

# THE EXAMINER.

No. 133. SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1810.

## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 130.

### ON THE CHARGE OF BAD MOTIVES AGAINST THE REFORMISTS.

THE cause of Reform advances in promise every day, because it advances in respectability and temper. If one of its champions shews himself pusillanimous,—if some of its advocates disgrace it, as thousands disgrace the other side of the question, by vulgarity and worldly-mindedness,—it has become strong enough, thank Heaven, to surmount these lamentable obstructions: every day it gathers something from the middle class of society; every day it obtains fresh and honest substitutes, who adopt it from their good sense and honour it by their disinterestedness. At the same time, it compels into its service those doubtful friends, who after abusing it so long, find in it the only chance of opposing their rivals with success; and if no great assistance to the cause accrues from such acquisitions, they are nevertheless a proof of its increasing strength, and of the natural attraction by which great bodies influence less.

Of all the arguments urged against it, nothing remains, personally affecting us, but the poor one of "bad motive,"—a charge, which by its indiscriminate attack on every body bearing the name of Reformists, sufficiently proves, if it could prove nothing else, that the accusations against us are, at best, presumptive. This charge, which every Reformist, great and small, has endured, from the days of SOCRATES to the present time, is used in a way which fully evinces its own motive. The Minister, rioting in his corruption, is prepared with it whenever you reproach him; his Journalist tells it you in bad grammar, the Oppositionist, while he is in the act of joining your ranks, mutters it by way of curse between his teeth. But if these men understood their own interest as much as they prize it, they would find some better weapon wherewith to oppose us, for never could one recoil more upon themselves. They cannot deny that much of what we demand is proper to be granted, and the remainder, whatever it is, affects us no more than other common differences of opinion; they cannot but acknowledge, that the Representation is not pure, and consequently that much of the Constitution is not what it was; the Oppositionists, in particular, declare that the whole present system of policy is wrong, and with quivering lips of vexation they add, they do not see how it is to be altered but by a Reform in the Expenditure and House of Commons. On what ground is it then, that

when we demand what is right and protest against what is wrong, we are accused by such men of having bad motives? Were we to demand a Republic or be content with an Aristocracy, and were we to protest against the Bill of Rights and the Purity of Parliament, then they would have reason to attribute to us the worst of intentions:—but on what ground is it, that with old English principles in our mouths we are called Frenchmen in our hearts, and that we are refused what we ask, when, if they speak truly of us, they could baffle us at once by granting it?—They tell us, that many excellent demands have been made and many virtues pretended from the worst motives:—it is true; but is this a reasonable,—is it a decent ground, for denying a just demand?—Must I refuse to trust my friend, because many friends have proved false? Must I reject a well-founded petition for charity, because many beggars are impostors? Must I disbelieve in sincerity, patriotism, and Christian piety, because such men have existed as CROWWELL, NAPOLEON, and CONSTANTINE? These are the arguments that would prove all religion to be hypocrisy, and no man to be candid who did not confess himself a scoundrel.

Have the Oppositionists then, who condescend to join in our demands, the same bad motives as ourselves?—No, no: they never apply this reasoning to themselves. We, who seek, not only to oust the Ministry, but to put Corruption out of the power of all future Ministries, must have bad motives; while they, who only seek to oust the Ministry and acknowledge that they have no objection to retain a few natural little corruptions that facilitate "the employment of men of talents," are of course the most reasonable and respectable of politicians. But it is not thus that the disinterested part of the community reason, for let the Ins and Outs object as they please to the motives of the Reformists, their objections will still be attributed, in default of all other reasonable ground, to a consciousness by no means honourable to their own motives. Both the Ins and Outs have been tried; they have had opportunities to pursue their measures and exhibit their mind, and it is on those grounds, and on no other, that we distrust their motives; but Reform has not been tried, its proposed measures have not been undertaken, and nobody has a right to object to a real good because its proposers may possibly have a bad intention. To suspect every person of wrong motives, whose actions have not been tried, is a folly worthy only of conscious guilt, which from self-love as well as from interest wishes to assimilate every mind to its own. The corrupt politician who throws out these charges against his reprovers, is just of the pitch of those poor debauchees who because they have lived with none but the worst women, think themselves qualified to rail at all womankind. In what way, after all, could these bad motives mani-



fest themselves to the detriment of the State? Things are not in that unsettled, undefined condition, in which the Government is at the mercy of any wild theory or wilder ambition. If there really exist any men, on whose natural turbulence the example of French inconsistency has been lost, they must be the rarest and silliest of beings; and as to that extravagant piece of malice or of stupidity, which would attribute the hope of sovereign power to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, one is almost ashamed to notice it. What knowledge of history or of political circumstance can they possess, who attribute such hopes to a private gentleman, unconnected with men of any power, and himself not even a soldier?—Grant the Reformists all they ask, and their influence, so far from being increased, will only be thrown back and lost in the general renovation of the community. Is the Constitution so sickly that it cannot bear even the return of health? Will the restoration of the Three Estates to their legitimate balance of power give the people an unlawful authority? Will the restored vigour of Magna Charta and of the Purity of Election necessarily produce anarchy and subdue the country to the will of the designing?—Behold what wretched excuses are those which weak men bring to the support of corruption!

Let such persons reason as they do from a consciousness of error; but let us reason better from a consciousness of right. When every other argument fails them, they turn upon us with an appeal to our private feelings, and tell us to reform ourselves. This, it must be confessed, is a modest demand from men of the world, from ministerial sycophants, and from declaimers living in gross adultery;—but it is nevertheless a demand, to which we ought to attend, if well-founded; for though justice of claim and consistency of conduct are two different things, the world have ever been more swayed by what they see practised than by what they hear said. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, in the whole of his conduct, as well as in the late noble indifference he has shewn for parade, sets us an excellent example, both politically and philosophically; but were he not to do so, the honesty and dignity of our cause would not the less require us to be exemplary on our part. While our adversaries, therefore, are abusing us in Court and in Cabinet, over account-book and over hymn-book, let us preserve a consistency of conduct, private as well as public, alike removed from insensibility and from peevishness— from cant, which is hypocritical, and carelessness, which is unbecoming. When they lose their temper, let us shew them we feel too innate a self-respect to lose our own; when they lose their places, let us shew them we do not want to be their successors; and in the mean time, let us not hesitate to say to the vicious who disgrace our cause, “we do not desire your politics to be against us, but we do not want your defenders in public;—we do not want you to be prominent and noisy for us.”—Protectors as we do against every species of Corruption, it does not become us even to be negatively time-serving to degenerate friends, for our cause is not that of a State-faction who must tolerate

and gloss over the corruption of its supporters. We call for the restoration of old English principles and old English renown, and in so doing, we are bound to exhibit, as well as we can, the firmness and sincerity of the old English character.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 1.—The *Moniteur* contains the following note on an article in the London Journals stating the defeat of Gen. Sebastiani:—“This intelligence is false. General Sebastiani has, every where, been successful; and throughout the whole campaign, the proofs he has given of his skill and bravery have been commensurate with his good fortune.—Jaen, Grenada, Malaga, and Marcin, have been successively conquered by the corps under his command. But all this serves to amuse the idle curiosity of the inhabitants of London, and helps them to support the great loss of their army in Portugal, which the intelligent part of the English people consider as inevitable.”

On a paragraph in the same papers, alluding to a report of a negotiation for peace being on foot between Russia and England, the *Moniteur* makes these remarks:—“It appears, that England still cherishes the idea of a coalition. Never were France and Russia more closely united, and never were they more firmly resolved to co-operate in the prosecution of the present war, and not to ruin themselves for the purpose of supporting the maritime tyranny of England. But this artifice of rumoured wars upon the Continent is one of the means which the British Government employ, to induce the English to drain themselves of men and money in a contest so disproportioned to their power and situation. We see, on the contrary, that they have nothing to expect but new enemies; as, instead of a peace with Russia, they will have to announce a war with Sweden.”

(FROM THE MONITEUR OF JULY 3.)

The fete given by the Prince of Schwarzenberg took place yesterday, at which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were present. They arrived at ten o'clock. The garden was illuminated with much taste. It presented different views of the country which the Empress inhabited in her infancy. The superb dances executed the dances dressed in the costumes of the different people of the Austrian monarchy. This part of the fete was followed by uncommonly fine fire-works. Two hundred persons were invited. In order to receive so large a party, the Prince, according to the usual custom adopted at Paris, had caused to be erected, with planks of timber, a ball-room, ornamented with pictures of gauze, muslin, and other light stuffs. This saloon offered a very fine coup d'œil. The Queen of Naples opened the ball with the Prince Esterhazy, and was followed by the Viceroy and Princess Pauline of Schwarzenberg, wife of the eldest brother of the Ambassador. After the cotillon, a Scotch reel was danced, during which their Majesties arose to make the tour of the circle, and speak to the Ladies. The Empress had returned to her arm-chair, and the Emperor was at the other extremity of the saloon, near the Princess Pauline of Schwarzenberg, who had presented her daughters to him, when the flame of a wax-candle caught the drapery of a window-curtain. Count Dumaneir, Chamberlain of the Emperor, and many other Officers who were near him, endeavoured to tear off the curtains, but the flames got higher. They immediately informed the Emperor, who had but time to go to the arm-chair of the Empress, and who was instantly surrounded by the Ambassador and Officers of the Austrian Legation, who



persuaded him to quit the place. The fire extended itself with the rapidity of lightning, and his Majesty slowly retired with the Empress, recommending calmness in order to prevent all disorder. The openings from the ball-room fortunately being very capacious, the crowd could easily get into the garden; but many mothers lost much time in searching for their daughters, from whom they had been separated by the Scotch reel, and many young persons in endeavouring to find their mothers. The rapidity of the fire was so great, that the Queen of Naples, who followed in the suite of the Emperor, having fallen, was only saved through the presence of mind of the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh. The Queen of Westphalia was conducted from the saloon by the King of Westphalia and Count Metternich. The Viceroy, who remained at the bottom of the ball-room, and who feared to mix in the crowd with the Vice-Queen, perceived that the fall of the lustres and ceiling interrupted the passage. He had, fortunately, remarked a small door which led to the apartments of the hotel, and by which he got out. Happily nobody has perished; some 20 ladies, more or less, have been wounded. The Princess Layen, wife of the Russian Consul, as well as the Ladies of General-Baron Tossard and the Prefect of Istin, have, either in consequence of being seized with terror, or stopt in their getting out by some obstacles, been grievously hurt. Prince Kurakin, the Russian Ambassador, had the misfortune to fall upon the steps, which lead from the ball-room to the garden; they were then on fire; he was for a moment insensible; two Officers of the Austrian Legation, and two Officers of the Imperial Guard, saved him. He keeps his bed, and is in considerable pain. The garden, extensive and well lighted, presented during half an hour the spectacle of husbands calling for their wives, of wives calling upon their husbands and children, and who, the moment they found each other, embraced with transport, as if a long absence had separated them. The Emperor and Empress got into a carriage at the garden-gate, when the Emperor joined his country equipages, which waited for him at the Elysian Fields, and having placed the Empress in one of them, he returned to Prince Schwarzenberg attended by an Aid-de-camp. Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg was among the last who remained in the ball-room. She held one of her daughters by the hand. A piece of burning wood fell upon this young person, which a man who was near her took up and carried out of the saloon. She was herself hurried into the garden. No longer seeing her daughter, she ran every where, calling her with great lamentations. She met the King of Westphalia, who endeavoured to calm her. She addressed herself to Prince Borghese and Count Regnaud. After searching for a quarter of an hour, impelled by the heroism of maternal love, she entered the burning saloon, from which moment we know not what has become of her. The fire was then got under, and the Ambassador's hotel preserved, and tranquilly re-established.—Prince Joseph Schwarzenberg was engaged all night in search of his wife, who was not to be found either at her brother's, the Ambassador, or at M. de Metternich's. He was doubtful of his misfortune till day broke, when a disfigured corpse was found near the saloon, which Dr. Gall thought to be that of the Princess Schwarzenberg. It remained no longer doubtful, when her diamonds, and the medals of her children, which she wore suspended from her neck, were examined. Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg, was daughter of the Senator Arenberg; she was mother of eight children, and four months advanced in pregnancy; she was as much distinguished for the graces of her person as by the excellent qualities of her mind and heart. The affectionate act which cost her her life, proves how much she deserves to be regretted; for death was most evident. The flames were most terrific; none but a mother could have faced such danger.—Apprehensions are entertained for the life of the Princess de Layen, wife of the Russian Consul, also for that of the Baroness Tossard. Fifteen or sixteen persons, more or less wounded, are out of danger. Prince Kurakin has slept, and this evening great hopes were entertained that his accident would not terminate fatally. The Austrian Ambassador, whose horrible situation is easy to conceive, shewed, during the

whole night, that attention, that activity, calmness, and presence of mind, which might have been expected of him. The Officers of his Legation, and of his nation, gave signal proofs of their courage and devotedness. The Public expressed great admiration at seeing the Ambassador accompanying the Emperor and Empress to their carriages, forgetting the danger to which his own family were exposed, which fortunately escaped without accident. The Emperor retired at three o'clock in the morning. He sent several times during the night to inquire the fate of the Princess Pauline Schwarzenberg, which remained uncertain. At five o'clock in the morning he received the account of her death. His Majesty, who had a particular esteem for this Princess, regrets her loss extremely. Her Majesty, the Empress, exhibited the greatest calmness during the whole of the evening, but on hearing this morning of the death of the Princess, she shed abundance of tears.

## REPORT TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

Paris, June 30, 1810.

"SIRE,—Your Majesty has directed me, by your order of the date of the 18th of this month, to make a report of all that concerns the Ex-General Sarrasin.—John Sarrasin was born in the borough of St. Silvestre, in the canton of Penne, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the 15th of August, 1770. His parents were farmers.—On the 27th of September, 1786, he enrolled himself in the 5th Regiment of Dragoons, which was disbanded on the 14th of September, 1787. At this time he settled at Reole, in the department of La Gironde, where he exercised the profession of teacher of mathematics. On the 1st of September, 1790, he obtained the place of Professor of Mathematics in the School of Sorrege, which was then under the direction of the Benedictines, and it was no doubt this circumstance which gave rise to the report that he had been a Monk, an assertion which certainly has never been proved.—He left this employment two years afterwards to follow the movement which almost the whole French nation then made towards the frontiers, and he repaired to the army of the North. [Here follows a detail of the several situations in which he successively served in the French army down to the celebrated battle of Trebia, in Italy. The report then proceeds:—]—After the affair of Trebia, at the army of Italy, his suspicious and doubtful conduct exposed him to suspicious humilitating for a military person; he was charged with acting the part of an informer; his constant opposition to the orders of his chiefs strengthened that opinion, and the unpleasant treatment he experienced, compelled him to ask leave to retire. On the 11th Pluviose, he received orders to return to France. On the 1st Priarial, year 9; notice was given him that he was no longer in the list of the Staff Officers. Returned to private life, his natural inquietude inspired him with several plans.—He requested sometimes to be employed in America and sometimes in the East Indies. He expressed a desire to serve in the troops of the Batavian Republic, but he fulfilled none of these resolutions, and he was still in France, when on the 10th of Vendemiaire he was re-established on the staff of Generals of Brigade, in the room of General Colli, appointed General of Division. Two months afterwards he was appointed to go to St. Domingo. He remained there only a year, the bad state of his health inducing General Rochambeau to send him back to France, where he arrived on the 22d Frimaire, year 12.—General Augereau then commanded a camp. General Sarrasin applied, and obtained to be employed under his command. His character, ever inclined to accusation, soon raised against him numerous enemies. He avowed himself the accuser of the Generals and administrations of the army in a Memoir which he transmitted to the Emperor under date of the 23d of Frimaire, year 13. The cry of indignation which was raised against him deprived him of the courage of supporting publicly the part he had undertaken, and raised such a storm against him that he saw him-self again for the second time obliged to request leave to resign. He was nevertheless retained in his post, and made with that part of the army the campaigns of the year 14, or 1806. Some disputes which he had with General Heudelet, in whose division he served, obliged the Government to re-



call him to France. On the 31st of October, 1806, he was employed in the 24th military division, under the orders of General Chambarlhac, who confided to him the command of the department of the Lys. The misunderstanding which soon took place between the Prefect and him evinced the necessity of giving him another destination, and he was sent to the isle of Cadzand. His conduct continually extravagant, and his arbitrary proceedings, incurred against him the inhabitants, the authorities, and Gen. Chambarlhac. The complaints which reached Government induced it again to change his residence, and he received letters of service for the sixteenth Military Division. He served in this division from the 11th of February, 1809, and had the happiness to live there in excellent harmony with both his superiors and subalterns, till by the most disgraceful desertion he imprinted an indelible opprobrium on his name. Such is the history of General Sarrazin, which, to speak properly, is only that of the extravagance of his mind, the errors of his character, and his numerous absurdities.

“The Duke de Feltre, Minister at War.”

#### HOLLAND.

“Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France:—  
To all to whom it may see, or hear, or read these presents, health:—

“HOLLANDERS,—Being convinced that nothing more for your interest or your welfare can be effected by me, but, on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good will and intentions of my brother towards this country, I have resigned my rank and royal dignity in favour of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Napoleon. Her Majesty, the Queen, being of right and according to the Constitution, Regent of the kingdom, the Regency shall, till her arrival, be vested in the Council of Ministers.—HOLLANDERS! never shall I forget so good and virtuous a people as you are. My last thought, as well as my last sigh, shall be for your happiness. On leaving you I cannot sufficiently recommend you to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his Majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children and that of your whole country, depends. And now, as ill-will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relates to you, I have a well founded hope, that you will at length find the reward for all your sacrifices, and for all your magnanimous firmness.

“Done at Haarlem, July 1. “LOUIS NAPOLEON.”

“Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France:—

“Considering that the unfortunate state in which this country now is arises from the displeasure which the Emperor my brother has conceived against me;—considering, that all endeavours and sacrifices on my part to support this state of things, have been fruitless;—considering, lastly, that it cannot be doubted that the course of the present state of things is to be attributed to my having been unfortunate enough to displease my brother, and to have lost his friendship, and that I therefore am the only obstacle to the termination of these incessant differences and misunderstandings;—We have resolved, as we by these letters, published by our own free will, do resolve, to resign, as we do from this moment resign, the royal dignity of this Kingdom of Holland, in favour of our well beloved son, Napoleon Louis, and in failure of him, in favour of his brother Charles Louis Napoleon. We further desire, that according to the constitution, under the guarantee of his Majesty the Emperor our Brother, the Regency shall remain with her Majesty the Queen, assisted by a Council of Regency, which shall provisionally consist of our Ministers, to whom we commit the custody of our minor King, till the arrival of her Majesty the Queen. We further order, that the different corps of our guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Bruno, and General Bruno, second in command, shall render their services to the minor King of this Kingdom; and that the Great Officers of the Crown, as well as the Civil and Military Officers of our

Household, shall continue to render their customary services to the same high personage. The present act done and concluded, and signed by our hand, shall be transmitted to the Legislative Body, and then deposited copies shall be taken, and these letters be published in a legal manner, and in the customary form.  
“Haarlem, July 1. “LOUIS NAPOLEON.”

“The Minister for Foreign Affairs hereby notifies to the inhabitants of the capital, by special order of his Majesty the King, that on Wednesday next, the 4th of July, the French troops will enter this capital. As it is his Majesty's express will and desire that the troops of his illustrious Brother may be received and treated in a suitable manner, he expects that every one will concur in receiving those brave troops with friendship and esteem, and treat them as is due to friends and allies, and especially to the troops of the Emperor Napoleon. The justly famed military discipline, which, besides so many other military virtues, distinguishes these troops, is a guarantee to the inhabitants of this capital for the safety of their persons and property; and also assures these troops that they will every where be received and treated as friends and allies, as every one must be sensible of how much importance it is to the whole country in general, and the capital in particular, to fulfil in this respect the utmost wishes of his Majesty. His Majesty, therefore, trusts that the inhabitants of the capital, feeling their duty in this respect, will zealously co-operate in that which is of such imperative importance to this city, and to the whole kingdom, and avoid the destructive consequences which must ensue, should they, contrary to all expectations, be guilty of an opposite conduct.

“Amsterdam, July 2, 1810. “VANDER CAPELAN.”

#### SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, JUNE 25.—By a Courier arrived this morning from Stockholm, we have learnt the intelligence of a riot having broken out in that city on the 21st instant, the day on which the corpse of the Crown Prince was conducted to the Palace previous to its interment. Count Fersen, who led the procession in capacity of Riks Marshal (High Marshal) of the Kingdom, was attacked by the mob, on suspicion of having been accessory to the death of his Royal Highness: they commenced by assaulting his carriage with stones, &c. but the Count having escaped into a house, was followed by the infuriated populace, who literally tore him to pieces. Another account states, having got out of his carriage, the mob entirely surrounded him, and stoned him to death, after which they retired to their homes. Since the above mentioned Courier, another express is said to have been received, bringing an account of the mob having re-collected on the following day and surrounded the houses of Count Ugglas and Countess Piper, but fortunately neither of them fell into their power. From subsequent accounts, it appears that several lives were lost, as ultimately the soldiers were in their own defence compelled to fire on the people. Gen. Adlercrutz was struck a violent blow on the back, but secured the man; the mob at one time agreed to a parley, and consented to proposals made by the General that Count Fersen should be carried to prison, but another party of insurrectionists arriving, he was torn from the soldiers and murdered by being stoned and trampled on. It is positively said that his eyes were beat out.

“General Post-Office, in Stockholm, June 20.

“Public notice is hereby given, that the intercourse of post, which during the war was established between Gottenburgh and England, is now to cease.”

#### PROCLAMATION.

“We Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden.—It was with the most profound concern we received the unexpected intelligence, that on the occasion when the corpse of his



Royal Highness the late Crown Prince was brought to this capital, and when by a general mourning, attended by tranquillity and order, the deep sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained, and which we deeply lament in common with all our faithful subjects, some ill-disposed persons, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their fellow subjects, atrociously committed a murder, disgraceful to the Swedish name. We consider it as a consolation necessary to our wounded feelings, hereby publicly to express how much we feel concerned on account of the unfortunate consequences, occasioned by the disturbances which again took place last night, after all possible admonitions had been used in vain by the Commander of our troops to prevail upon the multitude to disperse; and after public notice had been given that force would be resisted by force, and strong means employed to restore public tranquillity and secure personal safety, the mob attacked the peaceful troops with stones and insulting language, until the latter found themselves necessitated, by our gracious command, for the protection of the law and public order, and in their lawful self-defence, to meet force by force, which at length produced the beneficial result, that the multitude dispersed, and public order was restored. We entertain the confident hope, that public tranquillity will in future be preserved, and that even those, who for a moment could forget their duty, and suffer themselves to become the tools of lawless and perfidious intrigues, will entertain a proper sense of the dangers to which they are exposed, if they continue their criminal conduct. All our faithful and beloved subjects we graciously desire and paternally exhort, mindful of the duty which religion as well as the laws of our country imperiously impose on them, to rely with confidence on the measures which we are determined to pursue for the purpose of preventing all acts of violence, and preserving public tranquillity and peace, and to listen with obedience to the orders which will be given them on our part by their superiors, magistrates, and commanders. We commend them all to the peculiar protection of Almighty God. "CHARLES,

"Stockholm Castle, June 21. "T. B. BORTZELL."

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 23.—Since the dreadful events of the 20th, this city has assumed the aspect of a besieged town; artillery stationed in the principal avenues, cavalry patrolling, and infantry under arms, to prevent a recurrence of the dreadful scenes of that awful day. Several of the ringleaders have been apprehended, but no person of consequence has been discovered among them; the only suspicious circumstance connected with this event, is, that on many of the persons arrested sums of money have been found, which, though occasionally small, are far above the means of the possessors to obtain in an honest manner. The number of killed and wounded on the 20th, is variously stated; the lowest estimate of the former is 16, and the highest 40, and 130 wounded; of the military, five have been killed, viz. one artilleryman, one dragoon, and three of the guards, besides several dangerously wounded by stones, &c.; the forbearance of the troops was astonishing, and throughout commendable; yet, if a proper degree of severity had been exercised at the commencement of this affair, the sad catastrophe might have been prevented.—Count Uglas is at his country seat, and Countess Piper at the fortress of Waxholm, under a guard of safety. There are at this time between 7000 and 8000 troops in this city and environs.

JUNE 25.—His Royal Majesty has received the following Memorial from the Office of the Chancellor of Justice:

#### HUMBLE MEMORIAL.

"In obedience to your Royal Majesty's most gracious order, to report the result of the inquiry set on foot in pursuance of your Majesty's command of the 7th inst., touching the truth or falsehood of the report lately thrown into circulation, that the death of his Royal Highness, the late Crown Prince, had

been occasioned by poison, I humbly beg leave to state, that the said investigation was immediately commenced on the 10th instant, in my absence, but is not yet closed, because several persons remain yet to be examined, in order perfectly to satisfy your Majesty's most gracious desire, that all the light be thrown on this important business which can possibly be obtained. As far as the above inquiry has hitherto been conducted, it has not afforded any ground to suppose that the above report, which, besides, may be considered as already refuted by the report of the Royal College of Physicians, on the causes of his Royal Highness's death, has the least foundation; whether the examination of the persons, whose depositions remain yet to be taken, will tend to place this matter in a different light, must soon be known. In order, however, to encourage the discovery of truth by all lawful means, I humbly submit to your Royal Majesty, whether it would not be conducive to that end, to offer a reward to such of your Majesty's faithful subjects as are in possession of any legal evidence, corroborating the above report, to step forth in aid of justice, and give that evidence before a Court of Law, in order that the offenders may be lawfully convicted; or in case of such evidence not being offered, the falsehood of the above report more clearly appear, which otherwise cannot but stain for ever the honour of the Swedish nation.

"Stockholm, June 23."

In consequence of the above report, his Royal Majesty has been pleased to order a reward of 20,000 six dollars in bank specie, to any person who may be able to give legal evidence of the death of his Royal Highness, the late Crown Prince, having been occasioned by poison, or any other criminal means, and shall give such evidence before a Court of Law, in a manner sufficient to convict the offender, of whatever rank or description he may be.

#### SPAIN.

CADIZ, JUNE 26.—A Royal Order, dated the 10th inst. has been published, convoking the Extraordinary and General Cortes of the Kingdom in the month of August next, and commanding that the Session shall commence as soon as the major part of the Members of that Body shall have assembled in the Isle of Leon.—Another public instrument of the Council of Regency declares a Paper, purporting to be a Royal Order respecting the commerce with America, void and nugatory; and a third, from the Superior Junta of Catalonia, inflicts heavy penalties on those who shall be discovered trafficking in estates belonging to natives, which, by the progress of the French arms, have devolved into the possession of the enemy.—The *Diaris Mercantil*, of the 23d June, states, that all the accounts received by the latest posts from Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia, are favourable: the dates from thence are as recent as the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 12th of this month. It is asserted, that the inhabitants of those Provinces are resolved rather to die than submit to French tyranny, and that they have increased their exertions to repel the troops of the Usurper.

#### IRELAND.

"DUBLIN, JULY 7.—Thursday about 10,000 wretched unfortunate starving manufacturers were assembling in order to display their misery in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, by a procession. They proposed carrying a hearse in mourning as symbolical of their ruined state. The Magistrates, however, who are bound to watch over every intemperate threatening of the public tranquillity, temperately interposed, remonstrated against the intention, and recommended these poor men to send a deputation for the purpose of humbly submitting their grievances to Government. The advice was salutary, and being given with



temper, it was adopted; and the Magistrates took care to paragonize the petition which set forth their misery and wretchedness, on its transition to the Lord Lieutenant's-Principal Secretary of State. A Privy Council was in consequence called, which sat yesterday to a late hour in the afternoon, and a due and attentive investigation of the grievances complained of, was patiently pursued. Under the immediate circumstances, perhaps, this is all that can be done; and all parties deserve to be mentioned with respect and approbation. The poor artisans conducted themselves with humility and good order, and Government seemed not wanting in sensibility to this sad example of our public distress. Reduced and impoverished as all classes are become, still we hope some effort will be made by the public to protect those humble sons of labour and want, from feeling so severely the pressure of these unfortunate times."—(Correspondent.)

"The lamentable state of the Manufacturers of this City was yesterday, for the second time, under the consideration of the Privy Council. The signal of present misery, the *black Rocco*, was carried through the Liberty yesterday.—We understand that a Privy Council was held yesterday at the Castle, to consider what measures would be proper to adopt, as probable, in some degree, to ameliorate the manufacturing classes, who have been deprived of employment, in consequence of the decayed state of business, arising, or at least increased, by the present condition of Ireland."—(Dublin Ev. Mag Post.)

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—It was not Morgan that was expelled College with Lord Powerscourt and others, as stated in the *Examiner* of last Sunday week, but a ruffian of the name of Wuyill.—Morgan was rusticated, together with Hargrave, the one for twelve and the other for nine months. The Hon. R. Gordon, and Messrs. Greaves, Murray, and Morgan, were fined 50*l.* each for lamp breaking.

**SWANSEA.**—On Sunday last we were visited by a tremendous (thunder storm) one of the vanes of a windmill, belonging to Morgan Evan, in Lansumlet, having been broken in the morning by a gust of wind, several labouring people were attracted to the spot. About three o'clock a very heavy shower of rain fell, and drove between twenty and thirty persons into the mill for shelter; when almost immediately the electric fluid struck the roof of the building, and set the whole in a blaze. The scene at this moment was of a most shocking description; the owner of the mill was in the loft, and two other men, both of whom were killed, and he was much injured; the remaining persons lay in a promiscuous heap on the ground-floor, apparently lifeless; but assistance being instantly procured, they were taken out, and only one was found dead; the others were all happily recovered, and are doing well. Nothing remains of the mill but the bare wall, and a quantity of corn and flour was also destroyed.

"We have always felt a little sceptical on reading in the papers the accounts of the fatal effects produced on some occasions by eating duck eggs; but a circumstance has recently occurred in this neighbourhood, that must remove all doubts on that subject.—A short time ago, a duck belonging to Mr. Joby Clemishaw, of Wimmere, near Leeds, laid an egg, rather above the ordinary size, which was broken for the purpose of being cooked for dinner, but, on examination, the contents were found to consist of a dark muddy slime, neither resembling the yoke nor the white of an egg, in the middle of which was deposited a young snake, of the length of ten inches! When the egg was broken, the reptile unfolded itself, and remained apparently in a healthy state for about 20 hours, when, having wrapped itself up again, it soon after died, and is now preserved in spirits by Mr. Clemishaw."—*Leeds Mercury.*

#### CIRCUITS.

**HOME.**—Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Baron.  
**Hertfordshire.**—Thursday, Aug. 9, at Hertford.  
**Essex.**—Monday, Aug. 13, at Chelmsford.

**Surrey.**—Saturday, Aug. 18, at Guildford.

**Sussex.**—Friday, Aug. 24, at Lewes.

**Kent.**—Tuesday, Aug. 28, at Maidstone.

**NORFOLK.**—Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Justice Heath.  
**Buckinghamshire.**—Monday, Aug. 6, at Buckingham.  
**Bedfordshire.**—Thursday, Aug. 9, at Bedford.  
**Huntingdonshire.**—Saturday, Aug. 11, at Huntingdon.  
**Cambridgeshire.**—Monday, Aug. 13, at Cambridge.  
**Suffolk.**—Thursday, Aug. 16, at Bury St. Edmund's.  
**Norfolk.**—Monday, Aug. 20, at Norwich.

**MIDLAND.**—Mr. Justice Grase, Mr. Baron Thomson.  
**Northamptonshire.**—Tuesday, July 31, at Northampton.  
**Rutlandshire.**—Friday, Aug. 3, at Oakham.  
**Lincolnshire and City.**—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Lincoln.  
**Nottinghamshire and Town.**—Thursday, Aug. 9, at Nottingham.  
**Derbyshire.**—Saturday, Aug. 11, at Derby.  
**Leicestershire.**—Wednesday, Aug. 15, at Leicester.  
**Warwickshire and Coventry.**—Saturday, Aug. 18, at Warwick and Coventry.

**NORTHERN.**—Mr. Justice Chambre, and Baron Graham.  
**Yorkshire and City.**—Wednesday, Aug. 8, at York.  
**Durham.**—Tuesday, Aug. 21, at Durham.  
**Northumberland and Newcastle.**—Saturday, Aug. 25, at Newcastle.  
**Cumberland.**—Friday, Aug. 31, at Carlisle.  
**Westmoreland.**—Thursday, Sept. 6, at Appleby.  
**Lancashire.**—Monday, September 10, at Lancaster.

**WESTERN.**—Mr. Baron Wood, and Mr. Justice Bayley.  
**Hants.**—Tuesday, July 31, at Winchester.  
**Wilts.**—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Salisbury.  
**Dorset.**—Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Dorchester.  
**Devon.**—Saturday, Aug. 11, at the Castle of Exeter.  
**City of Exeter.**—Same day, at Guildhall, Exeter.  
**Corwall.**—Monday, Aug. 20, at Bodmin.  
**Somerset.**—Monday, Aug. 27, at Wells.  
**City of Bristol.**—Friday, Aug. 31, at Bristol.

#### TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

##### BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

D. Trott, Old Change, London, calico-printer, from July 7 to August 25, at ten, at Guildhall.  
J. Rogers, Strand, merchant, from July 7 to August 25, at ten, at Guildhall.

##### BANKRUPTS.

S. Stocks, Liley Clough, Yorkshire, clothier.  
J. Jamieson, Liverpool, ship-broker.  
D. Rome, Liverpool, cabinet-maker.  
J. Walsley, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-twist dealer.  
M. Middlehurst, Wigan, Lancashire, corn-dealer.  
J. Balls, Bury St. Edmund's, carrier.  
C. Villars, Conduit-street, milliner.  
W. Coles, Mincing-lane, broker.  
S. Dollman and W. Bankes, Poultry, hatters.  
J. Batchelor and J. Petrie, Larkhall-place, Surrey, hoildes.  
B. Marshall, Westminster Down, Somersetshire, victualler.  
J. W. and R. Stanbury, Plymouth Dock, salesmen.

#### SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an account of the destruction of a Nest of Arabian Pirates, in the Persian Gulf, by a detachment of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and a squadron of frigates under Captain Wainwright, of the *Chiffon*.—Ras al Khyma, the principal town of the Pirates, was totally destroyed, together with upwards of 50 vessels in the port.—The enemy's loss was severe; the British had only 4 killed and 35 wounded; among the latter were Messrs. Hay and Guy, midshipmen.



## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Thorner, Colne, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer.

## BANKRUPTS.

S. Robinson, Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter.  
 E. Morgan, Newbridge, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper.  
 J. Bloore, Ludgate-hill, victualler.  
 W. Bowles, T. Ogden, and Co. New Sarum, Wiltshire, bankers.  
 J. Turner, Swelling, Suffolk, merchant.  
 E. Egerton, Holloway, Middlesex, Turkey-merchant.  
 H. Vos and J. C. Essers, Cratched-Friars, merchants.  
 T. and J. Blakey, Liverpool, merchants.  
 L. Briggs, London-road, St. George's-fields, shoemaker.  
 W. Watson, sen. and W. Watson, jun. Alwick, cornfactors.  
 J. Newcombe, Exeter, victualler.  
 W. Warwick, Clerkenwell, jeweller.  
 W. Bonser and Co. Cannon-street, silk hat-manufacturers.  
 W. Barbride, Cannon-street, umbrella manufacturer.  
 G. G. White, Bridle-lane, Islington, coalfactor.  
 E. Jukes, Gosport, Southampton, merchant.  
 R. Legg, St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex, coal-merchant.  
 B. Benjamin, Chatham, glass and chinaman.  
 J. Peters, Portsmouth, merchant.

## PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per cent. Cons. 69½ ex. div. | Omnium..... ½ prem.

"A SOUTHWARK ELECTOR" has no other answer to give "A LOVER OF TRUTH," than that he belies his assumed title, and every word he has uttered respecting the Southwark Meeting can be falsified on oath.—N. B. With Mr. EXAMINER'S leave, a description of the Interior of a Modern Forum shall shortly appear, with Biographical and Anecdotal Illustrations.

Some Remarks next week on Mr. COBBETT; and on the Opinions of Count ZENOBIO, who pertinaciously and ludicrously accuses the *Examiner* of an attachment to BONA-PARTE.

Remarks on the Letter of PHILOTECHNES to Mr. SERR, in our next.

The article from WAREHAM,—TRISMIANES,—PHILO-RELIGIO,—M. F. and other Communications,—next week.

## THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 15.

SWEDEN is in the convulsions of her death-bed. The death of the Crown-Prince is attributed by the populace of Stockholm to poison, and their suspicions have been fixed on a Nobleman of great influence, the Count FERSEN, who, in attending the Prince's funeral, was accordingly attacked by the enraged spectators, and actually torn to pieces. People say that BONAPARTE is at the bottom of all this; and, indeed, there can be little doubt, that his designs are always ready to mingle in any confusion that may promote his ambition; but it does not appear at all probable, that BONAPARTE would contrive the death of the Crown-Prince, in order to pursue those views upon Sweden which he might equally have pursued before the Prince was constituted Heir-Apparent. The misfortunes of Sweden, however unwilling a certain set of persons may be to acknowledge it, are the last, inevitable result of those oppressive principles of Government which an ambitious Monarch contrived to substitute for her former Constitution.

Formerly, the abdication of an European Prince used to be the subject of at least a month's wonder and agitation; but wonder has now become so little wonderful, that we hear of these things with nothing but a strong and a short exclamation; and forsaking a throne is a circumstance of little more interest than going out of office.—The abdication of King Louis is very reasonably attributed to the disgust he feels in seconding the rapacious views of NAPOLEON, and it does as much honour to himself to have acted with so much good sense and feeling, as it reflects disgrace upon his brother to have been enraged against the only one of his relations who has proved himself worthy to reign. There is little doubt that the whole of Holland will undergo the fate of its southern part, and be declared an integral part of France; and in truth, the Dutch present us a picture by no means frequent in history—that of a fallen people who are less to be pitied than their king. He,—a foreigner, and even imposed upon them by an arbitrary prince,—absolutely seems to feel more for them than they do for themselves. How have they betrayed on the present occasion? The first French officer that comes into their country to take possession of the vacant administration and to grind them with exactions and studied insults, is received with smiles and open arms—with smiles in spite of their bitterness of soul, and with open arms that would crush him if they dared. I do not mean to say, that it would be natural or politic in the Dutch, in their present condition, to revolt from their conquerors, for the times are different from those of former Emperors; but this evident time-serving—this bowing and smirking to their tormentors—this grossest of all glosses—without the least manifestation of a sullen inability to resist—without the least shew of dislike or distaste—proves them to be at the lowest pitch of national degradation,—and shews us how despicable is the trading spirit when reduced to its last shifts.

Government has not yet received any official intelligence from Lord WELLINGTON, but we understand, by private accounts from Lisbon of the 25th, that MARENGO has not yet shewn any disposition to attack him. The strength of his Lordship's position is said to be the reason; it may be, also, that MARENGO wishes to wait till the harvest is over. Every thing has been done on our part to guard against all possible exigencies. A vast number of transports are kept in the Tagus ready to receive our troops, should such a measure be deemed necessary. Nothing beyond affairs of advanced posts have yet taken place. In the neighbourhood of Portalegre, a small British party fell in with a detachment of the enemy superior in numbers, but we routed them and made several prisoners, including the Officers commanding the detachment.—*Courier*.

Government received yesterday morning dispatches from Cadiz of the 28th ult. and from Sir J. SAUVAGES of the 26th. The former mention nothing of the action said to have taken place at Honda, between the troops under General LACRU and the French. The latter are totally o-



lent with respect to the report of the deposed GUSTAVUS's escape from Switzerland, and arrival on board Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ's fleet.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday morning.—Stockholm is said to be tranquil, but the Crown Prince's body has not yet been buried, in consequence of the investigation going on to ascertain whether he died by poison or not. No person has come forward to claim the promised reward.

Accounts to the 12th May have been received at Boston, from Lagaira, in the late Spanish colony of Caraccas. At that time the Revolutionary Government was quietly proceeding in the new organization of the State. The "Independents" appeared solicitous of the friendly countenance and a free intercourse with the United States; and had sent two Agents to Washington, who sailed on the 11th May for Baltimore. The duties on Imports had been lowered to 16½ per cent. and exports to 12-2, beside a reduction of the customary valuation.

The letters from Holland to the 8th inst. communicate some intelligence, which, if accurate, serves to throw some light on the motives of the abdication of King Louis. It is, that his Ex-Majesty had secretly departed from the seat of Government. He was supposed to have gone to Tonnigen, where a vessel was in readiness to convey him to America. Such a step would argue either an extreme dread of his tyrant-brother's displeasure, or the most confirmed disgust towards his politics and projects. These letters also state, that the abdication was wholly without the concurrence or privity of BONAPARTE; a fact certainly not warranted by the immediate introduction of French troops into the capital, who, it is to be presumed, would not have proceeded thither without special orders for that purpose.—(Times.)

By the Commercial Treaty just concluded between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the PRINCE OF BRAZIL, British subjects and shipping are put upon the same footing as those of Portugal. We are at liberty to trade with all the Portuguese possessions in every part of the world, the PRINCE RESERVING to his subjects only the exclusive trade of tobacco, ivory, gold dust, and Brazil wood. In the event of any alteration taking place on either side in the duties, as settled by the two contracting parties, the permission to alter is considered mutual.

FRENCH PRISONERS.—Some French Officers who were prisoners at Alresford, thought proper, upon hearing of the marriage of BONAPARTE, to determine upon dining together, in order to celebrate that event. Of this dinner some gentlemen of Alresford, whose hospitality the Officers had experienced, were invited to partake; but, a Parson who lives in the vicinity of Alresford, hearing that such a dinner was in contemplation, denounced it as a "Jacobin feast" to the Commissary, and called upon him to prevent it. The Commissary expressed his doubts of the propriety of interfering with what he conceived an innocent enjoyment. The Parson, however, communicated his opinion to the Secretary of State, and the consequence was a peremptory order from Mr. RYDER to the Commissary, that the dinner should be prohibited. The prisoners were of course obliged to submit. But the whole of the circumstances here mentioned, which have made may be easily imagined, and the indignity of rank (one of the

French Ministers had remonstrated with him in strong terms upon the subject—adding, that the Emperor was quite astonished and indignant at such a proceeding.—This gentleman ventured to express doubts as to the accuracy of the information, and suggested the propriety of some farther inquiry. Such inquiry the Minister agreed to institute; but let us hope that whatever the result of it may be, nothing like retaliation will be attempted—that no restraint will be imposed upon our Countrymen in France, who, heretofore, have not in any instance been interrupted in commemorating the Anniversary of their own Sovereign's birth.—(Chronicle.)

The failure of Messrs. BRICKWOOD and Co. has excited general consternation in the commercial world, particularly "the West India Interest;" and unless the Paper Mill in Threadneedle-street will afford its timely aid—thus far as omnipotent in the case of acceptances, as the power of the House of Commons in cases of privilege.—the devastation, it is greatly feared, will be very widely extended.—The misfortune of the individuals who are the immediate sufferers we sincerely deplore. The principal partner in the firm is well known to the public at large, as one of the Commissioners of Dutch property seized under Mr. Pitt's Administration; and to the commercial world, as a merchant of great industry and long established reputation.—Mr. RAINIER, who also brought, during the last year, another hundred thousand into the concern, is the brother and sharer of the fortune of the late Admiral RAINIER, whose savings on the India station have been estimated at the modern plumb—half a million. Mr. RAINIER was, previous to his concern in this house, a broker in a very extended line on the Stock Exchange. The original report of the firm being under acceptance for one house only, concerned in the West India Trade, to the amount of 300,000l. remains without contradiction; and therefore obtains general belief. Two Extents on account of monies belonging to the Crown, deposited in the House by Receivers-General of the Taxes, are reported to claim a priority of payment from the general assets, which assertion, as is usual in these cases, represents sufficient finally to liquidate all demands. We sincerely hope that in this respect our wishes may triumph over our expectations.—Alfred.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the commercial world, at the present juncture, are beyond precedent. The devastation is extending far and widely throughout the country, where business is stopped even in the public markets. Accounts were received in town on Thursday of the stoppage of seven Country Banks in the West of England.—Nothing can be more melancholy than the circumstances which attend the late failures. One gentleman is said to be delirious, and another has made a desperate attack on his own life.

The junior Mr. BRICKWOOD is still living, and hopes are entertained that he will recover from the effects of an attempt caused by a momentary frenzy, arising from a mistaken, but delicate sense of honourable feelings. The Firm, it is now reported in the City, will ultimately pay twenty shillings in the pound.—(Alfred.)

"Several prosecutions have been commenced against persons in the City, for maliciously propagating false reports, to injure the credit of several respectable Banking-houses."—(Times.)

Mr. READ, on Thursday, reviewed the Horse Patrols lately established for the security of the Metropolis. They



were formed in line near the bronze statue of JAMES, at the back of Whitehall. The men wore blue coats and pantaloons, with scarlet waistcoats, long cavalry sabres, and pistols in their holsters. Mr. READ first examined the horses, which appeared to be in tolerable order. The men then dismounted, and drew their sabres and pistols for inspection. Their appointments having been examined and found complete, they again mounted, and paraded in review order. Every man then received written instructions, and went off to his place of destination.

**EXTRAORDINARY DELINQUENCY.**—A Major, Commandant of a corps of Volunteer Yeomanry, has thought it a stroke of political wisdom to publish the following circumstance:—

“Mr. John Taylor, of Banbury-Mill, late Serjeant in the South Troop of the Bloxham and Banbury Squadron, has been expelled from that corps by the Commandant Major, Stratton, for professing *Burdettite* principles, and speaking in disrespectful terms of his superior officers.”—*Oxford Journal*, June 30, 1810.

The Miller, it appears, by the following reply, is hardened in his iniquitous principles:—

“John Taylor embraces the earliest opportunity of returning Major Stratton thanks for the honour conferred on him, and begs to say, that he still retains *Burdettite* principles.”—*Oxford Journal*, July 7.

**SELECT VESTRIES.**—For many years the parochial affairs of *St. Luke's, Old-street*, were under the management, or rather *mismangement*, of a *Select Vestry*; the inhabitants, dissatisfied with their conduct, procured an Act of Parliament to make the Vestry an *open one*—in consequence of which several very important regulations and savings have taken place. The scavenger used to pay annually *two hundred and fifty pounds* for the dirt, ashes, &c.; this contract was a few days ago put up at auction, and produced, for one year, the sum of *fourteen hundred and fifty pounds*!—If *Select Vestries* were generally abolished, parochial taxation would be considerably diminished.

**Morning Post Wit.**—A punster being asked what he thought of the late ridiculous procession, replied, “Why, I think Mr. POWELL would have done well to have planned an aquatic excursion. Sir FRANCIS might then perhaps have joined, thinking it more worthy the name Mr. POWELL has got, as it must be confessed that it is watery throughout, the first syllable expressing a *river*, the last a *well*.”

**Welcome of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer.**—All the public walks of this metropolis are smeared with the following complimentary words, in honour and commemoration of Mr. FOSTER's arrival in Dublin:—“*Prosperity of Dublin—Increased Taxes, Shackled Press, Starving Manufacturers, Flocks of Bankrupts—Remember Mr. Foster.*”—*Freeman's Journal*.

SWIFT being one day at a Sheriff's feast, among other toasts the Chairman called out, “Mr. Dean, The Trade of Ireland.” The Dean answered—“Sir, I drink no memories.” If SWIFT were now alive, what would he say of the *deceased* trade and commerce of his country?—*Dublin Correspondent*.

The visit of the Duke ORLEANS to Cadiz, and his Royal Highness's conferences with the Junta of that place, have given rise to a report of a design to appoint him sole Regent of Spain.

Owing to the neglect of some workmen, who were heating turpentine, a fire broke out at REES's floorcloth manufactory, in Little Tichfield-street, on Friday evening, which destroyed that house and four others, in Ridinghouse-lane, together with *Huntingdon's Chapel*. One poor woman, in endeavouring to save her property, lost her life; and another poor woman and her four children are missing. When the Theatres were destroyed by fire, the Methodists exclaimed, “Behold the vengeance of Heaven!” What will the unfeeling hypocrites say now?

We copy the following from an Evening Paper:—“It has recently come out, that the unfortunate Clergyman, Mr. Glasse, who destroyed himself some time ago at an inn in the City, had collected a sum of 800*l.* with which he intended to take refuge in the privileged Palace, Holywood House, until it was in his power to satisfy his creditors. He had the whole of the above sum in Bank-notes, which he inadvertently left in a hackney-coach, without having noticed its number; and this unlucky circumstance, it is said, according to a letter he left, was the cause of his committing this rash act. Seven hundred pounds of the notes were, however, recovered by his executors in rather an extraordinary way. The hackney-coachmen and watermen were applied to, and it was discovered that a hackney-coachman, who had been very poor, was all at once become rich, and purchased a coach and a pair of horses; the executors, accompanied by Police Officers, went to this man, whom they interrogated and frightened, until he hinted that he would inform them how they might recover the notes, if they would promise to give him 100*l.* the sum his coach and horses had cost. This was agreed to, and Jarvis immediately produced the remaining 700*l.*”

The Royal Charlotte, which is to be launched from his Majesty's Yard at Deptford, on Tuesday, is supposed to be the finest vessel ever built in the River Thames. Her dimensions are larger than those of any vessel in the service. The masts are composed, as usual, of several pieces; but the bowsprit, contrary to that of any first rate in the Navy, is a single stick of New England timber, and is the object of universal admiration. It is very close grained, and so clean, that there is scarcely a knot in the whole length. Her tonnage is 2,278 tons.

The largest contracting Victualler in Ireland stopped in Limerick for a deficit of nearly half a million sterling, a few days since.

Many of the Speakers in Parliament on both sides, state, that the retrenchment in the expenditure of Sinecures and Pensions, however consonant to the wishes, will not produce the effect the public expect from it. To contradict this idea, the annual amount and compound interest of one sinecure place is mentioned, namely, the Tellership of the Exchequer, held since the year 1765 by the Marquis of Buckingham, which at 23,000*l.* per annum, makes up the enormous sum of 4,096,737*l.* drawn from the national purse.—*Alfred*.

The quantity of Strong Beer brewed by the first twelve Houses in the London Porter Brewery, from the 5th July, 1809, to the 5th July, 1810:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Barclay & Co.	235,053	Casbe and Co.	83,150
Meux, Reid & Co.	211,009	Brown and Perry	81,475
Truman and Co.	144,990	Goldwin and Co.	74,223
F. Calvert and Co.	123,491	Elliott and Co.	51,251
Whitbread and Co.	110,939	Taylor,	44,510
H. Meux and Co.	93,660	Clowes and Co.	41,594



A CONSTANT READER writes,—“The following fact, affecting the interest of the labouring class, needs no apology for its introduction: The machine now in general use in all public-houses for drawing malt liquors from the cellar, and usually placed in the bar, has the power of forcing the beer with so much violence into the receiving pot, as to occasion the froth to rise far above what it could be made to do by the old draught cocks, and thereby the pot to appear full, when in reality (if the froth were removed) there is always a deficiency of measure of at least one-twelfth; yielding about 14s. per butt to the publican of profit, and one pot in twelve of loss to the consumer.”

#### POLITICAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Editor,—In looking over a parcel of old Books which I have just had given me, among many valuable things I found the following, which I think possesses sufficient merit to appear again in public, particularly after the definition you gave us yesterday of our *Age and No Men*.—Your's, &c.

T. A. H.

Islington, July 9.

*Heads of Self-Examination proper to be used by every Elector in Great Britain, before he either gives or promises his Vote.*

Have I thoroughly considered the privileges, which, as a Briton, I have a right to enjoy?

Do I put a just value upon the right I have, by the Constitution of this kingdom, to assent to all those laws by which I am to be governed?

Have I reflected, that when I chuse a man to represent me, I convey to him, for the time of his representation, all my own share of the legislative power? That I am obliged to abide by his vote or decision, or by the decision of a majority which his vote may contribute to make?

Ought not a man thus entrusted to be of known abilities, one whom I believe capable to distinguish what is for the good of his country, and to detect any Ministerial frauds and delusions?

What is his general character in private life? Is he honest to his tradesmen, kind to his family, regular in his conduct, not addicted to any notorious vice?

Without these private good qualities, have I any reason to think he will be faithful to his constituents, regardful of posterity, steady in his principles, frugal of the public treasury, and resolute against all the temptations of riches and honours?

How has he behaved in the offices he has borne as a Magistrate? Or what use has he made of his influence, on former occasions, among his neighbours and dependants?

Has he ever before had a seat in Parliament? How did he then behave? Was he tempted, and did he not fall? Was his steadfastness from a virtuous principle, or because the Minister did not bid up to his price? Did he listen at all to propositions of *making easy*, and did he bargain and higgler in a manner to create suspicion?

Does he want to buy my suffrage, or bias me, by some favour or gratuity, to give it in defiance of laws that make both him and me guilty in such a compact? How do I know he would not sell my rights and privileges, if any man would bargain for them upon the same principles?

Has he a fortune sufficient to keep him above corrupt dependance, and is averse to lessen or encumber that fortune, in order to procure a seat? Or is his estate already

involved, and does he push for a seat with such an expence, that the protection of it will be necessary for him if ever he gets it?

Is he well acquainted with our present Constitution, and well affected to that form of it which makes the Peoples election, or declaration in Parliament, the best rights of a Sovereign? Without this, can he be a good subject of King George, or a sound member of that community, in which provision is made for maintaining the rights and privileges I claim to enjoy?

Does not the well being of posterity, as well as of the present age, depend upon what shall be done in this important occasion? Is not my part of this work, as an elector, equal to that of any other man in the same community? Have I any excuse therefore, can I have any, either to my country or to my own conscience, for saying I am *but one*, and my vote can be of no great consequence among many?

May not my voice be decisive in the election of a Representative, as the voice of him thus elected may be in a law to determine the weal or bane of this kingdom? If I give it amiss, therefore, either corruptly or inconsiderately, am I not guilty of the highest public crime that can be thought of in civil society?

#### RELIGIOUS QUACKERY.

Mr. Editor,—An evening or two since, as I was passing by a Methodist Meeting of an inferior description, which is not in general very much crowded, I was greatly surprised to find it crammed to the very outside of the doors. Upon inquiring the cause of so unusual a sight, I was informed that Dr. COLLYER was going to preach there that evening. Your political motto immediately occurred to me as very applicable to the concourse of people I saw assembled:—“Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few;”—for what are all the Dissenters but so many religious parties, attracted together by the magnet of novelty, for the purpose of satisfying the avarice of some canting quack, who is, perhaps, much better entitled to the epithet of knave than fool. This same novelty is besides a more dextrous pickpocket than the famous BARRINGTON himself. Does an actor want to attract a full audience to his benefit?—He advertises the public that his benefit is fixed for such a day, when a young gentleman will make his first appearance on the stage in the character of *Hamlet*.—Does a Methodist Preacher want a large collection to defray the expence of an evening lecture, or rather to supply a vacancy in his own pocket?—The Clerk of the Meeting addresses himself to the congregation, with “you will please to take notice, that the Rev. Dr. COLLYER will preach here next Lord's day evening, God willing; when there will be a collection for the purpose of defraying the expences of the evening lecture.”—Thus the theatre and the conventicle are filled by the same means, with a gaping and frivolous crowd, who, whatever may be the apparent difference of their pursuits, are both in reality actuated by the same motive,—the love of novelty. This method certainly answers the purpose of draining the people's pockets; but these second-hand preachers should be careful how they tickle the palates of their flock with such dainties; for how can they expect that their homely suet puddings will be relished by people who have been treated with the mince pies of Dr. COLLYER?—I am, with great respect, your's,

W.



## JOANNA SOUTHCOTT AND WILLIAM SHARP.

MR. EXAMINER,

In your paper of the 29th April, you have permitted PHILO-RELIGIO to assail JOANNA SOUTHCOTT and Mr. W. SHARP; in consequence, I take the liberty of requesting from you the introduction of the following reply.

A BELIEVER.

## TO PHILO-RELIGIO.

If you have been told, that the Prophecies, Visions, Dreams, and other Spiritual Works of Joanna Southcott, were published at the sole expense of Mr. Sharp, you have been misinformed.

If you have been told, that Joanna Southcott at any time sold, or authorized the sale, of Seals or Passports to Heaven, or participated in the sale of seals, or in the publication of any blasphemous works, or in the building or concern called *the House of God*; or that Joanna Southcott sought for herself, directly or indirectly, from either of her followers, any subscriptions, you have been greatly misinformed.

If you have been told, that in any part of her works, Joanna Southcott has spoken of a *second* redemption, your information is wholly incorrect.

If you have been told, that her Works are a combination of ribaldry, or that Joanna Southcott is not a sober, discreet, industrious, religious, loyal, unassuming, good woman, you have been misinformed.

If, of the Public, those who possess leisure and inclination to read her works without prejudice, will do so, and compare the various references to the Old and New Testament, the Psalms, the Apocrypha, and the Revelations,—if individual readers will afterwards reflect on the origin of evil, the purposes of the Creation, the birth of our Saviour, the promise made in the 3d chapter of Genesis, the purport of the Lord's Prayer (thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven), and the 20th chapter of Revelations, 2nd verse, together with innumerable passages in Holy Writ,—no man, no woman on earth, not even Philo-Religio, unless a prejudiced mocker, will say, that either the Bible or the works of Joanna Southcott are blasphemous, ribaldry, or deceptions.

If any person has told Philo-Religio, that woman was not created to be an helpmate for man,—or that the divine spiritual offspring of the woman cannot bruise the head of Satan,—or that the first redemption has yet taken place,—or that war and wickedness have ceased,—or that the Devil is chained in Hell for one thousand years,—or that God's kingdom is already established on earth,—or that the Redeemer cannot visit with his spirit of truth Joanna Southcott, instead of the Pope, or any other person, when he pleases,—or that the omnipotent Creator of the Universe is not now as capable of substantiating all his wise and merciful promises, as he is to make those promises (proclaimed repeatedly in Holy Writ),—or if any man, or woman, has told Philo-Religio, that our Messiah is not a God of truth, who will perfect the great purposes of his second coming in spirit,—to such person, or persons, the believers in the Mission of Joanna Southcott recommend a perusal of her works, and to reflect most seriously, that mankind were left free agents to choose good or evil; that the Bible was ordained for their guidance; that no man nor woman can repent for another; that the hirelings, the priests, and the shepherds who mislead their flocks, are threatened; that God is a searcher of hearts, who cannot be deceived by the self-elect, and judgments belong to

God, before Philo-Religio, through ignorance or impertinence, attempts to condemn Joanna Southcott, her works, and her followers.

Finally, as Philo-Religio finds fault with Mrs. Southcott and her followers, for thinking that God's peaceable kingdom will first illumine the inhabitants of the united kingdoms of Great Britain, allow me to acquaint him, that the foundation of our belief in that prophecy, is, because it is thought by them, that there is within that portion of the peopled world more numerous evidences of faith in God the Father, in God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, than in any other quarter of the globe, and our native partialities unite in this pleasing, this gratifying hope.

R. E.

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 74.

TRICUM.

A new opera called *Tricks upon Travellers* was produced here on Monday, from the pen of a new dramatist, Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS. This gentleman has lately introduced himself to the stage by his alteration of MASSINGER's comedy of the *City Madam*, which, it will be recollected, was brought out under the title of *Riches, or the Wife and Brother*. It succeeded for the season, and was a great relief from the feeble jesting of the modern drama; but Sir JAMES, in leaving out the gross absurdities of the original, omitted also some of its beauties, such as the inordinate vanity of the daughters resulting from bad education, &c. It may, however, be fairly determined, I think, that the play, called *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, which still keeps possession of the stage, is really the only one of MASSINGER which deserves to do so. The black-letter men and book-fanciers are continually canting about the unworthy oblivion into which their favourites have fallen; but as posterity is the most knowing judge in these matters, so it is also the most impartial; and setting aside the casualties to which the best writers were subject before the invention of printing, it may reasonably be doubted, whether the decision of posterity has ever been unjust in the whole history of literature. Changes, in manners and convulsions in the political world, may keep back for a time the reputation of a good author, but the return of order and politeness will inevitably usher in his triumph: in like manner, false manners may for a while give credit to a false taste, but the returning sunshine of an enlightened age will restore the true colour of things, and put to flight the whole host of obscene birds who in the obscurity of the times were mistaken for swans and nightingales. I do not mean to say that MASSINGER was a writer of no genius, but merely that he has quite enough reputation, and is not likely to gain more. His versification is excellent, his plots interesting, his sentiments terse, his characters strongly marked; but he has little wit and less imagination; there is a great sameness and a worse prolixity in his women; indeed he exhibits a gross prolixity throughout, whatever pains Mr. GIBSON may take to gloss it over:—his characters, generally speaking, are founded not on some great and instructive trait in the human mind, but on some strong inclination not a little caricatured; and in a word, he wants that natural taste, that enlarged bias to general principles and apprehension of human nature, which ensures immortality to such a poet as SHAKESPEARE. His works will no doubt always retain a place in the libraries of the



curious; he will be remembered with respect as the original from whom Rowe stole the incidents of his *Fair Penitent*, and his comedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will keep possession of the stage because it shews men and things as they always were and always will be in society. But all the editions, comments, and panegyrics of his admirers, will force him into no other flourishing.

It is this dabbling with old authors which seems to have induced Sir JAMES BURGESS to try his own powers in the drama; but he would have done better to enjoy an unambitious respectability in private, and to have still preserved that credit for polished taste which the world is always willing to extend to a scholar and a gentleman, in spite of a few rhymes about the little loves and mediocre heroic poems. The plot of Sir JAMES's opera has at least one beauty not very common to this theatre,—it's progress, if not altogether probable, is intelligible.—*Don Ramirez de Fonseca* (Mr. PHILLIPS) seduces and forsakes *Donna Clara* (Miss POOLE), and transfers his attentions to *Donna Laura de Pacheco* (Mrs. ORGER) the heiress of a rich and noble house. This lady, who is nevertheless secretly in love with another, he is accordingly, with her father's consent, about to marry; but *Donna Clara*, hearing of his intentions, contrives, by passing herself for the daughter of persons in humble life, to enter into her rival's service as a Duenna, in which situation she plans the defeat of her lover's treachery, avoiding detection by keeping herself continually veiled.—The voice, on these little occasions, is considered as nothing.—Accordingly, when all the parties are met to draw up the contract of marriage, the pretended Duenna interrupts them by bringing in a letter directed in a female hand to *Don Ramirez*. This awakens curiosity; the father, by the gentleman's permission, reads aloud the epistle, which is signed Lucretia and contains a bitter complaint of his falsehood, and the marriage is broken off to the great vexation of the deceiver, who protests upon his honour, before them all, that he has never been guilty of any such proceeding, which protestation he again repeats to the Duenna in private, in order to gain her to his interest. Having no other method, however, of gratifying his ambition, he endeavours to accomplish a private marriage with the young lady, and flatters himself that he has her consent to meet him for that purpose in her father's grounds at night: but matters are so contrived by the Duenna, that she herself meets him in the disguise of *Donna Laura*, while the latter is indulged in an interview with her own lover. Every thing, of course, concludes as in duty bound:—*Donna Laura* has the man of her choice; and the seducer, soon repentant, finds himself rewarded, much beyond his deserts, by the hand of the woman he wronged.

There is nothing, from beginning to end, in this piece, that goes beyond the veriest mediocrity;—no new combination, character, or incident,—no original witticism or touch of humour,—not even the common elegance of diction which might be expected from the author's habits. The highest pitch of the serious part does not reach beyond the old sentimental standard of "The man who," &c. and the smartest humour consists of the pathetic exclamations of a half-witted lacquey who is in continual apprehension of meeting one *Pedro Lobo*. The story sufficiently explains the pitch of the other characters; we have an old nobleman very willing to dispose of his daughter to the highest bidder,—a false lover and a faithful one,—a

"kinsman" or insipid personage to talk, wonder, or explain, as he is wanted,—a deserted lady, an unwilling bride, two intriguing servants, one female ditto, and one hungry valet. Sir JAMES has not studied the antiquities of the stage without profit. He has even contrived to mingle with the familiarities of modern conversation those old phrases, so seducing to a black-letter devotee,—such as *heshrew me, good my lord, a merry jest, sherris for sherry, &c. &c.* People expected something a little better from the songs, but the author was determined, it seems, not to rouse the envy of his brother dramatists, and the songs are of a piece with the usual stage ditties:—

"Love like an April day beguiles," &c.

"Alas! could fond woman but know

"What anguish love brings in his train," &c.

"Long a stranger to love, and in fancy secure,

"The day pass'd serenely, and tranquil the night,

"Till foil'd his attempt my fond heart to secure,

"The tyrant determin'd my scorn to requite.

"Heigho! sad fate!"

*Heigho*, indeed!—The second word *secure* is perhaps a misprint for *allure*; but how will our author, who writes heroic poems, defend such rhymes as delicious, malicious,—servant, observant,—expression, impression?—But I spare the reader any further mortification in seeing a man of Sir JAMES's habits and education thus stooping to mingle with and encourage the worst of the modern dramatists.

The music of this piece by Mr. REEVE and Mr. C. HOWE was not calculated to make the poetry blush. Its melodies and harmonies were what the orchestra has been accustomed to ever since it was acquainted with fiddles:—you heard them with that kind of anticipation, with which a two-penny postman walks through his round of streets, knowing every turn and every rest that is to come. The only novelty whatever was the appearance of a Miss POOLE, a young lady, who has not been long on the stage. Her style of singing is neither rich nor efficient, being indeed a weak kind of ballad-singing; but she shews good sense in her management of the dialogue, and might become an useful actress if she could exchange a certain degree of primness and over precision for natural emphasis.

## FINE ARTS.

I have had the pleasure of occasionally congratulating the tasteful part of the community on the patronage conferred by the Duke of Gloucester on the native talent of his country. In patronising the elegant Arts, exalted rank irradiates itself with a lustre which the accident even of Royal birth can never bestow. I have now the additional pleasure of stating, that the Prince of Wales has been and is engaged in the truly princely and patriotic pursuit of fostering the pictorial genius of the country which the laws destine him to govern. His Royal Highness has collected several excellent pictures by Sir JOSEPH WILSON, GAINSBOROUGH, and others; he has formed a beautiful collection of Enamels from the justly admired pencil of BONE; has purchased Mr. BIRD's excellent picture of the *Village Choristers*, for 250 guineas; and has generously commissioned Mr. WILKIN to paint a companion for it at his own price, taking his own time, and choosing his own subject. Earl MALDEN has likewise ordered two Pictures from the same hands.



## THE INFAMOUS CARICATURIST.

The baseness of DUBOIS was but partially exposed in the *Examiner* of last Sunday. It is incumbent on me, therefore, to state further what I know of it, that, for the sake of example and public justice, the punishment of public exposure may be inflicted on the delinquent, and that if any of my readers, or their friends, have any connection with him, they may be on their guard, especially as, like MILTON'S fiend, he can assume the deceitful exterior of goodness.

About a month since, this Epitome of every thing vile in the French character, sent me the following note:—

“The attention of Mr. H. is called to the Exhibition of Monsieur DUBOIS'S Paintings, in Pall-Mall. He refers Mr. H. to the introduction of his Catalogue, for reasons why his impartiality, if not his generosity, should impel him to take notice, in his Review of the Fine Arts, of the Pictures now exhibited. M. D. applies to Mr. H. as a public character. He expects no praise, unless it should be thought deserved; and he will suffer any candid censure without at all repining.”

This note, the latter part of which assumes such an aspect of candor and diffidence, was evidently meant to bias me in his favor. On going to his Exhibition, my feelings were shocked to see a Caricature so severe upon persons whom public report, as well as my own private sources of information, assured me were among the most worthy of human beings; and I observed to a dark man, who told me he was not Mr. D. but his friend, that I thought the reasons assigned in the Catalogue very insufficient to justify such a painting. As I had told him who I was, he appeared very anxious to justify DUBOIS in painting the Caricature, but stated nothing more than was contained in the Catalogue. I mention these incidents to prove that the miscreant is judged as he himself requested me, by his own account in the catalogue, and even out of the mouth of his friend. The catalogue stated the provocation to be, cutting the picture and effacing DUBOIS'S name, which I think, in my last, I proved to be perfectly proper. But I will proceed to assign other reasons, beside the general opinion that DUBOIS is not the painter of *Democles*, why his name was effaced. These are the strong evidence of further facts, which I have obtained from the most indubitable source, and I defy them to be controverted. They exhibit the culprit as the most odious of all characters,—that of a consummate ingrate. The gentleman so disgustingly caricatured, was the first and only person who, after DUBOIS'S coming to England, took him by the hand, and enabled him to subsist. The former bought the *Democles* on the supplicating entreaties of DUBOIS, and paid him the enormous price of 400 guineas for a Portrait of the Lady, whom, without even a fancied provocation, he has so grossly calumniated.—In consequence of DUBOIS stating his necessities, he paid him this money in advance, notwithstanding the option was reserved of leaving the Portrait on his hands if it should be disapproved of, which was the case. He staid many days in the country under the roof of his patron, during which time he received the most polite attentions from the Lady he has traduced. As soon however as he had obtained all he expected, he behaved in the most shameful and indeed brutal manner relative to finishing the Portrait, and taking it away from Somerset-House. This was another reason in the generous mind of his Patron for effacing a name which associated with it such disagreeable ideas of ingratitude, and which stared ridiculously on a conspicuous part

of the picture. Notwithstanding this ungenerous conduct, DUBOIS had the modesty to request his injured Patron to bail him when arrested. The refusal to do this, united to his resentment at the erasure of his name, and a wish to scrape together a few guineas, prompted the malignant Frenchman to resort to the base expedient of a lying and gross caricature; base on every account, but especially as it vilified a Lady whom he knew only by her kindness to him, and whose excellent nature may be ascertained by such pursuits as superintending a school she has established on Lancaster's Plan. Could the miscreant have designated his Patron by his own likeness, he would have delineated a transformation a thousand times more odious than the *Beast* in his Caricature, in the hateful ideas of moral depravity which it would have induced.

R. H.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

“RESOLVED—That no Comments or Criticisms on the opinions or productions of Living Artists in this Country shall be introduced into any of the Lectures delivered in the Royal Academy.”

MR. EDITOR,—I am in the constant habit of reading the *Examiner*, and cannot but be greatly pleased with your strictures on the Arts; but by what you state in a late number, I perceive you have to contend against that spirit which gave birth to the above recited law of the Royal Academy; a law which I consider at once disgraceful to those who framed and procured its adoption, and to that Artist, the observations upon whose works occasioned it; for, Sir, there is a secret history belonging to this affair, that at some time or other may reach your ears and those of the public.

The objections to this law which occur to me, and I suppose to every individual able to judge of, and not interested or implicated in, such a proceeding, are very many; but I will only briefly state, that I consider Criticism upon the Arts as necessary to their preservation and improvement as the Liberty of the Press is to preserve the freedom and promote a moral state of society; and that this law takes from the several Professors of the Royal Academy the means of repressing in the bud a false taste, and the imitation of incorrect Copies or Models of the Antique Masters or Works. It is besides, in my opinion, highly derogatory to the Artists of this Country, whose laudable pride and emulous spirit should court observation of their works, and not deprecate criticism; and really, although I do not consider that the interests of the Artists of this country, in respect to the mere obtainment of money, were any part of the trust committed to the guardianship of the Royal Academicians, to me this same law appears subversive of the pecuniary interests of Artists of merit, and principally calculated to protect the pretensions of ignorance and presumption. Perhaps you will think this a subject worthy your pen, and favor the public with some observations thereon.—I am, Sir,

AN HUMBLE ARTIST,

## CANNIBALS.

[The following strange Accounts have appeared in most of the Daily Papers:—]

“Some Sydney Gazettes have reached town, one of which contains an account of a cannibal expedition from the Fijee Islands, of which Mr. Thomas Smith, second officer of the



Favourite, Capt. Campbell, who was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives on the 7th of October last, was compelled to be a witness. A large fleet of canoes sailed from Highlen on the 11th of October to make war upon the island of Tassere; they arrived there on the 12th, and had a desperate conflict with the natives, who were also in their canoes, but the latter, overpowered by number, were forced to give way, and fled on shore. The canoes were taken possession of, with only one captive, an unfortunate boy, who being presented to Bullandam, the relentless Fijee Chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired:—the body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant, to be roasted for the Chief and his principal associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat, the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on; and as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief object of search—on which mission a canoe was dispatched, and unhappily the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore, numbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence. Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives, could they have consented to a separation from their hapless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed upon them with their clubs, and without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some who still had life and motion were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity than even the general massacre itself had been;—among the slaughtered were some few men whose age perhaps had prevented their flight. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty-two bodies were extended on one platform in Bullandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it laid by for themselves.—The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Tassere on their return to the main island; where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr. Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the Chief, and here had again to experience a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards part of a human leg was offered to Mr. Smith, who had never broke his fast for five days. The offer he rejected with abhorrence; and upon his captors appearing astonished at the refusal, he gave them to understand, that if he eat of human flesh he would instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable severity the whole night.—Mr. Smith was at length released, after fasting nine days; as were also some of the crew of the vessel, who had likewise been taken prisoners.”

“A melancholy fate has attended the crew of the ship Boyd, which sailed from Botany Bay to New Zealand, in consequence of an agreement made by the Captain with one of the Chiefs of New Zealand (who happened to be at Botany Bay) to purchase timber to take to England. On the arrival of the vessel the Captain was invited on shore, and attended the Chief with part of the ship's company in the boat. Nothing particular transpired on this occasion; but the Chief returned on board the ship attended by a number of canoes full of men. They were permitted to examine the ship, as a matter of curiosity. Tappohee, the Chief, was treated with great respect; and having continued on board some time, he got into his boat, for the purpose, as was supposed, of meeting the Captain of the

ship; he gave a yell, which was a signal for the massacre of the whole ship's company. There were about 30 in all, 20 of them they tore limb from limb, and regaled themselves upon the flesh of the unfortunate victims. About ten of the men, to save their lives, climbed the masts, and two women passengers, and a lad, ran down below; the Chief hailed the men, and told them, that they had got all they wanted, having plundered the ship; and that if they would come down their lives should be spared. The deluded men obeyed, and fell, like their comrades, a sacrifice to the brutal appetites of the cannibals. The two female passengers and the boy were taken on shore, and the ship was burnt. The Captain and men on shore were never heard of. The rival Chief Pari, situated at a different part of the Island, hearing of the affair, expressed his sorrow on the occasion to the Captain of the City of Edinburgh, who was at the island for timber, and proposed to accompany him with an armed force to release the women and the boy, in which they fully succeeded, and the latter arrived safe on board the City of Edinburgh, at the Cape.”

## LAW.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, July 9.

#### THE KING v. COBBETT AND OTHERS.

The Court was unusually crowded at an early hour this morning, and before the business commenced, Mr. Justice GROSE, in the first instance, and afterwards Lord ELLENBOROUGH, were under the necessity of ordering the passages in the Court, and the avenues leading to it, to be cleared.

Mr. Cobbett, Messrs. Hansard, Bugshaw, and Budd, being called to the bar, Mr. Justice GROSE, addressing himself to Mr. Cobbett, informed him that he stood there to receive judgment, for having written and given to the world a very seditious and mischievous libel, tending to produce mutiny among our soldiers, by instilling into their minds that they were treated with unnecessary and unbecoming severity. It was not necessary for his Lordship to detail to him all the evils which the publication was calculated to produce, those having, within these few days, been so ably and fully discussed, and the nature and effect of the publication having been so clearly pointed out from that bench by the Noble Lord who tried the cause. The libel had been submitted to the consideration of a Jury of his fellow-subjects, who had expressed their opinion of its tendency, by pronouncing a verdict of guilty. The arguments that had been used, both on the one side and on the other, had only tended to make the blackness and deformity of the publication appear the more manifest. It was impossible, indeed, for any rational mind to doubt the tendency and meaning of the publication. No man could look at the libel, and not shudder at reflecting on the consequences which it was calculated to produce. One obvious tendency which it must be seen to have was that of rendering our military dissatisfied. It compared the modes of treatment resorted to in the armies of France and of England, and plainly pointed out the latter as being the more odious of the two. We were now at war with a country, which having thrown aside all the usual avocations of industry, trade, and commerce, had converted itself into a military state, whose sole aim, and indeed whose sole means of existence, was to live on the spoils of surrounding nations.—Against this country were the exertions of the overgrown power to whom he had alluded now in a great measure directed. We were therefore driven, as a necessary consequence, to provide the best internal defence we could against the efforts of our ambitious enemy. The Local Militia, and the increase of the Foreign Troops in our employment, were two of the measures resorted to for this purpose. A detachment of our Local Militia having risen upon their officers, the mutiny, as the newspapers properly stated it, was fortunately suppressed, by calling to the assistance of the German Legion; and the ringleaders being tried by a Court Martial, were sentenced to receive a certain number of lashes, part of which punishment was afterwards remitted. Taking advantage of these circumstances, he (Mr.



Cobbett) had chosen to represent this as a mere squabble, for which the persons who had risen upon their officers were not deserving of punishment, and ridiculed them for submitting to endure the punishment like trunks of trees. He also, in the same moment, held up to odium the German Legion, who had been called in to restore tranquillity, as if they alone would have performed such a task. A more seditious and calumnious libel, he ventured to assert, had never been published. It was obviously calculated to produce two objects—To provoke the foreign troops, who thus saw themselves held up to public odium; and to create dissatisfaction in the minds of our own soldiers, by instructing them, that they were treated with unbecoming severity, such even as those who laboured under the iron-hand of the Ruler of France were not subjected to. A publication more nearly allied to high treason he had never witnessed, and the consequences which might have been produced by so inflammatory and dangerous a production could not be contemplated without horror. That it was the intention of the person at the Bar, to whom he now addressed himself, that it should produce such consequences, he should not say, but such must strike every one as their obvious tendency. There might have been a sense of lucre by which the writer was actuated. Mr. Cobbett was a man conversant in public affairs, and ought to have been, if he was not, aware of the danger of such a paper as that which he had written and caused to be circulated. In mitigation he had offered nothing. The obvious inference from which was, that he had nothing in mitigation which he could offer. Considering the mischievous nature of the publication, the consequences which were likely to have resulted from it, and the peculiar period of time at which the publication had been brought forward, the sentence of the Court upon him, William Cobbett, was, "That he do pay to the King a fine of 1000*l.*—be imprisoned in the jail of Newgate for the space of two years; that he do then enter into recognizances to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 300*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each; and that he be further imprisoned till such fine be paid and sureties found."—Addressing himself to the other three defendants, the learned Judge observed, that their guilt was greatly less than that of the author and principal in the offence. They had also evinced their sorrow for the crime they had committed, by allowing judgment to go against them by default. Of these three the offence of Hansard was the greatest, and though the guilt of them all was infinitely less than that of Mr. Cobbett, their guilt was not done away by the aggravated nature of his offence. It was no answer for them to say that they did not know the contents of the publication. It is the bounden duty of persons concerned in publications to know that they were responsible for the contents of these publications. As to Hansard, he, as the Printer, had seen and read the article, and ought to have been aware that it was of a libellous tendency. Though the guilt of all the three was less than that of the principal, still they were all partakers in the criminality. All of them had pleaded the state of their health, and that they had families. Men like them, however, should reflect on these circumstances before they lent themselves to such purposes as that for which they were now called on to answer. It was impossible that the Court could allow offences of the kind to go entirely without punishment. In the circumstances of each particular case, the sentence of the Court was, "That the defendant, T. P. Hansard, be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of that Court for the space of three calendar months, and at the expiration of that time, do enter into recognizances to keep the peace for three years, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.*" And that the other two defendants, Richard Bagshaw and John Budd, "be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of that Court for the space of two calendar months, and be then discharged."

Tuesday, July 10.

#### A JEW CONVERT.

Mr. GURNEY moved for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the Sergeant-at-Law, and to three persons of the Committee of the Society for converting Jews to the Christian Religion,

commanding them to bring up before their Lordships, for the purpose of being restored to his father, a youth of the name of Hyems. He stated that this youth was now about 15 years of age; that about two years ago his father, who resides at Portsmouth, having met with some misfortunes in trade, was thrown into prison; that whilst he was so in confinement, his son, the subject of this application, was living with him, but on account of the embarrassed state of his affairs, he ran away from his house, and from that time until the early part of last winter he did not know what had become of him, when he, for the first time, discovered that he was living in the house of a respectable person on Tower-hill, where he stated that he was very comfortable. Since then, his father being restored to his liberty, and also to his business, he thought it advisable to have his son home again; but when he applied for him, he found that he had quitted the gentleman's house on Tower-hill, and had been received into the Asylum for the Conversion of Jews to Christianity; that he had made several earnest applications through the medium of messengers and friends, but the Schoolmaster and these three Gentlemen refused to give him up. Mr. GURNEY, however, deemed it right to state to his Lordship, that the youth did certainly refuse not only to return to his father, but preferred remaining with the Society, who had already baptized him. But he added, that this refusal might proceed from the situation of restraint which it was probable that he might have been in, being completely under the controul of his new Governors.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH and the other Judges expressed their opinion, that as the youth had passed his 14th year, he was in this case entitled to the enjoyment of his own free will, which undoubtedly appeared to be the fact, and that he was under no kind of constraint whatsoever; for it was evident that he was obliged to seek shelter from his father's house, whose embarrassed situation deprived his son of that care and protection that a father ought to afford; and there was nothing to shew that the father might not again become involved in similar difficulties; so that putting the religion of the parties quite out of the case, the Court thought that they could not grant the writ against the will and inclination of this lad. Had he been inveigled from his parents, or had he been torn from their protection by violence or force, in either case they would have granted the writ, but not in such an instance as this.—Writ refused.

#### THE KING v. FINNERTY.

Mr. CURWOOD moved, that the trial of this cause, which stands for the Sittings after this Term, should be postponed to the Sittings after next Term. This application had been made before, on the absence of certain witnesses now in Ireland, and the Court desired them to be informed how far their testimony would be material in behalf of the defendant upon the trial. And now Mr. Curwood, in detailing the prominent features of the indictment (which was preferred by Lord Castlereagh for a libel), undertook to shew how the materiality of their evidence would apply in the support of Mr. Finnerty's case. Among other things, it being stated by the defendant "that Lord Castlereagh having a personal animosity to Mr. Finnerty, and hearing, at the time when the expedition to the Scheldt was about to sail, that Mr. Finnerty was on board one of the ships, he issued an order to prevent him sailing thither." This Mr. Curwood said was one part of the case that the defendant meant to call witnesses to support.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL here interfered, and said, that Mr. Finnerty should have the benefit then of Lord Castlereagh contradicting that circumstance, as Lord Castlereagh neither issued such an order, nor knew of such an order being issued.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH having heard Mr. Curwood somewhat further, observed, that there did not appear to be that materiality in the intended testimony of those persons by which the defendant's case could at all be benefited if they were to be heard. But in truth, if they were even on the spot, they could not be heard.—Rule refused.

Mr. Finnerty being in Court, then presented himself, and was about to address his Lordship, but



Lord ELLENBOROUGH enquiring who he was, stopped him, saying, "Sir, you shall not be heard; you have been already heard by your Counsel."

Friday, July 13.

HARRISON v. WOOD.

This was an action brought against the Sheriff of Middlesex, for having been induced to make a return of *nulla bona* to a writ in execution, which directed a levy on the goods of the notorious *John King*. By a judgment obtained against King, for a libel, the plaintiff had become intitled to 1700*l.* damages, for the recovery of which the above writ had been issued. The writ was executed, and a return made of *nulla bona*; but the plaintiff being satisfied that the goods in the house in Norton-street, (in which *Jew King* and his wife *Lady Lanesborough* resided), were King's property, he brought the present action.—It was proved by evidence, that *Lady Lanesborough*, in 1806, had purchased the furniture and a valuable library, contained in the house in Norton-street, altogether supposed worth 8000*l.*

The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 950*l.*—*Jew King*, it appeared, had persuaded the Sheriff that the goods were not his, but *Lady Lanesborough's*.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

On Thursday, *William Oliver* was capitally indicted, charging him with the wilful murder of *David Tasko*. It appeared from the evidence of two sailors, that the prisoner was a sailor on board the ship *Peggy*, from Halifax; that on the evening of the 22d of April, the prisoner had some words with the deceased, when they fought in the dark, that before the shipmates could get a light, the prisoner had choaked the deceased. The prisoner, in his defence, said, the deceased was a stout black man, and had cut his head with a tin pot. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter. He received sentence to be imprisoned one year in Newgate.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

*William Webb*, the grave-digger of Saint George, Hanover-square, was indicted for stealing a dead body from the church-yard, in June last. A young lady named *Lane*, 17 years of age, had died of the measles. Mr. Bayne and three other friends attended her funeral, and on their return home, a lad accosted Mr. Bayne, telling him that a body had recently been stolen from the church-yard, and advising him to look to it. He however went home, but feeling uneasy, he returned to the grave, taking with him the Sexton and a watchman.—*Webb* the grave-digger was standing by the grave, which seemed to have been disturbed. On being ordered to open the grave, he refused, stepped a few paces back, appeared much alarmed, and at length faltered!—On his recovery, he confessed that the body was not in the coffin, though it was in the ground. The grave was then opened, and a sack was found, eighteen inches below the surface, which contained the body of the young lady, tied neck and feet together, and much mangled! The coffin was found open, with the shroud at bottom. The body was again consigned to the earth, and the offender taken into custody.—The prisoner was of course found guilty.

BOW-STREET.—Some examinations have taken place at this office last week of too disgusting a nature for detail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The young man charged with stealing a pair of boots, and who refused to tell his name, committed suicide in Newgate. The verdict of the Jury being *felo de se*, he was buried in the cross streets, top of the Old Bailey, between twelve o'clock on Saturday night and Sunday morning last, without being known.

A young woman, lately in the service of the Earl of Jersey, in a fit of insanity, occasioned by a disappointment in love, died on Wednesday, in North Audley-street, by taking a quantity of laudanum.

A valet to a gentleman of fortune, in Wimpole-street, whose name is *Day*, put a period to his existence on Wednesday morning, by taking a quantity of poison. The cause of suicide is not known, but it is supposed that some uneasiness regarding a disappointment in his affections, had brought on temporary derangement, which led to the fatal act. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of Lunacy.

A young gentleman of family and fortune has absconded to avoid an investigation of the charge of violating a young lady, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in the parish of Mary-le-bone. The alleged crime was committed on the night of Sunday evening, or rather on Monday morning. The young lady is twenty-two years of age, and she lived under the roof of her father, in which house the gentleman had apartments. The father was in the country, the mother was gone to bed in the second floor, and the lady and a female servant were looking out linen, &c. in a back parlour, for washing the next morning, when the offender got home. He was attended by his man servant, and some excuses were made to get the maid servant out of the house on an errand, and the man servant accompanied her. The inmate immediately addressed the lady in indelicate language, and after much resistance, effected his purpose. The daughter immediately alarmed her mother, but the offender left the house, and has not been heard of since.

For some days past a fellow genteelly dressed in black, has infested the fields in Mary-le-bone, to the annoyance and terror of ladies who are so unlucky as to meet him. Two young ladies out of Baker-street, and a little boy, were indecently accosted by the monster on Wednesday morning, in the fields leading from Portland-road to Primrose-hill, and he literally tore the cloaths off one of their backs, and brutally scourged her with a switch. The other young lady was treated in a manner too indecent to be described. Some ladies from a Boarding-school were molested by the same fellow in the same fields on Monday.

On Thursday evening about seven o'clock, as a girl was playing about the rear of the Victualling Office, in Somerset-place, she made a slip and fell to the lower part of the arches, full 30 feet in depth. She was so shockingly bruised that the Medical Gentlemen that came in, gave no hopes of life. She was sent to the Hospital; she is said to be seventeen years of age.

An inquisition was taken on Friday, at the Myrtle-tree, public-house, Newington, on the body of Mr. Samuel Purvey, an artist, of Cleveland-street, who met his death returning to London in a single-horse chaise. The deceased had dined in the neighbourhood, about a mile distant from where the accident happened, and on his return at night he drove against some scaffolding and overturned the chaise, by which he was precipitated against a paving stone, and his head was shockingly cut. He was removed to the public-house, where he died on Wednesday of his fractures.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

DEATHS.

A few days ago, at *Formosa*, his seat in Berkshire, Admiral Sir George Young, of the *White*.—His only surviving son, Mr. Samuel Young, inherits all his estates in Berkshire and Surrey, together with his funded property. Lady Young is to have her town-house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, additional to her Ladyship's dowry.

Suddenly, after taking a hearty breakfast, near *Goulding*, *Salop*, Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart. late of *Leominster*, in Hertfordshire.

On Sunday last, at *Hatton*, in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Anne Wynne, the only remaining daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr.

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