion of Grecian grandeur and simplicity, than from the mere measurements he already possessed: impressed with the value of such a conception, if it could be accomplished, he waited on Government, but they declined using the public money.—Unwilling to relinquish his plan, Lord ELGIN endeavoured to procure artists to accompany him, at his own expence, but with no better success; and almost without hope he sailed to Palermo: here the proposal was enthusiastically received; artists were procured from Rome, Lord ELGIN pro-

* In a publication called "Letters of an Irish Student,"—a wretched compilation from the Newspapers.—Exam.

ceeded to Constantinople, and they, under the direction of his Secretary, to Athens. I should think Lord ELGIN would not have had artists to draw and mould for 3 years, if he had at first intended to bring off the originals. They had no sooner commenced than they found the prejudices of the people tormenting in the extreme:—If they erected scaffolds, it was merely an excuse to look in at their women; if they examined any fragment with an appearance of attention, it contained gold, and some Turk would slyly creep up and dash it in pieces before their face, in hopes of finding the supposed treasure. About this time Lord ELGIN came down to Athens, and found the people more reconciled from habit. The Temples being in a ruinous state, it was likely that by excavating near them, something might be found worth moulding; he therefore bought the house that stood under the Parthenon, pulled it down, and in digging to the rock, discovered the fragments of Jupiter and Minerva; but at the other end, where many figures had evidently fallen down, (at the time, perhaps, the Temple was shattered, when the Venetians threw in a bomb, and blew up the magazine the Turks had formed there) he was not equally successful:—On enquiring of the man to whom the house belonged, if he recollected any figures on this spot? with the greatest coldness, he answered, he could have saved them their trouble, for that he had himself pounded them into lime for mortar to build his house with, as they were excellent marble, and that the greatest part of the citadel was built with mortar procured in the same manner. From this moment it was incumbent on Lord ELGIN to save what remained. With such an example of barbarity before him, would he not have deserved the curses of his country, had he neglected to save them? Why should they have met with a better fate than their companions?—What a moment of excruciating anxiety!—Such an opportunity might never occur again.—Yes; but then he would be stripping Athens of all that rendered her yet interesting. Certainly;—but was he, for fear of offending the few who might be enabled to visit Athens the little time these exquisite things would be suffered to exist, to neglect the power he now had of placing them in security for ever—of placing them too, where, by their beauty, they might renovate art to its lost purity and grandeur? With a decision for ever to be applauded, he ordered the moulding instantly to cease, and began shipping them as quickly as they could be removed without injury. To this energetic resolution is England indebted for these exquisite productions. Behold, then, after endless anxiety, his Secretary embarked with the reward of his toil. "*Vela dabant læti*;" but scarcely had they left the Grecian shores when the ship struck on a hidden rock, heeled, sunk, and down went in a moment the labour of years; and all that remained of the once beautiful Athens was "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." This was enough to damp men of ordinary minds; but to men of energy difficulties are stimulants. Without a moment's hesitation, Lord ELGIN began again, and after two additional years of labour, anxiety, and perseverance, all that were wrecked were once more rescued from destruction. Where is there another man who would have conquered so many obstacles? The mere conception of moving such ponderous monuments requires a vigour of mind few men possess. Posterity will do Lord ELGIN ample justice, for their beauties will by that time have circulated through the country, and their effects on English art will by that time be perceptible:—

He deserves, indeed, well of his country, and instead of affectedly lamenting, with this *Irish Student*, that he stripped Athens of what remained, we should rather lament he was not there to strip it sooner, and then perhaps some of the most beautiful productions in the world would not have been pounded down for mortar. There is a strain of pique, and an evident ignorance of the art, throughout this *Irish Student's* censure, that render his motives extremely suspicious.

AN ENGLISH STUDENT.

THE LATE DUEL.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

We have been in daily expectation of receiving for publication an authentic account of all the circumstances that led to the late duel, in order to prevent misrepresentation and misconception. This has been announced by the authority of one of the parties, whose confidential friend has not hesitated to give to the world a partial statement, under the signature of "A Friend to Truth." It has not, however, come to our hand. Mr. Canning feels, perhaps, more delicacy than he ought on the occasion; for it is manifest that he is called upon, in honour, to vindicate himself from the charge which Mr. C****, the author of the statement, brings against him—"that he was thoroughly apprized that Lord Camden did not make known to Lord Castlereagh the fact of the decision for his removal from office; and that he (Mr. Canning), therefore, acquiesced in keeping the Noble Lord in profound ignorance." Now we understand that this is by no means a true statement of the fact; and Mr. Canning's friends have it in their power to justify him from the imputation of criminal disguise. Surely they do not render faithful service to their friend, if after seeing the account universally attributed to Mr. C****, published, day after day, in all the Ministerial Papers, they continue to withhold the vindication of Mr. Canning from the world.

The following is the statement attributed to Mr. C. :—

"It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Canning, during the Easter Recess, did make a representation, in a letter to the Duke of Portland, with respect to the War Department, founded upon differences which had prevailed between him and Lord Castlereagh; but it is not true that this letter was shewn to the Cabinet, or that the subject was even stated to the Cabinet, however it might have been secretly communicated to some of the Members. It is also true that a suggestion was made for appointing the Marquis Wellesley to succeed Lord Castlereagh. It is likewise undeniable, that a decision upon this point was postponed till near the close of the Session. It is further ascertained, that towards the close of the Session, when Lord Grenville Leveson Gower's writ was to be moved for, on account of his coming into office and the Cabinet, that Mr. Canning called upon the Duke of Portland, not upon the Cabinet, as a condition of his remaining in the Government, to give him a decision upon the proposition for removing Lord Castlereagh, and appointing the Marquis Wellesley his successor; and the Duke of Portland having given Mr. Canning a specific and positive promise to this effect, Mr. Canning pressed that it should be immediately acted upon, and Lord Castlereagh acquainted with it. Lord Castlereagh, however, was not acquainted with it, and Mr. Canning acquiesced in its being concealed from him. Undoubtedly, Lord Camden was acquainted with the transac-

tion; but it is not true that his Lordship ever undertook to make the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh, nor did he ever make it. It is also true, that Mr. Canning was thoroughly apprized that it was not made known to Lord Castlereagh. And it is further true, that Lord Castlereagh, being kept in profound ignorance of the decision for his removal from office, was permitted, though, in fact, virtually no longer a Minister, and in this state of delusion, to continue to conduct the entire arrangement of the campaign, and to engage in a new expedition of the most extensive, complicated, and important nature, under the full persuasion, not that Mr. Canning had supplanted him in office, and possessed in his pocket a promise for his dismissal, but that he really enjoyed (as during the period he, in outward shew, and daily concurrence, experienced) Mr. Canning's sincere, liberal, and *bona fide* support, as a co-operating and approving colleague. It is further known that Mr. Canning, having thus in his pocket Lord Castlereagh's dismissal, and having arranged with the Duke of Portland that it should be carried into execution at the termination of the Expedition, he did, on the 3d September, the day that the account arrived from Lord Chatham that he could not proceed to Antwerp, write to the Duke of Portland, demanding the execution of the promise made to him. What were all the difficulties which were started from time to time against the immediate execution of this promise, it would be extremely difficult to detail; but there cannot be a doubt but the question of the writership, which it has been attempted to connect with this transaction, could have nothing to do with it; as Mr. Canning never contended for Lord Castlereagh's removal from the Government, but from the particular office he held, and into which he wished to introduce Lord Wellesley. It appears that the demand of the fulfilment of the promise led to the resignation of the Duke of Portland, and subsequently of Mr. Canning. And it further appears, that, as soon as the whole of this unparalleled conduct was, at this late period, disclosed to Lord Castlereagh, he immediately placed his resignation in his Majesty's hands.—On the truth of the above facts the public may rely; and they can no longer be at a loss for the real causes and grounds of the demand made by Lord Castlereagh for satisfaction from Mr. Canning.

"A FRIEND TO TRUTH."

CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.

On Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held, within the Court Room, Guildhall, for the special purpose of preparing an Address to his Majesty, on the Anniversary of the 50th year of his Accession to the Throne, and to appoint a Committee to conduct the Jubilee to be celebrated on that occasion.

The LORD MAYOR stated, that he had been obliged to dissolve the last Court on account of the irregularity that prevailed. He hoped he should have no occasion to do so to-day.

CIVIC EXPLANATION.

Mr. MARRIOTT stated, that he had to complain of a misrepresentation, in some of the papers, of what had fallen from him at the last Court. He thought it extremely hard that the Court should have to notice themselves, or to be informed by others, of mis-statements of their words and meaning, coming from persons whom the civility of the Court alone had enabled to know what passed there. He knew that he had a remedy for the evil of which he complained—and that was simply by noticing, that there were strangers below the bar—immediately on which it would be his Lordship's duty to order

them to withdraw. That, however, he should be sorry to do on any occasion personal to himself; for whatever opinion certain persons might entertain of him or of his religion, it had always been his practice to reward good for evil, not evil for good. If, however, he should find that Gentlemen were in general to be exposed to this species of misrepresentation, he should move, on every occasion, that the bar be cleared. His words and meaning had been completely misrepresented, particularly in the *Times*, and lately, in another paper, where his words were perverted into meanings which they could not bear. He had, indeed, stated, that it was but reasonable that after coming out of a CURSED COLD CHURCH the Corporation should have a warm dinner to sit down to; but in using that expression, though not exactly *well selected*, or the most proper he could have used, it was a gross perversion, both of his words and meaning, to insinuate that he cursed or even spoke disrespectfully either of the church or of religion. He might say of a friend, that he was a *curst fine fellow*, as he had done of the church, that it might be a *curst cold church*, without meaning a reflection either on the one or the other—or to say more, than that his friend was a fine fellow, and the church was a cold church.

Mr. KEMBLE thanked the Honourable Gentleman for the explanation he had now made. Had the Honourable Gentleman failed to do so, he (Mr. Kemble) could not have been silent on the occasion. He was not so much offended, however, at the Newspapers drawing inferences from words which actually dropt in the heat of debate, and which they knew, from what occurred in another place, could not always be expected to be correct, as at their making statements derogatory to the character and principles of the Court at large, which were not founded in fact. For instance, it was mentioned in the paper already named (*Times*), that the expression of the Hon. Commoner, as to the cursed cold church, was received with marks of approbation, whereas on the contrary, it was received with a very different feeling, with expressions of indignation, and with calls of *Order! order!*

Mr. GRIFFITHS called on the Gentleman (Mr. Marriott), who was so scrupulous about his expressions, to make an apology for a very unbecoming expression he had applied to him, on the former day, when he simply reminded the Chair that the Gentleman had already spoken on the question, in desiring him to mind his own business. When the disposal of 5000*l.* per annum of the Corporation funds was the question under consideration, he had understood that to be the business of every Member of the Court.

This produced no answer.

JUBILEE.

Mr. Alderman WOOD (one of the present Sheriffs) said, he had several motions to submit to the Court. The mode he proposed to adopt might, probably, not be deemed the most proper by some Gentlemen, as they might think that it would be necessary for him to have given notice on a previous day, of his intention to move for the rescinding of any Resolution come to by the Court. His ground, however, for resorting to the mode now to be adopted by him was, that the Resolutions of the former Court, which he should move to have set aside, could not be sustained, in as much as they were not agreeable to the 32d Standing Order of that Court, by which it was provided that no sum, to the extent even of 100*l.* or 150*l.* of the funds of the Corporation, could be expended but upon a notice to that effect previously given. Here it was proposed, and had been resolved, without any previous notice to that effect, to expend probably 1000*l.*, or even 2000*l.*, the property of the Corporation.—(*Cries of No! no!*)—It was no matter whether the sum were 150*l.* or 1000*l.*, the expending of either sum being equally a violation of the Standing Order. The Court would probably indulge him while he read the whole of his Resolutions, as they would thereby be possessed of what he thought the best mode of celebrating the 50th Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne. He should move, first, That so much of the Resolutions of last Court as related to an illumination of Guildhall, and to a public dinner of the Corporation, should be rescinded, as being against the 32d

Standing Order. Second, That in the opinion of this Court, it would be more consonant to the feelings of his Majesty, and more becoming the dignity of this Court, to erect and endow alms-houses for the support of destitute freemen and their widows, which the sum which such illumination and public dinner might be supposed likely to consume: in which case his Majesty and that Court would have the gratification of knowing that a certain number of his Majesty's subjects, and of persons connected with the Court, would have occasion not only on the 25th of October inst., but on every succeeding 25th of October, so long as the country should exist, to hail and bless that day as the day on which his present Majesty ascended the throne, and also as that on which they received a comfortable and happy settlement for life. Thirdly, He should move that the Court should apply for the aid of the Court of Assistants of the different companies of this city to enable the Court to carry so desirable and praiseworthy a plan into execution. He should propose the first of these motions to the consideration of the Court.

The 32d Standing Order was then read. It declared that every question which went to affect the estates or funds of the city, if not previously intimated, should be put off till the next meeting of the Corporation.

A Member moved the reading of the 28th Standing Order, which went to declare, that no proceeding of the Corporation should be rescinded, but after a previous motion to that effect.

Mr. S. DIXON maintained, if Mr. Alderman Wood's Motions could at all be entertained, that this was not the proper moment. They were assembled that day to prepare an Address to his Majesty, conformably to their Resolution already past; and to appoint a Committee of twelve to carry the Resolution respecting the dinner into effect. In point of Order, therefore, he submitted, that the Address took the precedence; by which, however, the Worthy Sheriff would not be prevented from afterwards bringing forward his propositions.

Mr. Alderman GOODBHERE maintained, that the Court had a controul over its own proceedings, and as the Resolution came to by them on the last meeting was barred by a Standing Order from being carried into effect, they had now full liberty to consider how this should be amended.

Mr. WAITHMAN rose solely to order. He always felt pain at differing from those with whom he was accustomed to act; but at the same time he could never conceive that it was becoming in that Court to get rid of a Standing Order on light or trivial grounds. It was at present proposed to get rid of one irregularity by running into another, precisely of the same nature.

Mr. Sheriff WOOD said, he had no objection to reconcile Gentlemen on all sides, if he could accomplish it. He should willingly, therefore, concede to his Hon. Friend by altering the wording of his motion; and, as to the Committee to prepare an Address to his Majesty, he had no objection to give way to it, if it was understood that his motion should not thereby be got the better of.

Mr. S. DIXON then moved a Ward Committee for preparing the Address, being, as far as then present, the Members of the former Committee.

The Committee being approved of, retired for upwards of two hours, when they returned with the Address.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw during the reading of the Address, and were not afterwards admitted. The debate, or rather altercation, which ensued, lasted from four to six o'clock. The frequent and violent calls of *Order! Order!—Chair! Chair!*—which reached those outside the Court-room, were sufficient proofs of the nature and tranquillity of the proceedings within. The Address was at last read, agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty.

The Common Council met again on Thursday, when Mr. Sheriff WOOD said, that as a great number of unhappy men were confined in prison for very small debts, he thought the money which the City must expend in a public dinner would be much better employed in relieving such sufferers, among whom were two individuals who were formerly Members of that Court.—The establishment of new alms-houses, or a public school, had occupied his attention as more worthy

objects of the liberality of the Court than a dinner, but he should leave that to their consideration after he should make his motion, which was as follows:—

“That so much of the former Resolution as relates to the illumination of Guildhall, and a dinner at the expence of the Corporation, on the 25th instant, is nugatory, it having been carried contrary to the 32d Standing Order of the Court, and that it will be more consonant to the feelings of his Majesty, and more honourable to the Corporation, to erect a number of Alms-houses for the reception of decayed Freemen and their Widows, by which means the 50th year of his Majesty's reign, and every succeeding year, will be congratulated with joy and delight by hundreds of the present and succeeding generations.”

Mr. DIXON contended that whatever the Corporation thought proper to do in the way of charity, it ought not to prevent their having a dinner. He was sorry to see so thin an attendance upon so joyful an occasion, and wondered that the City Representatives had all absented themselves. One of them, he supposed, was engaged in calculating the losses of the new theatre.

Mr. Alderman GOODBEHERE thought the establishment of alms-houses would gain the City immortal honour.

Mr. JACKS said that 1000 debtors could be liberated for 3l. a man, and he hoped the Court would act with liberality.

Mr. BOX thought that the Members should pay for the dinner out of their own pockets: the City funds, it was well known, could not afford it.

Mr. Sheriff WOOD thought that his MAJESTY would take upon himself the relief of many poor prisoners. He thought that 50 alms-houses might be erected, and he had no doubt but that the different Companies would liberally subscribe for such a purpose.

Mr. HERNE said that when the Jubilee was first mentioned, he was convinced that every Member believed that it would end in a dinner (*a laugh*); and so it ought, for if they went without a dinner, it would disgrace the Corporation beyond any thing.

Mr. MAWMAN was quite of the same opinion. The day would have no appearance of a Jubilee unless it was spent in festivity. It was by no means a party question, nor did he think that it originated with Ministers. His MAJESTY himself expressed a wish that he might live to see the celebration of the 50th year of his reign. It was inconsistent with the dignity of the Corporation to go without a dinner. Mr. Mawman concluded by complaining of the freedom taken by the Newspapers, who ought, he said, to have a greater respect for the dignity of the Court.

Mr. WAITHMAN was surprised at the last Speaker's assertion, that the business did not originate with Administration; for if it springs from their connexions, and is supported by their dependants, he had no doubt but that they were the original movers of it. At the time of the “No Popery” business, he knew that the present Administration commenced by getting certain Members to bring it into that Court (*cries of name! name!*). He would not name, but he had it from a good source, and he knew his duty better than to disclose it. The same authority told him of persons applying for situations under Government, and people were present who knew that to be the fact. He had documents in his pocket to prove it. (*Here Mr. Dixon said “produce them”*). Mr. W. said he was not even looking at the Gentleman, but was thinking of something of greater importance (*a laugh*). He knew that letters had been sent to members of corporate bodies, saying that an illumination would be acceptable to the Administration, and he would then ask the Lord Mayor, whether he had written a letter about it?

The LORD MAYOR. “I assure the Court, upon my honour, that I never wrote a line upon the subject.”

Mr. WAITHMAN was happy to hear it, as that open declaration would prevent him and others from drawing conclusions derogatory to his Lordship's character, and for that reason he thought it the most candid way to put the question to his Lordship. It had always been the practice to bring the King's

name forward when it was wanted to screen his Ministers. That was deemed a good way to divert the attention of the people from the national calamities. If the Corporation were determined to spend a part of their funds, he would advise to appropriate it towards alms-houses or poor prisoners, instead of feasting and drinking, and the Court would thereby be freed from a deal of odium, which it has already incurred, and their money would be more usefully and honourably employed, than originally intended. The Court had already suffered degradation in the eyes of their constituents, and he had heard it said that they were about to meet, to take their conduct into consideration; what could they be thought of, if they suffered themselves to be put in motion by people less worthy than themselves? He was sorry to see a newspaper lately call the East India Company the first corporate body in the kingdom. The Directors of the Bank had likewise been considered of more importance than they, which was entirely their own fault, by not asserting their just dignity as Citizens of London, trading for the general good of the country, while the two former traded for their own interest, and benefited by the national calamity. The Bank, he observed, had doubled its capital, by an Act which had been the ruin of others. He regretted to think that the odious Income-tax was projected at the Mansion-House, before the Lord Mayor, assisted by a junta of men who were unconnected with the City, and as Citizens not recognized. At that time the Mayor got a place for his son under Government, and a Member then in Court was soliciting another at the Treasury for his son.

Mr. S. DIXON said, the Gentleman had made one of the most extraordinary speeches he had ever witnessed in that Court, but he hoped the Court would not place that confidence in the assertions of the Gentleman which they had been too long in the habit of indulging. With respect to the allusions made to himself, he had never eaten a bit of bread which he had not earned honestly. The Gentleman had insinuated that he (Mr. Dixon) sent letters to Ministers when the Income-tax was increased. He would tell him that he never violated his duty as a loyal subject and a citizen. He had been formerly placed in a situation which might induce the Court to feel for him; he had been forty years employed in a mercantile house, and he conceived that his son would have been permitted to become his successor in that house, but he was disappointed in the expectation.—When his son had attained that period of life fit for active employment, he thought it his duty to provide for him, and he applied to Lord Grenville by letter (*a cry of Hear! Hear!*) to obtain him a situation. Up to that day, and since, he had never communicated with any Administration.

Mr. KEMBLE here spoke to order, and deprecated the personal observations which had taken place.—After some further debate, the 32d standing order of the Court, which provided that no money should be given from the funds of the Corporation without a second debate, was disposed of, and the Court finally agreed to the following motion:—

“That this Court is of opinion that it will be more acceptable to Almighty God, and more congenial to the paternal feelings of our beloved Sovereign to promote the liberation of the prisoner and the captive on the joyful Jubilee about to be celebrated, than in expending sums of money in feasting and illuminations; therefore do resolve that the sum of 1000l. be subscribed out of the City's cash to the Society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small Debts, to be applied in the relief and discharge of persons confined for debt in the prisons of this city, especially for those who are freemen of London.”

The LORD MAYOR then said, “Gentlemen!—The business being settled, allow me to make a few observations to you. If you are satisfied, after you come from St. Paul's, and you have been to his Majesty with the Address, to take a bit of cold roast beef, and that only, I shall be glad to see all of you at the Mansion-house.”

This invitation was followed by expressions of approbation.

The LORD MAYOR then continued—“Gentlemen—As hot roast beef is better than cold, if you please you shall have it hot.”

This Amendment was received with additional marks of approbation, and the Court adjourned.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Saturday, the Hon. Augustus Barry and Mr. Carter, were brought before Mr. GRAHAM, upon cross-peace warrants. Mr. Barry stated, that, on Thursday evening, Mr. Carter, who held up his fist in a menacing manner, had threatened to strike him; but he admitted, candidly, that he first accosted Mr. Carter, and called him opprobrious names.—Mr. Carter stated, that, a short time since, he had a difference with him; the consequence was, a certain French nobleman called upon him with a letter from Mr. Barry; but having made up his mind to have nothing more to do with Mr. B. he did not open the letter; he therefore did not know the contents, but suspected it contained a challenge; a few days after that, Mr. Catmer, who was walking with Mr. Barry when he met him on Thursday, called upon him, and delivered to him a message from Mr. Barry, which amounted to a challenge, to which he gave a similar answer as to the letter, being determined not to have any thing more to do with him. On Thursday evening, when he met Mr. Barry, in company with Mr. Catmer, in the neighbourhood of Portland-place, he addressed him by asking, if his name was not Carter? Mr. C. replied, he knew it was very well. Mr. Barry then called him a rascal, and made use of other opprobrious names towards him; Mr. Carter observed, that if he had not been disabled by a late fall from his horse (his arm being then tied up) he would thrash him; upon which Mr. Barry took a stick from his friend Mr. Catmer, and held it up at Mr. Carter, but no blows were given by either party. Mr. Barry, however, went and knocked at the door of Mr. Jackson, who resided on the spot, and made use of some very abusive language against Mr. Carter.—Mr. GRAHAM took a view of all the circumstances, and said, he considered Mr. Barry the aggressor, in not only sending the challenge, but in pursuing Mr. Carter with violence; he should therefore, hold Mr. Barry to bail, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

Tuesday, Mr. Scholey, bookseller, of Paternoster-row, applied to the Magistrate, for his instructions how to proceed in the case of an extraordinary fraud practised upon him. He stated, that having occasion about a week since to draw a check upon his bankers, Messrs. Ramsbottom and Co. Lombard-street, in favour of a Mr. Miller, to whom he was paying a bill, by mistake he filled the check for 366l. instead of a smaller sum; but immediately on discovering his mistake, he tore the first check into pieces, and threw the fragments on the counting-house floor, and then wrote another for the proper sum; but on receiving the usual return from his Banker's books on Monday, he was astonished to find, among other vouchers, the very identical check before-mentioned, which he had torn in pieces, neatly pasted together on a piece of blank paper, and which had been paid by the bankers to some person unknown, for his account. He immediately went to the bankers' to inquire into the circumstance, and was informed that the check was paid to a man calling himself Thomas Thomas, in a 300l. Bank of England note, and some smaller ones, the numbers of which were now given to Mr. Scholey. He proceeded to make further inquiry at the Bank of England, and there found that those notes had been changed for their amount in small notes; but no description could be remembered of the person. The Magistrate therefore could only advise him to advertise the transaction, with the description of the person who brought the check to Messrs. Ramsbottom.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A Gentleman passing the field which leads from the Shepherd and Shepherdess to Islington, at a quarter past nine o'clock, on Friday evening, was attacked in the middle of the field by a fellow, who presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded

his money. The Gentleman endeavoured to lay hold of the pistol, when he drew the trigger, but fortunately it did not go off; the ruffian then took to his heels, and though pursued for a considerable way, he escaped.—This is not the first instance of persons being attacked at an early hour in this neighbourhood; and it is really a disgrace to the Police that no effectual steps are taken to protect the lives of the passengers. A great number of Gentlemen, who prefer sleeping out of the City, are under the necessity of passing this spot in the evening, after leaving business, who are thus subject to these outrageous attempts.

On Wednesday, a young woman, having an infant in her arms, and both almost in a state of nakedness, was detected in taking a loaf of bread from a baker's shop at Pimlico. The poor creature pleaded the famished state of herself and child, and the baker's wife went to her habitation to learn the truth of her statement.—Every thing indeed had the appearance of the most wretched poverty; and the miserable woman was not only pardoned, but the baker's wife promised to give her a loaf every week.—These are fine Jubilee times!

Tuesday last, an *affair of honour* took place near Chalk Farm, between two *journeymen* in the employ of Messrs. Broadwood and Co. Piano-forte-makers, which originated in a dispute the preceding evening, respecting the tuning of an instrument! At an early-hour the parties met, attended by their seconds, at the bottom of Primrose-hill, when after exchanging two shots, one of the combatants, either supposing himself wounded, or apprehending the consequences of a third fire, dropped down. Some labourers, whom the report of the pistols had attracted, coming up at the time, and his adversary taking them for Police Officers, immediately made his escape.

A Gentleman of the name of Halliard, formerly a trader of note to Russia, put a period to his existence on Tuesday, at his house, No. 4, York-row, St. George's. The unfortunate gentleman, who was nearly 60 years of age, had for several weeks laboured under a depression of spirits, bordering on derangement, arising from the loss of an only daughter, who was killed by a fall out of a chaise a month ago. The deceased was found with his throat cut in his bed-room. He had effected his purpose with a razor. A Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of Insanity.

A most shocking accident occurred on Saturday evening, which ought to serve as a perpetual warning to mothers not to leave their children at home unattended. A woman of the name of Jones, residing in King-street, Drury-lane, going out to market, very incautiously left her two young children in her apartment, and locked them in it. The eldest, a child about five or six years old, took the kettle, which had been placed on the fire by the mother, to be ready for tea when she returned home, and poured the boiling water over its sister, a helpless infant in the cradle, by which means the little innocent was so dreadfully scalded, that little hope is entertained of her recovery.

On Monday evening a poor woman, in Rupert-street, going about some domestic business, placed a young infant, who was rather unwell, in a cradle, close by the fire-side. Unfortunately a spark flew from the grate upon the cradle, which it is supposed must have lain there some time; as, when the mother first discovered the unhappy situation of her infant, the cradle was in a blaze. In her confusion she ran to different neighbours for assistance; and when they reached the spot the poor child was so dreadfully burned that it did not survive above half an hour.

DEATHS.

Sunday morning, at Newick Park, near Lewes, Sir Elijah Impey, Bart. aged 77 years. Sir Elijah was, during a part of Lord North's administration, Supreme Judge of India.

At Dover, a few days ago, Mr. Cleveley, the Marine Painter: He was visiting a relation, and in the evening of Thursday se- n- night while walking in the garden, he stepped too far on a point, which overlooked the harbour, when he fell 18 feet, and was so much hurt by the fall, that he survived only a few hours.