

THE EXAMINER.

No. 32. SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1808.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 32.

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

THERE are times, Gentlemen, in which much public mischief may be done from the mere want of a public voice to protest against it. These are chiefly during the parliamentary vacations. The court is most awake when the parliament reposes, and as long as there is no continued noise, in times like these, to alarm the preyers upon their country, interest may prowl abroad seeking what it may devour.

It is manifest, by the dilatory non-appointment of a Commander to the Spanish Expedition, that strong intrigue is quarrelling somewhere with strong opposition; and nobody has yet denied, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York is author of the quarrel. Pray, Gentlemen, let us admire the modesty as well as courage of this extraordinary personage. Here is almost every newspaper humbly remonstrating against his appointment; here are victorious Generals who are the fittest persons in England for it; here are a body of Ministers, not very remarkable for their deficiency as courtiers, absolutely denying it to him; in short, here is a whole nation positively holding him by the skirts of his coat, and yet he will persist in going to Spain. I verily believe that since the time of REGULUS, no great man has shewn such an obstinate eagerness to fall into the hands of his enemies. One would suppose that when General BRUNE defeated his Royal Highness, there was an article in the treaty stipulating for his return to France in 1808. But this has not yet been proved, and we who know the value of such a Prince must not let him endanger a life which is literally so *dear* to the country. The eyes of good Englishmen are turned on the City of London, which has professed so much for the Spaniards, and particularly on you, Gentlemen, who have proved your love of liberty. Even the newspapers, if they hold together on this occasion, may have more weight than is imagined; the ring of a few bells will sometimes disperse a thunder storm; and though the lion is a noble and warlike animal, the very crowing of a cock is said to frighten the purpose of that royal beast.

I do not mean to waste much argument upon the present subject: I would not offer such an insult to the common sense of all common observers. But I will say a word or two upon an observation that has lately appeared in a newspaper which professes much zeal for the Spanish cause. It says, that the Spaniards would be much flattered and encouraged by having a *Prince for their General*. Now do not laugh, Gentlemen, but let us examine this proposition with a little gravity. In the first place, the peculiar inspiration that proceeds from any royal personage, abstractedly considered, is, I believe, a very imaginary quality: men, it is true, fought like furies under FREDERICK of Prussia and CHARLES the XIIth, but I am rather apt to attribute their valour to the actions and not to the royalty of their leaders: they fought quite as furiously, if you recollect, under WASHINGTON who was an antiroyalist, and under HOCHE who was an ostler. Secondly, I do not perceive that the Spaniards just now have a vast affection for princes of any kind; their own princes have deserted after having oppressed them; the French Princes oppress them with their tyranny; and you may be assured that the English Prince oppresses them with his overwhelming attentions. There is a measure at which generosity becomes a selfish vain-glory; and men have reason to be afraid of him who persists against every body's inclinations in a shew of doing them service. Lastly, it is not easy to discover, how the Duke of York should be the very prince of all others to flatter and encourage the Spaniards by his presence. Against whom did the Duke of York fight on the Continent? Against a nation exactly in the same condition with themselves, against a nation, irritated by profligate royalty, threatened by foreign subjugation, and fighting for liberty and existence. With whom did he more immediately contend? With Generals who were so far flattered and encouraged by his presence as to beat him with the utmost politeness, and to send him back with the utmost good nature to his country. What has been the consequence of these military virtues in his own country? The earnest hope and entreaty of the whole nation that he will not go to Spain. Such is the personage whose presence is to cast a dancing t. d. a. ce over the Spanish arms; such is the ardent youth who insists upon flying to pant on the bosom of Spanish Liberty, and for whom Spain is sighing with all the glow of an inexperienced girl, smiling at her own ruin. It is very odd that the Spaniards have not

mentioned a word of him in their patriotic effusions. I have looked in vain through the Proclamations from Oviedo, from Seville, and from Saragossa. That Spain wishes for him, we are told, is no doubt; but some how or other, the mistress writes a hundred letters upon the subject nearest her heart, and never says a word about her lover! Doubtless his name cannot be written without trembling; perhaps his very idea is too much for her fond wishes.

You see, Gentlemen, it is impossible to be grave for any length of time on such a subject; but I am surprized, that nobody has been serious enough to put himself in the place of the Spaniards on this occasion, and consider whether he should be as eager in the same situation for the encouraging presence of the Duke of YORK. Let us suppose for an instant, that you yourselves, as independent Englishmen, were under the necessity of fighting for your liberties against internal enemies as well as the French, and that Austria offered you her assistance in the cause. How should you feel at hearing, that General MACK, or any other General who has been simply unfortunate, was coming to head your armies and put your freedom on the hazard of his abilities?—The thing is too glaring for controversy.

I have addressed you this time, Gentlemen, with the mere hope of seeing you come forward, like yourselves, should the Duke of YORK be forcibly placed in a situation, which can give no pleasure either to his country or to its allies. There is a very strange generosity between the Duke and his enemies, which acts entirely at the expence of his friends; for I am sure that his presence in Spain will flatter and encourage none but his enemies; and I am equally sure, that none but his enemies can flatter and encourage him with the idea of going there. I remain, Gentlemen,

Your sincere well wisher,

THE EDITOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 14.—Count Metternich, the father of the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been sent from hence upon a message of very great importance to the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

JULY 18.—Private letters from Madrid, of the 30th ult. state, that tranquillity was completely re-established in that city, and that the arrival of the new Monarch was impatiently expected.

In pursuance of an Imperial Decree, an Extraordinary Junta is appointed to conduct the Administration of Tuscany. It consists of Gen. Menou, the Councillor of State Auchy, and the Masters of the Rolls, Chaban, Degerando, and Jeanet, together with the Auditor Balbe-Berton Crillon, Secretary General. Gen. Menou takes the title of Governor, is invested with the supreme command of the troops, and will officiate as President of the Junta,

JULY 21.—The Persian Envoy, Asker Khan, has arrived here with a retinue of forty persons.

His Majesty has given orders for the construction of an iron bridge, to be erected opposite to the Hotel of the Invalids.

M. de la Foret is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.

Since the 1st of this month Gen. Clarke, Minister of War, has dated his dispatches as Count de Hunenburg. M. Lacue, Director General of the Conscriptations, has also signed himself Count de Sessac.

JULY 22.—His Majesty the Emperor still remained at Bayonne on the 16th inst. It is supposed that he intends to make a tour along the Western coast of the empire.

JULY 23.—The report is spread at Strasburgh that his Majesty the Emperor will shortly arrive there.—Fresh depots of troops were daily arriving there, and were training and exercising.

The Grand Duchess of Russia, who travels under the name of the Countess of Romanzow, arrived at Schaffhausen on the 10th.

SPAIN.

VITTORIA, JULY 3.—On the 11th his Catholic Majesty proceeded from Tolosa to Bergara, where he was waited upon and complimented by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and by the students of the celebrated College in that town. On the following day the King continued his journey to Vittoria. At his entrance into the city all the troops were under arms, and the houses were hung with carpets. The firing of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the concourse of the inhabitants from all quarters, all contributed to distinguish this event. The day before, his Majesty was proclaimed King of Spain and the Indies in this city, being the capital of the province. This day his Majesty attended mass in the Collegiate Church. He was received at the entrance by the Chapter, who conducted him to a seat under a canopy, which was near the grand altar. On his return to his residence, his Majesty gave audience to all the Deputies from the adjacent towns and villages, as well as those who were introduced to him the preceding day.

On the day of his Majesty's arrival the following proclamation was issued:—

“Don Joseph Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the State, King of Spain and the Indies.

“SPANIARDS!—On entering the territory of a people, the Government of whom Providence has confided to me, I feel it my duty to explain the sentiments which I entertain. In ascending the Throne, I rely upon finding among you some generous souls, who will second my efforts to restore this people to the possession of their ancient splendour. The Constitution, to the observance of which you are about to pledge yourselves by your oaths, secures the exercise of our holy religion, and of civil and political freedom. It establishes a national representation, and restores your ancient Cortes in an ameliorated form. It appoints a Senate, forming the guarantee of individual liberty, and the support of the Throne in critical circumstances, and constituting also an honourable asylum and reward to those who shall have performed signal services to the State. The Courts of Justice, the Interpreters of the Laws, divested of passion and favour, shall, in pronouncing judgment, be impartial, free, and independent.

Merit and virtue shall be the only claims to the holding of public offices. Unless I am disappointed in my wishes, your agriculture and commerce shall flourish, free from those restraints which have hitherto retarded their prosperity. Desirous of ruling according to the laws, I will be the first to give an example of the honour which should be paid to them. I enter among you with the greatest confidence, surrounded by those meritorious individuals, who have concealed from me nothing which they have thought necessary for your interests. Blind passion, false rumours, the intrigues of the common enemy of the Continent, anxious only to separate the Indies from Spain, have plunged some of you into the most dreadful state of anarchy. My heart bleeds at the view of it; but this evil, however considerable it may be, may instantaneously cease. Spaniards, only unite around my throne. Conduct yourselves so as that internal disturbances shall not deprive me of that time which I wish to employ in labouring for your happiness, nor deprive me of the means of accomplishing that object. I esteem you enough to persuade myself that you will make every exertion to obtain and merit that happiness, which is the dearest object of my wishes.

"Vittoria, July 12, 1808. "I, THE KING."

"The Minister Secretary of State,

"MARIANO LUIS DE URQUIJO."

SPAIN.

[FROM THE PATRIOTIC PAPERS.]

MADRID, JULY 20.—By letters received from La Mancha, we learn, that the division of Wedel has been completely routed; he was going with the intention of assisting Dupont, who is surrounded in the vicinity of Anducar by 40,000 Andalusians. Gen. Frere, destined for the same enterprize, apprehending a similar fate, did not venture to proceed beyond St. Clemente; there he was joined by 900 men, the only remnant of the beautiful army with which Moucey expected to subjugate Valencia. The fugitives are indebted for their existence to a traitor, who has pointed out the way to them for effecting their escape. We learn from Levida, that the Catalonians have rendered themselves masters, by storm, of Fort Monjuy, with the loss of from 6 to 7000 men; but they put to the sword the whole of the garrison, in conformity to the laws of war in similar cases.

BADAJOS, JULY 16.—A stratagem contrived by Dupont, and contrary to the law of nations, has preserved his troops from a complete route. Gen. Castanos was preparing to attack him with numerous forces, but discovering in the vanguard of the enemy a multitude of children, women, secular and regular clergymen, drawn from Cordova, he found himself obliged to desist immolating so many innocent victims.

CORUNNA, JULY 23.—On the 19th inst. arrived at the port of Vivero, in an English frigate, Don Joachim Freyre, one of the Deputies who were sent to his Britannic Majesty. He arrived here on the 20th. At the same time an English frigate and sloop of war entered this harbour; they had on board a Deputation from Great Britain to the Government of Galicia, consisting of Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley and four Colonels. At one o'clock the General and the Colonels arrived at the Mole, amidst an immense concourse of people, who incessantly shouted, "Long live the King of Great Britain." At four o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Government, a Deputation, consisting of the Governor of this garrison, Don Miguel Blanes, &c. went on board the frigate. Having exchanged

the most sincere protestations of the strict union and alliance now existing between the two nations, the whole of them landed amidst repeated discharges of artillery. The party then proceeded to the Palace, where the Members of the Government had assembled, and the Envoy from his Britannic Majesty was received in great state. On the same evening, during an illumination and ringing of the bells, the Members of the Government and the British Envoy paraded the streets, attended by a vast concourse, accompanied by a band of music, and escorted by a body of troops. He afterwards went on board his ship. He landed again on the following morning, amidst repeated discharges of artillery, and on entering the house appropriated to his residence, a company of artillery was stationed to keep guard before it.

PUERTO REAL, JULY 11.—In the kingdom of Seville we have 50,000 men in arms. Of these 30,000 are troops of the line, and the rest, though newly raised, are pretty well disciplined, having been constantly exercising for the last month. The whole of this force is posted in the environs of Andujar, where Gen. Dupont has entrenched himself with 9000 troops, in expectation of reinforcements, or in consequence of finding his retreat to Madrid entirely cut off. We are in hourly expectation of hearing of an engagement, though some say that Gen. Castano's plan is to starve the enemy into a surrender. The English disembarked a few days since, and about 2000 of their troops are now quartered here.

BENEVENTE, JULY 15.—This morning our brave warriors entered this place covered with glory. It is at present impossible to give a detailed and circumstantial account of all that took place in the obstinate and sanguinary battle of yesterday, but in the mean time we can assure the public, that the enemy received a severe chastisement, and that our army acquired eternal renown. What was not performed by the Prince's grenadiers, and the volunteers of Navarre, Toledo, and Balbastro! What spirit, valour, and presence of mind did they not display! They set the grape-shot at defiance, and rushed with pleasure into the midst of the greatest dangers. The first corps carried, at the point of the bayonet, a battery of four pieces of artillery; 1000 of the French fell by the hands of the second and third; and the last, pushing into the midst of the cavalry, spared neither them nor their riders. Upwards of 1500 of the enemy were the victims of their valour.

By ten o'clock in the morning, the victory seemed to be ours, and the total destruction of the enemy's army as certain. They were fully aware of their danger, and made, as a last effort, a tremendous discharge of grape shot (of grenades according to others) upon the left wing, and at the same time attacked it with their numerous and well appointed cavalry. Had the new levies kept their line, imitated the good example of their leaders, and been obedient to orders, the enemy would have found his ruin in the movement to which he owed his safety. But having for a moment been dismayed, the enemy had an opportunity of, in some measure, recovering themselves, and might perhaps have destroyed our army, had not the wise and magnanimous Blake, with our flying artillery, under

the command of Captain Don Antonio Paredis, stopped their progress. At the conclusion of the action, our army retreated in the best order, to refresh the troops, with the intention of afterwards returning to the field of battle.

BENEVENTE, JULY 22.—Marshal Bessieres, who entered this place with from 10 to 12,000 men, subsequent to the retreat of our army, marched out again in the evening of the 20th. The country is entirely laid waste, for the enemy cut down all the plantations, and fed their horses with the corn. Seignor Cuesta has retreated with the cavalry, and has left the infantry at their own disposal. It is said that he has gone to join Palafox.

VALDEVIEGAS, JULY 22.—Seignor Cuesta has suddenly evacuated Benevente, and marched for Leon.—In consequence of dispatches taken from a French Aide-de-Camp, which were transmitted to Seignor Cuesta, he dismissed the peasantry belonging to his army, ordered the cavalry to mount, and with them and the flying artillery, he marched off suddenly at 12 o'clock, saying, "Let those who are able and willing, follow me." This precipitate departure has given rise to various speculations. There are some who predict some heroic achievement as the issue of the plan which he has so suddenly adopted.

Supplement to the "Diario de la Coruna, of July 29.

On the 27th inst. the following resolution was communicated to the General in Chief of the Army, D. Joaquin Blake:—

"The Council of Government taking into consideration the distinguished merit and services of your Excellency, and in just remuneration of the heroism with which your Excellency has shed additional lustre upon them, by your answer to the letter addressed to you from the French General Bessieres, wherein you treated his offer with contempt, and declared yourself the firm and constant defender of your country, and the rights of our lawful Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII.; have appointed your Excellency Governor and Captain General of the kingdom of Galicia, and President of the Royal Audience. Your nomination in regular forms will be transmitted to you in course, it being resolved that your Excellency shall continue in the command of the army now confided to your care, until the conclusion of the war; and the premises are communicated to you for your satisfaction.—July 28, 1808."

From the Oviedo Gazette.

Seville, July 6.

On the 26th day of June, Seignor Caro attacked Moncey between Quarte and Mislata, villages-situated at a small distance from Valencia, and obliged him to retreat. The Spanish arms were crowned with a similar success on the 27th, in which the Valencians sustained a considerable loss, but caused a much greater one to the enemy. Our General had learned, that the enemy meditated an attack upon the town that night, and to cover it, moved under the walls. In fact, the French army began its attack at one o'clock in the afternoon, the 28th, with a brisk fire of artillery and musquetry, directed against different points of the town, principally aiming at the destruction of the gate of Quarte. He, however, was received with such vigour and steadiness by the batteries placed in the town, partly on the walls, and partly on the tops of houses, that on the approach of night, he retreated in complete disorder to his general quarters, situated between the two villages above said, and defended by a battery advantageously disposed. Under such circumstances, Messrs. Cervellon, Llamas, and Caro, desirous to dislodge him from such a strong position, determined that the Valencian,

Murcian and those troops that garrisoned the town, should assault the trenches from all parts, which they did on the 29th. The combat was as obstinate and bloody as may be expected between two armies, the one superlatively disciplined, commanded by one of the greatest Generals France boasts of, placed in the necessity of conquering or dying, animated by a succession of 16 years victory; and further protected by his situation; and the other stimulated by the quickest sentiments of Religion, Patriotism, and the love of Liberty. The good cause triumphed at last, and the enemy was so completely routed, that from an army of 18,000 men, only 1000 made their escape. At the departure of the post they were fluctuating in uncertain movements, such as doubt, terror, and despair, may inspire, though at last they took the road of La Mancha. The measures that were taken to break down the bridges over which they were to pass, and, moreover, 100,000 Peasants is in arms, from the neighbouring districts of Valencia, who are in pursuit of them, all render it almost impracticable for them to make a safe retreat. If all the people of this great nation were penetrated with similar sentiments, and they manifested the same constancy in danger, and obedience to their Chiefs, as these invincible Valencians, we should evince to the whole universe, that there is no occasion for resorting to history to convince ourselves, that great virtues, directed by prudence, operate prodigies against numerous armies, though supported by discipline, and by talents in the Chiefs.

From the Corunna Gazette.

JUNE 30.—From Toledo they write, that Gen. Moncey has passed through Cuenca, with 8000 men, as some say, for Valencia, and as others say for Saragossa. We yesterday inserted accounts relating to this last point, in conformity with four attested letters received from Madrid, which were shewn to us, and it appears, on the whole, that there is no room to doubt the complete dispersion of from 16 to 17,000 Frenchmen at Il Lamberto.

A French corps consisting of 9000 infantry and cavalry, and a proportionate number of artillery, after having passed from Barcelona to Farragon, and fallen back to assist another corps, which attempted to enter Mantesa, was obliged to give up its object, the first corps also failing of its purpose, great loss having been sustained on both sides. On the following day the enemy marched for the fort of Montgat, sold to them by treason, and passed on to Mataro, where, after a considerable stay, they destroyed some houses, giving seven hours plunder, and imposing a contribution of 8000 pair of shoes. They then proceeded to Aung and Canet, and there also they imposed a contribution of 3000 pair of shoes. The miserable town of Calliga they mulcted in 4000 piastres. They then went on to Gijona and a place called Granatog el Suio, where they had a rencontre with our troops, who obliged them to retreat, after having suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded, the greater part of those who remained having laid down their arms. The artillery, the cars of provisions, ammunition, and money, remained at that place. In their retreat they did not retain their usual haughtiness of manner, nor did they hold their heads so high as before; the wounded entered Barcelona without inconvenience, and the survivors entered that city in like manner. It is presumed, that there are in the city, of 15,000 men who composed the army of observation of the Eastern Pyrennees, 8000 remaining, and the greater part of those are wounded almost incurably, insomuch that six or eight die daily.

It is stated that another action has taken place in Arragon, on the 26th or 27th, with great slaughter on both sides. Nothing more was known, except that the Arragonese pursued the enemy as beasts and not as men.

The attack on Valencia, by Gen. Moncey terminated the 1st of July. Only 1200 men escaped. One thousand five hundred remained prisoners in the Castle and the gal-

lies of Carthage. Moncey remained prisoner in Valencia. This city is safe from the surprize of 7000 Frenchmen, who came from the vicinity of Albaceta, at the same time that Llamas and Cerbellos, with more than 30,000 men, were pursuing the rear-guard of the French. There were 7000 men in the last reinforcement sent to this General, and they found their graves at Valencia.

Extraordinary Gazette of Saragossa.

JUNE 20.—On the 17th a Spanish soldier came in, who related that he had been made prisoner by the French. He had a packet directed to the Administrators of Saragossa, which purported that it was put into his hands by the French General Lefebvre, in order to be laid before the Most Excellent Captain General of this Kingdom.—The same soldier brought with him many seditious Proclamations printed in Bayonne, in the Castilian tongue. It was resolved by the Viceroy of this City, and by the King's Councillors and Assistants, assembled, that the Note should be sent back unopened. The following reply was the consequence:—

“*Head-quarters, Saragossa, 18th June, 1808.*

“MOST EXCELLENT SIGNOR,—If his Majesty the Emperor ordered you to re-establish the tranquillity which this country has lost, it is to little purpose that you take this trouble. It is my duty to answer to the confidence which the brave People of Arragon has placed in me, drawing me from the retreat in which I was, to place its guardianship in my hands. It is at least clear, that I ought not to be led astray by a Spaniard hitherto so delusive. My sword guards the gates of the capital, and my honour answers for its security. It was unnecessary then to give too much importance to this private affair. The troops which suffered on the 15th and 16th should not again be brought into trouble. Let them be at proper hours quiet in their beds, as I will be at my own hazard. Far from being appeased, the indignation of the Spaniards at the excesses of the French is every day increasing. It is known that the Spies you paid are unfaithful. A great part of Catalonia has placed itself under my command, with no less a portion of Castile. The Captain General of Catalonia and Valencia are united with me. Galicia, Estramadura, Asturias, and the four kingdoms of Andalusia, are also resolved to avenge their oppressions. The French troops commit atrocities unworthy of men; they plunder, insult, and kill with impunity the honest inhabitants who have done them no evil; they have outraged religion, and mutilated the sacred images in a manner unheard of. Neither this conduct, nor the tone which you hold since the days of the 15th or 16th, is proper to satisfy a valiant People. You will do what you can; I will do what I ought to do.

“The General of the Troops of Arragon.

“JOSEF DE PALAFOX Y MELGI.”

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 21.—His Royal Majesty has received the following

REPORTS:

My last report, whereby I respectfully acquainted your Majesty with the recapture of New Carleby, was of the 26th June. Since that time, a Russian army advanced against Sarvolax and our position in Torvis and Suoni-jocki, from whence your Majesty's troops were compelled by the enemy's vast superiority in numbers, to fall back to Hennigones and Knopio, when from the nature of the ground, they hoped they should be able to check the further progress of the enemy, but the latter having commenced to turn the position of Hennigones, your Majesty's troops commanded by Colonel Sandel, were obliged to make a further retrograde movement to Torwola, where I hope he will be able to maintain himself, having formed a junction with the corps commanded by Colonel Falandes, who arrived from Kiwisalmi, where he was post-

ed to cover the right flank of the brigade. I received this moment from Major Uulfjelm, a report of the unsuccessful Expedition from Wasa, under the orders of Adjutant-General Baron Bergenstragle. The amount of our loss cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is not inconsiderable. The present position of your Majesty's Army is as follows:—the second brigade occupies the environs of New Carleby. The 3d brigade is in Upper Jepps, with two battalions in Upper Herma, on the road to Lappodar, where the enemy's main force is assembled, estimated at 6000 men. The fourth brigade is in Carleby; the first is on its march to this place, and the fifth in Torwola, near Knopio; the troops arrived from Wasa, occupy the environs of that place. At Perho is a detachment of 650 men.

MAURICE KLINGSFOR.

Head-quarters, New Carleby, the 30th June, 1808.

REPORT.

Colonel Sandels has reported to me under date of 29th June, that having received intelligence that a numerous convoy of upwards of 200 new waggons with provisions, 500 horses, and a considerable military chest, was on its way to Happenreata and Knopio, he ordered it to be attacked, in consequence whereof nearly all the provisions were either taken or destroyed, a loss which will be the more severely felt by the enemy, as they are in the utmost want of all kinds of provision, and which cannot fail to prevent them for a considerable time from attempting any operations of magnitude against your Majesty's Finnish Army, which still remains in the same situation which I respectfully described in my report of the 30th of June, with the sole alteration, that the 4th brigade has advanced to Lower Harnia.

Head Quarters, New Carleby, July 4, 1808.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JUNE 23.—Besides the fortress of Branau, which is now completely demolished, the Emperor has also given orders for dismantling the fortress of Egra, in Bohemia. On the other hand, the construction of new fortresses is going on with great activity. Besides Fort Comorn, in Hungary, the Emperor has ordered the towns of Ens, in Austria, and Saltzburg, to be fortified. The plan of the Archduke Charles for forming the Austrian army into ten divisions, on the model of the French grand army, is still a subject of much conversation. It is asserted that this plan has met with much opposition in the Imperial Council, but that the Archduke Charles still persists in his efforts to bring it to bear.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGHTON, AUG. 2.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here this morning, at half past two. Between nine and ten the bells rang their complimentary peal, and from eleven till half past twelve all was bustle on the Steyne, which was thronged with company, whose barouches, curricles, gigs, and saddle horses, awaited their adjournment to the Race Course, to which the Prince came a few minutes past one, on a grey horse, dressed in a plain blue coat, white hat, and nankeen musquito trowsers. His Royal Highness, though somewhat less *en bon point*, looked extremely well. The course exhibited the usual groups of gamblers, grooms, recruiting parties, pyemen, punchingellos, &c. The Prince's equipage, consisting of a landau and six bays, was the completest compound of art and elegance ever seen on this or any other spot of fashionable resort, into which, on the conclusion of the sport, he ascended and returned to the Pavilion. The racing was excellent; and afforded much amusement to the amateurs of the turf.

On Saturday afternoon as the servant of Captain Ogle, of the Northumberland Militia, stationed in the Brighton Barracks, was driving a lady in a gig, tandem-fashion, with two horses, through the Cliffe, the gig came in contact with a waggon standing in the street, and was overturned. The servant escaped unurt, but the lady pitching on her head, and being dragged a short space, with the broken vehicle, was taken up senseless. Her head and face were dreadfully cut, but happily no fracture of the skull had taken place.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday se'nnight, to Lady Anne Smith's groom, after setting her Ladyship down at the Duchess of York's, at Oatlands. On his return home a spirited animal, on which he rode, suddenly took fright between Weybridge and Huddlestone, and threw him with great violence upon some timber. The back of his head came with such force against a piece of timber, that it shattered his skull in pieces. He expired without a groan.

On Saturday se'nnight Mr. J. Hodgman, of Folkstone, was committed to Westgate gaol, by the Mayor of Canterbury, on suspicion of forgery. On his being charged with the offence, he attempted to put an end to his existence at the Union Bank in that city, by shooting himself with a pistol, which, however, he did not accomplish, as the ball, after passing through his clothes, and inflicting a wound against one of his ribs, fell upon the floor. It is conjectured that part of the charge of powder had shaken out of the pistol by carrying it in his pocket, which prevented the effects he meditated.

The following extraordinary and melancholy accident happened a few days ago, at Banwell, in Somersetshire: A cart horse, harnessed, having taken fright, ran away with incredible speed; in the rapidity of his progress he overtook a man, named James Chipper, when, in the most unaccountable manner, a part of the harness tightly encircled his waist, and he was in that state dragged nearly half a mile before the animal could be stopped. As soon as this could be effected, the miserable man was found literally dashed to pieces, and so horribly was he mangled, that his body retained no signs of a human being, and the remnant of his cloaths alone ultimately led to a discovery of his person.

ASSIZES.

HERTFORD, AUG. 2.—George and Thomas Shepherd and Wm. Freeman, were indicted for stealing three silver tea-spoons, a silver punch ladle, a glass pepper-caster, and a wine-glass, from the Pindar's Arms public-house, on Hertford-common.

Mr. CUNWOOD called for the serious attention of the Jury, inasmuch as this case was attended with singular circumstances. Of the three prisoners, Freeman was the son of a most respectable tradesman—the two others were brothers, the eldest of whom was not more than 18, and the other 16 years of age: they were sons of a gentleman of great respectability and of large fortune, and were nearly allied to persons who had held most exalted rank in the country. In pity to the agonized feelings of their relatives, he could not be expected to state more explicitly their connections; they were under their father's will to inherit a fortune of 20,000l. each on coming of age. He did not state this with any view of prejudicing the Jury in their favour, British Justice was impartial to all. But it was important to state it upon this occasion, inasmuch as it repelled the presumption of those motives which induce men to the perpetration of crimes such as was imputed to them by the present indictment. The facts of the case were very short:—On the 20th of July, the three prisoners left London as early as five o'clock in the morning, on horseback, and took the road to Hertford. They called at several public houses, and drank at each. The whole of their conduct, in hard riding and drinking, was not that of persons decorously pursuing their pleasures in

a manner befitting their stations in life, but rather that of persons giving way to unrestrained pursuit of their irregular caprices. They arrived at the house of the prosecutor some time in the forenoon, where they had some ale and bread and cheese, and soon after departed. Immediately they were gone, the landlady missed the articles stated in the indictment, she gave the alarm to her husband, who pursued them, and they were apprehended in Waltham Abbey Marshes. They were searched, and the articles found upon them. With respect therefore to the fact, there could be no doubt, but the question would be, with what intention they took the articles. The Learned Counsel said, it was not every taking against the will of the owner was a felony, but it must be done with a felonious intention, with an intention of secretly taking from the owner with a view to convert it to the use of the taker, with no design of ever accounting with the owner. If the Jury believed they acted with that intention, they must find them guilty. But if they should think they did it as a mad frolic, with an intention of returning the articles, it would be no felony. But it would be a lesson of dreadful severity to them, to guard their future conduct, and would require a life of undeviating rectitude, to wipe away the stain which this act must cast upon their character.

The Landlord of the Pindar's Arms proved the fact as stated. When he pursued the prisoners, in company with a constable, they were found in Waltham Abbey Marshes; they were there walking their horses backward and forward. He addressed them, and said, they were the persons who had taken his spoons. They replied he did not know they had them. He said he would be certain, he would search them. They did search them when they got to Waltham, and he found his property. He told them at first that he did not believe them to be thieves, but if they would give up his goods, he would take no further notice of them. They said they had often heard of persons who had made such promises, but who were the more severe afterwards.

The prisoners being called upon for their defence, Freeman put in a written paper, in which he stated, that he had no intention of committing any illegal act; that on the morning of the 20th of July, the other two prisoners came to his lodgings and knocked him up, telling him they had hired a horse for him, and he must go and ride with them. They accordingly all set off together. They breakfasted at Kingsland, and afterwards drank at several public-houses, until they came to the Prosecutor's at Hertford-Heath; that when they were there, they saw the articles in the cupboard, and they proposed to take them away to frighten the Landlady, and to send them back by the stage the next day, with a note to her, to beware of strangers in future.—He concluded by solemnly denying any design of stealing the articles.

Several Witnesses gave the Prisoners an excellent character for honesty.

Mr. Alexander, an eminent Solicitor, stated that he was the trustee for the two young men called Shepherd, and that their fortune, on coming of age, would be at least 20,000l. each. He further added, that their father was recently dead, and since his death, being left without proper controul, they had behaved with great irregularity, and committed many wild excesses.

Another Gentleman, their father's late Agent, stated that their father, during his life time, allowed them 40s. a week for pocket money, and he continued the same allowance, until the Lord Chancellor should make an order what was the proper stipend to be paid them during their minority.

The LORD CHIEF BARON said, that their rank and fortune ought not, and would not, with the Jury, place them in a better situation than the poorest culprit they had tried. On the contrary, if the Jury thought they had an intention of stealing the articles they had taken, it was

an aggravation of their case, that they were not tempted by want, which frequently induced those of the lower orders to trespass against the laws. It was a singular case, and therefore they would attend minutely to the evidence before them. His Lordship here summed it up, and observed that many parts of it were very hard against them. He chiefly commented on their conduct when they were apprehended, which he thought marked rather guilt than a youthful frolic, but it was for the Jury to decide with what intention they took the goods. If at the moment of taking they intended to convert them to their own use, they were guilty of felony, and any after intention of restoring could not wipe away the original offence.

The Jury deliberated a considerable time, and then found a verdict, Not Guilty.

A most sanguinary circumstance occurred in Swansea a few days ago:—Watkin Williams (better known by the appellation of *Wat the Tinker*), having some angry words with his wife, John Williams, their son, about fifteen years of age, interfered in favour of his mother, which so enraged the father, that he instantly seized a large butcher's knife which was on the table, and stabbed him under the shoulder; the knife went through the subscapular muscle and axilla into the thorax, slanting towards the collar-bone; had it not taken that direction, it must have entered his heart. The depth of the wound, which divided a branch of the artery, was nearly seven inches; and he discharged upwards of four quarts of blood before Mr. T. Williams, the surgeon who attends him, was enabled to dilate and tie up the artery, which he did according to Surgeon Cline's new plan, to prevent its slipping. The father was immediately taken into custody, and put into confinement, until the poor boy shall be declared out of danger; but which is not likely to be for some time, as he now lies in a very bad condition, although hopes are entertained that a recovery will take place.

It may be worthy of remark, that the nightingale has been heard frequently, during the present summer, in the gardens belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, in Fisher-street, Carlisle. We have heard it observed, that this bird was never farther north than Yorkshire, nor more to the west than Devonshire. Our woods are rendered melodious by the thrush, the linnet, and the blackbird; but, like the groves of Scotland, we believe they were never before visited by the sweet and tender strains of this nocturnal warbler.—(*Tyne Mercury*.)

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, August 2.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

His Majesty's Ship Salsette, off Norgen Island, June 24, 1808.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, that having yesterday, in his Majesty's ship *Salsette*, chased a sloop of war under Russian colours to Revel, where a frigate and a brig were laying, and taken a galliot partly laden with spirits, that was at anchor in the roads; in coming out with the latter saw a cutter off the North end of Norgen Island, coming down with signals up, who soon after hauled her wind for the land; made all sail in chase, and closed with her at half past eight P. M. but on opposite tacks, and the wind dying away at the time, she crossed us with her sweeps out, and returned our fire, by which, I am sorry I have to say, one, a marine, was killed: the wind continuing very light, and the cutter pulling away with her sweeps, prevented our closing again with her for some time, but a sudden squall of a few minutes brought the ship up with her about ten o'clock; yet as they were near the shore, and it just then setting in dark, they persevered in their endea-

vours to escape after they were completely under and exposed to the fire of most of our guns; but being hailed to lay in their sweeps, at a quarter past ten they did so, as it was then impossible for them to get away.

On taking possession she proved to be his Russian Majesty's cutter *Apith*, commanded by Lieut. G. C. Novelski, mounting 14 guns, 42-pounders, carronades, and manned with 61 men, four of whom were killed, the commander and seven wounded. She left Sweaborg at noon the same day, to join the sloop of war we had chased in the morning, belonging to a squadron of four frigates and eight sloops stationed there.

The cutter is a very fine vessel, about two years old, exceedingly well fitted, and found in every thing.

I am Sir, &c.

W. BATHURST.

To Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.

His Majesty's sloop Royalist, off Gottenburgh, July 16, 1808.

SIR—I have the pleasure to acquaint you of his Majesty's sloop *Royalist*, under my command, having captured the Danish schooner privateer *Aristides*, after a chase of three hours. She is a remarkable fine vessel, American built, pierced for 16 guns, having only six mounted, and 41 men. She sailed in the morning from Flodstrand, victualled and stored for five months, intending to cruise on the coast of Scotland. At the time I fell in with him, he was engaging an English packet, which vessel must have been captured, had it not been for the timely aid of his Majesty's sloop under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MAXWELL.

To Vice-Admiral Campbell, &c. Downs.

[This Gazette also contains a Proclamation, offering a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of the Smugglers who shot two Seamen belonging to the *Nimble* and *Asp*, on the night of the 22d ult. near Deal, together with his Majesty's pardon to any of the accomplices who may turn King's evidence.]

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. Bullen, Weymouth, butcher, from Aug. 2, to Sept. 20, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Weymouth.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Smallbridge, Stoke-in-tinhead, Devon, butcher, to surrender Aug. 5, 22, and Sept. 12, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Chudleigh, Devon. Attorney, Mr. J. C. Tozer, West Teignmouth.

J. O. Parr and T. C. Patrick, Suffolk-lane, insurance-broker, Aug. 6, 13, and Sept. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 25. R. Tennant, jun. Wakefield, merchant.—Aug. 30. G. Hawker, Strand, clothier.—Aug. 24. J. Flook, Stapleton, Gloucester, miller.—Nov. 19. J. and W. Spraggon, Gravesend, slopsellers.—Aug. 26. G. Smith, Sheffield, grocer.—Aug. 26. B. Dent, Stoke Golding, Leicester, grocer.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 23.

R. Gresswell, Stamford, innkeeper.—J. P. Halbert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—S. Underhill, Sheerness, slopseller.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, August 6, 1808.

Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Vashon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Leith.

His Majesty's Sloop Cygnet, at Sea, July 27.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, that after a chase of nine hours I had the good fortune to come up with and capture the Danish brig privateer *Christiana*, mounting 14 guns, 12 12-pounder carronades, and two long nines,

manned with 60 men; out three days from Christiana without having made any captures. She is victualled and stored for one month, and was proceeding off the north end of Shetland, for the purpose of intercepting our homeward bound Greenlandmen. The *Christiana* was formerly an English merchant brig.—I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD DIX.

J. Vashon, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

- J. Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant, from Aug. 9, to Aug. 23, at ten, at Guildhall, London.
- W. Goodenough, Hampstead-road, coach-maker, from Aug. 6, to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.
- J. Elam, Brighton, carpenter, from Aug. 6, to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall, London.
- R. Peacock, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, carrier, from Aug. 9, to Sept. 24, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

- H. Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper, to surrender Aug. 18, 19, Sept. 17, at eleven, at the Black Swan, Warwick. Attornies, Messrs. Tones and Heydon, Warwick.
- R. Bell and R. Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, Sept. 1, 2, 17, at eleven, at the Queen's Head, Newcastle. Attorney, Mr. Carr, Newcastle.
- James Knott, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer, Aug. 19, 20, Sept. 17, at five, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Heslop and Barrow, Manchester.
- M. Tempest, Derby, mercer, Aug. 19, at six, 20, Sept. 17, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Derby. Attorney, Mr. Lowten, Temple, London.
- J. Lawten, sen. J. Lawten, jun. and J. Lawten, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-manufacturers, Aug. 15, 22, Sept. 17, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Heslop and Barrow, Manchester.
- J. Young, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 19, 20, Sept. 17, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Clough, Manchester.
- G. Straw, Lincoln, merchant, Aug. 24, 25, Sept. 17, at two, at the Rein Deer Inn, Lincoln. Attorney, Mr. Hayward, Lincoln.
- E. Johnson, Bleeding Heart-yard, Holborn, cabinet-maker, Aug. 9, 16, Sept. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Willoughby, Clifford's Inn.
- N. E. Robinson, Bond-court, Walbrook, London, merchant, Aug. 13, 20, Sept. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Allcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.
- J. T. Chowles, Finch-lane, Cornhill, painter, Aug. 9, 16, Sept. 17, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Dawne, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

DIVIDENDS.

- Sept. 2. W. Pritchard, sen. Cardiff, builder.—Aug. 25. B. Bates, Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper.—Aug. 31. J. Pritty, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer.—Sept. 13. S. Hooton and S. Rich, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, merchant-tailors.—Aug. 29. W. Cox, sen. Chichester, dealer in earthenware.—Sept. 12. D. Thomas, Llandilo-vaur, Carmarthen, shopkeeper.—Sept. 10. J. Maclachlan, Harford-place, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker.—Aug. 27. J. P. Fearon, Upper Grafton-street, dealer.—Aug. 27. T. and G. Gaskill, Lancaster, linen-draper.—Aug. 31. T. H. Robinson and G. N. Hardey, Liverpool, provision-brokers.—Sept. 9. J. Serle, Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, clothier.—Nov. 19. G. Grimes, Great Warner-street, Coldbath-fields, linen-draper.—Sept. 13. J. Cole, Fore-street, stationer.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 27.

- T. Rumsey, sen. Crosby-row, Bermondsey, broom-maker.—C. and J. Cross, Liverpool, carriers.—W. Clarke, jun. Hythe, Kent, tailor.—S. and M. Stiles, Dorking, Surrey, plumbers.—W. Hogg, New Ross, Wexford, merchant.—W. Davis, Cane-place, Kentish-town, carpenter.—R. A. Mills, and J. Harding, Sherrard-street, Golden Square, painters.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 68 | 3 per Cent. Cons. 67½ | Omnium 1½
Consols for Open. 67½

NOTICE.

It has become necessary to state, that the *EXAMINER* is published to the News-venders at Four o'clock every Sunday Morning. If the delivery thereof is delayed, the fault does not rest with the Proprietors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SCARECROW's critical remark is just, but the Editor rather thinks it has been anticipated by one of the papers.

LECTOR is received.

The length of the 6th *ESSAY ON METHODISM* unavoidably postpones it till next Sunday, on account of the press of temporary matter.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

THE Spaniards in the accounts of their own exploits really disgust one with their falsehood and bombast. The people of *Oviedo* in particular seem to make a principle of believing every thing they hear, and they instantly announce the important event with all the ridiculous pomposity of a *DON QUIXOTE*. Thus the utmost intelligence respecting Marshal *MONCEY*, that can be obtained with any accuracy, is his failure in attempting to seize *Valencia*: but a Frenchman cannot merely fail in Spain, he must infallibly be annihilated, and Marshal *MONCEY*, with his 18,000 men, is annihilated accordingly. The thing really seems to be done by vote. Thus *DUPONT*, for an astonishing time past, has been kicked about, and beaten, and driven to the last extremity, and in short annihilated forty times over, and yet it appears after all, that he has not only made no offer of surrender, but in spite of the furious peasantry and the impassable passes has been absolutely reinforced. In the mean time General *CUESTA*, after his defeat by *LASSOLLES*, dismissed the peasantry and marched off with his regular force, nobody knows whither. Sir *THOMAS DYER*, who is arrived in London, was an eye witness of his defeat, but is very circumspect in his remarks on the subject. *CUESTA* is certainly not free from suspicion. Our readers will recollect that at the beginning of the struggle, the French regarded him as their friend and insisted that he was forced to head the Spaniards by the erection of a gallows before his window. He is now said to have quarrelled with General *BLAKE*, who is considered the best officer of the two, and has been made Captain-General of Galicia. The Irish officers seem to be in great estimation with all parties in Spain, and if some of them are divided in the present contest, they all appear to have been enemies of King *CHARLES*. Gen. *O'FARRELL* has been created Minister



of War by DON JOSEPH NAPOLEON. An offer was made to our Government the other day to raise a large army in Ireland for the Spanish Patriots; but of course this was declined. The Ministry must feel excessively awkward whenever they connect the ideas of Spain and Ireland. The Irish are of the same religion and are apt to fancy they have groaned under the same oppression; they are reckoned a sort of cousin-german in Spain, where their travellers enjoy peculiar privileges; and indeed the noble families who formerly ruled Ireland pride themselves on descending from the ancient Princes in Spain. I wonder what General BLAKE and his brother Hibernians will say to the British officers upon the subject of their mother-country. To talk about Ireland must certainly produce some unpleasant feeling, and not to talk about it would make the reserve and awkwardness still worse.

Affairs in Portugal look a little more decisive than those in Spain. Sir A. WELLESLEY is supposed by this time to have landed about 90 miles from Lisbon with 12,000 men; it is his great business to prevent a junction between BESSIERES, who is on his march to that city with the same number of troops, and JUNOT, who has entrenched himself in the strongest manner with his 17,000. The Portuguese army is 30,000 strong, which is small enough for the defence of the country; but with a proper disposition of his own force, Sir ARTHUR may give the Portuguese double strength in doubling their security, and if he can manage to encounter either JUNOT or BESSIERES singly, he may gain an opportunity of signalling himself, which every British officer must envy.

JOSEPH of Naples has at length reached Madrid. At Vittoria he published a Proclamation in which he has the insolence to tell the Spaniards, that the new constitution secures their civil and political freedom. This is indeed an astonishing mockery, and looks more like a real confidence of success than any of his assurances respecting his pleasant situation. He is trying with all his power to bind the nation's arms behind its back, and then compliments it upon its easy command of gesture.

The FRENCH EMPEROR is expected at Strasburgh in order, as it is supposed, to overawe Austria from looking off the lesson he has set her and following the mischievous spirit of the Spaniards. It does not appear likely that the Emperor FRANCIS would attempt any thing just now in favour of Spain, though a signal success in that country might induce him to grow a little less cautious. The French however seem to have left some good friends behind them in the Austrian Cabinet, for the Archduke CHARLES is still thwarted and fettered by the Council at War.

The Swedes have been repulsed in Finland, where the war still languishes most mysteriously. The King

of SWEDEN, who always appeared to me to be a weak impatient man, is roaming from place to place, as he used to do, without any apparent effect or object.—The people have before shewn no great fondness for this royal love of pilgrimage, and his Majesty had better take care, in these intriguing times, of the persons to whom he trusts his deserted post.

Yesterday afternoon, the *Corunna Gazette Extraordinary* of the 28th July, arrived in town, from which the following intelligence is obtained:—

“The Supreme Junta of Galicia announces the receipt of a dispatch from the Junta of Seville, dated the 11th of July, which states the arrival at Seville of DON MANUEL TORRADO, deputy from the kingdom of Galicia, who is invested with full powers to unite and concentrate the troops of both kingdoms under the authority of the Junta of Seville. The Supreme Junta of Granada has also entered into the same treaty, consenting that their troops should be at the disposal of the General in Chief, CASTANOS, ratifying also the treaties already made, and those that may be hereafter made, with the English nation.

“Jaen and Cordova also submit to our authority, and have received military commanders from us.

“The greater part of our army is composed of veteran troops, with every necessary requisite. It is at present near Andujar, on the eve of attacking and destroying the troops under General DUPONT, who in the most barbarous manner sacked Cordova and Jaen. We trust in God to give a good account of this army, and free us from such ferocious enemies, we may then unite ourselves with that of your kingdom, Valencia, Arragon, Old Castile, and those of the rest of Spain; we shall begin to destroy the French at Madrid, and follow them up until we drive them out of the kingdom. For so weighty an undertaking it is necessary all should unite into the closest compact, and of free accord; and in order to facilitate this grand object, we have prepared a number of copies of a Paper we styled ‘*Preventions*,’ which we hope has duly arrived.

“The Canary Islands have sent us Deputies, and we remain on the most perfect union.”

No intelligence of the landing of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY has yet been received. It is said in a Morning Paper, that he did not leave Oporto till the 26th. The fact is, that he re-embarked and sailed on the 25th, and as it blew all day very fresh from the North, the fleet, about 72 sail, was soon out of sight.

Moniteurs to the 24th ult. have reached town; their contents have been in general anticipated by the Dutch Papers. One of them mentions a report of the death of Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, but it is without foundation, as a letter from that gallant Officer appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last.

It was rumoured yesterday, that DUPONT, having been reinforced, had entirely routed CASTANOS, and entered Seville with his victorious troops.—The report was not authenticated.

The force which sailed last week from Portsmouth, under Sir H. BURRARD, is destined for Portugal.

Sir ROBERT WILSON has obtained leave to raise a Portuguese legion of 5000 men.

The 23d Dragoons have received orders to prepare for embarkation immediately.

The 2d battalion of the 4th, or King's Own, Lord CHATHAM's regiment, are to embark immediately; as is the 2d battalion of the 59th foot. The 2d battalion of the 66th, now at Fermoy, have received orders to embark immediately.

The Guards have received orders to embark at Deal.

Sir D. BAIRD is at Cork, to have the command of seven regiments now embarking at the Cove.

We understand the expedition that sailed last week from Portsmouth, is to join the force under Sir A. WELLESLEY in Portugal, and to make that kingdom the centre of a grand line to be organized against the French troops, which BONAPARTE means to pour in to the utmost amount that his apprehensions in other quarters will permit. The Patriots of Seville, sustained by the fortress and garrison of Gibraltar, will form the right of this grand line; and the Patriots of Galicia and Asturias the left. There is every reason to think that Gen. BURRARD will arrive off the Tagus before any blow can be struck.

Mr. DUFF sailed on Wednesday from Portsmouth, for Cadiz, in the *Minorca* sloop of war, accompanied by the *Champion* frigate, with 1,000,000 dollars on board for the support of the Spanish cause.

Colonel Sir THOS. DYER arrived at Plymouth from Gijon, after one of the shortest passages ever known—he was only two days coming from Gijon to Plymouth. No action of any importance has taken place since the one between Gen. CUESTA and Gen. LASOLES, on the 14th ult. but reinforcements were pouring in from all quarters to the Patriotic army, and the slight check which they had experienced, so far from dispiriting them, had only increased their enthusiasm. Sir T. DYER speaks in the highest terms of their conduct in the battle of Rio Seco; notwithstanding the superiority of the French cavalry and artillery, the Patriots attacked them with so much fury, that four entire regiments were literally cut to pieces.

Sir THOMAS DYER, in the speed of his journey, is said to have left his baggage behind him.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for MURAT.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a Proclamation has been published, congratulating the People upon the honour of being adopted into the *Great Family*.

It is stated in advices from Lisbon, that the situation of the inhabitants is dreadful beyond description. The discovery of any communication with the Patriots is sufficient to bring upon the parties the punishment of death. Such, a few days ago, was the fate of M. DA HORTA MACHADO, a man of respectable character, who formerly was Minister from the Portuguese Government to Petersburg. He was shot in the great square for having in his possession a letter from Oporto, detailing the proceedings which took place in that city.

We find from the Spanish Papers, and it is also confirmed by letters from Cadiz of the 16th ult. that the troops under the command of Gen. SPENCER had not proceeded to join Gen. CASTANOS, but remained at St. Mary's and Puerto Real, where they disembarked.

Marshal BESSIERES passed through Benevente, on the 20th, with an army at least 10,000 strong; and he is stated to have advanced to Zamora, so that the relief of JUNOT appears to be his object. Should he be able to join the French troops in Portugal, their united force would then be much above that of the British now in that country; and indeed would fully equal the three divisions of our troops, were they all arrived.

The Spaniards and Portuguese Patriots have entered into a treaty offensive and defensive against France.

Some of the Spanish Journals reflect on the conduct of Gen. CUESTA, and say, that had he come forward in the same spirited manner as Gen. BLAKE did, the result of the late battle would have been different from what it was. Marshal BESSIERES had been tampering with Gen. BLAKE, who returned an indignant answer to his offers. He said that nothing should detach him from the service of his lawful Sovereign, FERDINAND the VIIIth, or failing him, of the next of Blood of the BOURBON race; and failing them all, that he should hold himself bound to serve such Monarch only as shall be freely chosen by a legitimate Cortez duly elected, representing the Spanish people.

St. Andero is again in the possession of the French. On their approach, the Bishop and many of the inhabitants left the town.

The Persian Ambassador at Paris (it is mentioned as a proof of his wisdom) has left behind him no less than eighty wives!

OUR LADY OF THE PILLAR.—“The origin of this appellation was this, that soon after the ascension of our Saviour, but during the lifetime of Mary, when St. James the Elder was employed in preaching the Gospel in Spain, and had yet made but very few converts, the Virgin, transported by a choir of angels, passed from Jerusalem to the neighbourhood of Saragossa, and appeared to James, seated on a marble Pillar, brought by the angels for the purpose; when encouraging him to continue his apostolic labours, she directed him to erect a Chapel to her honour, and to place in it the pillar on which she sat, for an everlasting memorial of her appearance. The Virgin was immediately wafted back to Jerusalem; St. James and his eight disciples (for his converts were not more numerous) built a church, in which the sacred pillar was deposited. Under the centre dome of the five pillars, on the east end of a new cathedral, is erected a magnificent chapel, in the form of a little temple, in the centre of which stands the sacred pillar, supporting an ancient image of the Virgin, with her infant son, of wood, now black as ebony. The riches appertaining to this image are beyond calculation; and on account of the miracles performed at this shrine, the resort of pilgrims from distant parts, not only of Spain, but of Europe, is even at this day very great.”

By a new Act, which took place the 2d inst. all drafts upon Bankers must bear a date, as well as the name of the place at which they are drawn: if drawn beyond ten miles of London, or are post dated, become subject to the stamp for the value.—The penalty for non-compliance is, for the drawer, 100l. the receiver, 20l. and the payer, 100l.

A most eccentric character has lately appeared among the Picture dealers in the garb of a Polish Jew. A mania for dirty canvas has rendered this man very conspicuous in London. About five or six years since he filled the exalted station of driver of a stage-coach, and he has recently driven a trade among the *Connoisseurs* at CHRISTIE'S, and other public picture sales, which excites wonder. While the whip occupied his ambition, he exhibited pugilistic talents in the true BELCHER style. Among his friends, the late G. MORELAND stood the foremost, and from the conversation of that artist, he was induced to quit his stable, and become a pupil in the school of picture-dealing. With a few drawings obtained from his friend GEORGE, he opened a shop in the neighbourhood of Golden-square, and commenced cleaner and dealer. He then frequented a house near Seven Dials, the resort of Painters and Artists, who formed themselves into a Society under the insignia of a Pallet. He obtained his admission by describing HOGARTH'S line of beauty, and was duly elected an Artist. In this asylum he studied many technical terms used by the *Connoisseur*, and in a short time he was able to spit upon a filthy piece of painting with profound gravity, wipe it, then shake his head, and pronounce it a vile copy of the divine original, which he had seen at Rome, the Louvre, the Earl of WILTON'S, the Marquis of STAFFORD'S, or in the collection of some Nobleman, who, according to his information, was an admirer of the Arts. By pretension he obtained some celebrity, and many picture-dealers considered him an instrument very useful in their line. He was missing among the fraternity some time since, during which he suffered his beard to grow over his breast, and he finally made his *entree* at the sales as a foreign Jew of great learning; his garments, like the Priests of the tribe of Levi, are long and loose, and he performs the part of a Jew admirably; it does not, however, appear that any of the tribes of Israel have acknowledged him to be a convert, and many of his old companions are at a loss to determine whether his disguise is occasioned by insanity or design.

TOLERATION.—The Bishop of LLANDAFF, in the Preface to his valuable Theological Collection, says—“The Ruling Powers in Protestant and Catholic States begin at length every where to perceive, that an uniformity of sentiment, in matters of religion, is a circumstance impossible to be obtained. They perceive too, that a diversity of religious opinions may subsist among the subjects of the same state, without endangering the common weal; and they begin to think it reasonable, that no man should be abridged in the exercise of natural rights on the score of religion.” The late Bishop of ST. ASAPH, in the Debate on the Catholic Petition, in 1805, observed, “That he did not hold there was any thing in the Roman Catholic Religion at variance with the principles of loyalty—or that any Roman Catholic of the present day thought himself at liberty not to keep faith with heretics—not bound by his oaths to a Protestant Government—or that the Pope can release him from the obligation of his oath of allegiance to his Sovereign.”—The Bishop of NORWICH also, in his Charge in 1806, speaking of the Catholics, says—“That their conduct, and the

unequivocal declarations made by them, in a variety of publications, are strongly expressive of their total disapprobation of compulsion in religion. And that it would be very unfair to involve in the guilt of the misguided zealots of former days, a body of men of a far different description, to whom it is our duty, and should be our inclination, to shew every mark of benevolence, both as brethren and as deserving fellow-subjects.”

The Irish Catholics have conducted themselves nobly since the rejection of their claims; they remain tranquil, and look for better times, when the prejudices of weak minds will no longer controul the public voice. The late Dr. JOHNSON always expressed great compassion for the miseries and distresses of the Irish nation, particularly the Catholics, and severely reprobated the debilitating policy of the British Government, which, he said, was the most detestable mode of persecution. To the argument that such policy was necessary to support the authority of the English Government, he replied, “Let the authority of the English Government perish rather than be maintained by *iniquity*: better would it be to restrain the turbulence of the natives by the authority of the sword, and to make them amenable to law and justice by an effectual and vigorous Police, than to grind them to powder by all manner of *disabilities* and *incapacities*. Better to hang and drown people at once, than by an unrelenting persecution to beggar and starve them.” Such was the opinion of a wise man; but unfortunately wise men rarely govern a people.

It is evident, from the great increase of trials for Adultery, that the law on this subject is inadequate. The punishment should be by pillory, fine, and imprisonment, according to the magnitude of the offence. To give money as a compensation is truly ridiculous: nor do we think the parties very *honourable* men who accept it as such.

A field-piece of very curious construction has been made at Woolwich for the use of the Spanish Patriots. It is a long three-pounder, mounted on a light carriage, and fixed to a sort of saddle, by which it may be fastened on a mule's back, and worked with all possible celerity. Sixty of these have already been shipped for the Spanish provinces, and their utility will be incalculable in defending the country against the approaches of a foreign enemy.

A worthy Alderman, who dined at the London Tavern with the Spanish Deputies, and ate and drank most patriotically on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion, was heard to say in a whisper to his companion,

—“Some may shed their blood,—

“We eat our turtle for the public good.”

SPANISH EPITAPH, on the King of Spain's Precentor at Saragossa.—“Here lies John Cabeca, Precentor of my Lord the King. When he is admitted to the choir of angels, whose society he will embellish, and where he will distinguish himself by his powers of song, God shall say to the Angels, “Cease, ye calves! and let me hear John Cabeca, the Precentor of my Lord the King.”

Whatever growlers may say about taxes, they must confess that the tax on windows is not only a light one, but that it removes a great number of panes.

M. REVIKZI, in a letter to Sir W. Jones, mentions the following anecdote respecting the celebrated Persian Poet, HAFEZ:—"After the death of this great man, some of the religious were disposed to deny his body the rite of sepulture, alleging in objection the licentiousness of his poetry. After a long dispute, they left the decision to a divination in use amongst them, by opening his book at random, and taking the first couplet which occurred. It happened to be this:—

Turn not away from Hafez bier,
Nor scornful check the pitying tear,
For though immers'd in sin he lies,
His soul forgiv'n to Heav'n shall rise.

This passage was deemed a divine decision; the religious withdrew their objections, and he was buried in Mosella, a place rendered famous by his own verses."

There have been some private theatricals at Wroxton, the seat of the Earl of GUILDFORD. In the tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*, his Lordship performed the part of *Old Capulet*; Master and Miss ST. LEDGER, the hero and heroine; Mr. KEMBLE, *Friar Lawrence*; and Mrs. KEMBLE, the *Nurse*.

The Abbe SIEYES being informed that REWBELL was gone to the baths of La Plombiere to take the waters, observed, "That man is always taking something or other."

The Lady of a new-made Knight being asked to drink a glass of wine, refused, because her Physician had put her upon a *regiment*, which was to drink water. "Then, Madam," said Mr. Alderman BIRCH, "I presume you belong to the *Coldstream*."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR!—A *Gentleman Upholder* in the vicinity of Grosvenor-square, and another man of equal importance in the same profession, in Oxford-street, went out of town on Tuesday morning to decide a point of honour relative to their claims to the affections of a Lady! The parties actually took with them their surgeons as well as seconds. After firing two rounds without effect (not with paper pellets), but with *real* bullets, the palm of victory was awarded to the hero of St. George's parish; his antagonist consenting to make an handsome apology in the Field of *Mars*, for his presumption in that of *Venus!* and in this way, was the business of the Upholder *bolstered* up.

Mr. Serjeant GARDENER being lame of one leg, and pleading before the late Judge FORTESCUE, who had little or no nose, the Judge told him, "he was afraid he had but a *lame* cause of it." "Oh! my Lord," said the Serjeant, "have but a little patience, and I warrant I'll prove every thing as *plain* as the *nose* on your face."

In the margin of "The History of Britain, p. 6, where MILTON describes Earl Godwin's daughter as "commended much for beauty, modesty, and *beyond what is requisite in a woman—learning*," the late Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD made this apostrophe with his pencil:—"JOHN, JOHN, I blush for thee!"

EPIGRAM,

HOW TO PUT DOWN SUNDAY PAPERS.—ADDRESSED TO MR. WILBERFORCE.

Would you take from these papers their poison away,
And induce all the public to slight 'em;
No need of harsh measures:—I'll tell you the way,
Engage for one Sunday, to write 'em!

The regulation concerning *queues* is as wise as it is convenient, for our army want *heads*, and not *tails*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The Princess of WALES visits Kensington Palace three or four times a week, to inspect the alterations and improvements going on there for the residence of her Royal Highness. There are between 60 and 70 men now employed in the Palace, and they are proceeding with the works with all possible dispatch.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

EVENING DRESS.—Gown of plain and white sarsnet, made in a chemise form, comes high round the neck; is tied behind with a bunch of white ribband, and the back is full, and trimmed with handsome point lace. The bottom of the dress has a most superb stamped border, with two rows of laced footing, let in the middle of the border; long full sleeves, trimmed round the hand with a lace footing to correspond with the bottom. A girdle or cordon of St. James, the patron Spanish Saint, of silver cord and tassels, confines the dress round the waist. The Biscayan hat is composed of white satin and silver net, silver tassels and a wreath of silver stars round the front, which rises flat from the forehead, and gives a pleasing expression to the countenance. Shoes are of white satin, with a silver plaited edging round the foot, and gloves white kid.

WALKING DRESS.—A plain India muslin, made walking length, with short Spanish sleeves and back; the front made to cross straight over the bosom; with a blue sarsnet scarf trimmed with broad French lace, to hang carelessly over the shoulders, one end of the scarf is rounded off, and the other has three black tassels hanging negligently from it. The bonnet is of straw; formed in open lozenges and lined with blue sarsnet, to correspond with the scarf; the trimming is of the same, with a bunch of wild flowers in front.

REMARKS.—The Spanish Mantle and Patriotic Bonnet, are lately become a favourite appendage to the outdoor costume, and are at once both interesting and elegant. The former article differs little from the Spanish cloak, except that it is shorter than they are usually worn; has square ends, finished with tassels; and a deep cape formed in sharp points, or scollops. It is composed of clear muslin, or crape, and bordered with chenille. The bonnet is constructed with a round crown, somewhat like the jockey cap; but has a deep front, which is turned up so as to appear like a Spanish hat; and ornamented with the Union Border in chenille.

The style of the gowns and robes offer little novelty, except that the *long waist* is becoming universal. It extends behind to the commencement of the fall in the back; taking in its regular circumference a portion of the small of the waist. In gloves we have observed the pea green and pale olive, of French kid. Shoes of painted kid, checked at the toes, jean wrought in a leaf, together with plain colours, are now worn even by the pedestrian fair. In full dress we scarcely see any thing but white satin, French silk, and kid, variously trimmed.

THE OPERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,

On Tuesday last this theatre closed for the season, which has been struggled through with more success than the mean economy of the Manager deserved. The opera of *La Semiramis* was selected for this occasion, which is calculated more than any other to exhibit the wonderful talents of Madame CATALANI as a singer; but in this character, as in all others that are serious, it is to be lamented that she pays so little attention to common sense.

Surely *Semiramis* is sufficiently detestable without Madame CATALANI's adding to her other crimes the most hardened insensibility. She is more like the jester of a court than the queen of it; the discovery of a son in her lover, is to her a very merry incident, and the shade of her murdered husband is treated with less respect than *King Arthur* pays to the flower-faced ghost of *Gaffer Thumb*.

Upon the whole, the present season must have been highly pleasing to the lovers of music, who have had opportunities of enjoying the works of some of the finest Italian composers, although with very little variety. Three operas of PAISIELLO have been represented, and CIMAROSA, NASOLINI, and SARTI, have each borne a share in ennobling the entertainment. FIORILLO has also added much to his fame by the music of *Le Mariage Secret*, which will always be remembered with pleasure. That our delight might not be unmixed, or perhaps for the sake of contrast, the manager has dragged forth several children of dullness into light. The compositions of FIORAVANTI and VENUA have frequently exercised our patience, and by their continual repetition contributed to destroy the pleasure that the noble entertainment of this theatre is otherwise calculated to inspire. Mr. D'EGVILLE has materially decreased his fame by the absurd and paltry ballets that have been produced, which are indebted for their slight success to the fine dancing of Mons. and Mad. DESHAYES and the elegance of Miss GAYTON.

Owing to managerial disputes, this has been by far the worst season that I ever remember, but as they must terminate before the theatre can again open, it is to be hoped that its former splendour may be again revived; and that the fascinating charms and exquisite singing of CATALANI may at some future period be contrasted with the sublime acting of Madame GRASSINI.

H. R.

FINE ARTS.

BLAKE'S EDITION OF BLAIR'S GRAVE.

The large, elegant type, superfine paper, and masterly execution of the twelve highly finished Etchings by SCHIAVONETTI, present an exterior worthy to embody the original and vigorous thoughts of ROBERT BLAIR. The Portrait of Mr. BLAKE, the inventor of the designs, preserves all the nature and spirit of the admirable original by Mr. PHILLIPS. Rich dotted lines in the half tints, just direction and playfulness of line throughout, diversified touch, and vigorous drawing, rank it among the best Engravings of Portraits in any country. In anatomical precision, Mr. SCHIAVONETTI has done more than justice to Mr. BLAKE'S Designs. Of these Mr. FUSELI well remarks, that "the groups and single figures on their own basis, and considered without attention to the plan, frequently exhibit those simple graces which nature and the heart alone can dictate." I wish his praise of the plan itself was equally just. "His invention," says Mr. FUSELI, "has been chiefly employed to spread a familiar and domestic atmosphere round the most important of all subjects, to connect the visible and invisible world without provoking probability, and to lead the eye from the milder light of time to the faditions of eternity." In other words, to perform impossibilities, to convert the pencil into a magical wand, and with it to work wonders surpassing any recorded in the Tales of the Genii. How the visible and the invisible world can be connected by the aid of the pencil without "provoking probability," may even without outraging it, none but such a visionary as Mr. BLAKE, or such a frantic as Mr. FUSELI, could possibly fancy. The attempt has always failed even in poetry, notwithstanding its licence of fiction and the wide range of fancy which the indetermination of language gives the reader. The greatest poets have failed in their attempt "to connect the visible and invisible worlds,"

and have conveyed no just idea of the incomprehensible and intellectual faculty, whenever they have tried to embody it. MILTON'S Messiah and the Angels must necessarily act by the instrumentality of the five senses, and thus, though denominated *ethereal essences*, are really modifications of matter like men. The utter impossibility of representing Spirit to the eye is proved by the ill effect it has on the stage. When the spirit *Ariel*, who should be often viewless, and always fleeting as the air, appears, it is by means of legs which run no faster than those of many of the audience, while her flapless wings are idly stiff on her shoulders, and though she should sometimes be seen by *Prospero* only, she is equally visible to all around, who must fancy her invisible. The effect is equally impracticable in the vain effort of painting to unite to the eye the contrary natures of spirit and body, and it is this which renders allegorical pictures so utterly insipid. Indeed to impose on the spectator fire for water would not be more absurd. They have as close analogy to each other as soul and body. Thus when Mr. BLAKE describes "the soul exploring the recesses of the grave" by a figure clad in drapery, holding a candle, and looking into a tomb, no other idea is suggested but simply of a human being examining a tomb. The corporeal object not only forbids but absolutely prevents the most distant conception that it is a spirit looking into a grave, and SOLOMON, DANIEL, and all the wise men of the East, would not possibly divine such a thought, if the small assistance of the title did not help to explain the enigma. It is by the same help we are enabled to discover that by the face of a figure which is springing out of the grave, coming in contact with the face of another figure descending from an opening cloud, is shadowed "the re-union of the soul and body." The mouth of the lower figure is certainly a little open, but if this aperture is to admit the body, I beg pardon, the soul above, it is somewhat too small, as it is no longer than the mouth of the upper figure, or soul!! To be sure, that figure is soul, and can therefore enter without any difficulty or squeezing into ever so small a cranny, just as MILTON describes his spirits contracting or enlarging at will. But how are we to find out that the figure in the shape of a body is a soul?

"The soul hovering over the body, reluctantly parting with life," is thus described by BLAIR:—

"In that dread moment, how the frantic soul
Raves round the walls of her clay tenement,
Runs to each avenue, and shrieks for help,
But shrieks in vain. How wishfully she looks
On all she's leaving, now no longer her's."

This is a very animated and highly poetic figure, but how absurd is its literal representation in a picture, by a female figure suspended over an expiring body, and looking wishfully in its face. The figure would indeed be an exact personation of a female friend of the dying, if it was not for its hovering in the air, but that circumstance is but a poor solution of its spirituality, which is altogether belied by the more substantial testimony of bones, flesh, and drapery of linen manufacture. But a more serious censure attaches to two of these most heterogeneous and serio-fantastic designs. At the awful day of Judgment, before the throne of God himself, a male and female figure are described in most indecent attitudes. It is the same with the salutation of a man and his wife meeting in the pure mansions of Heaven. This however is as appropriate a display of the chastity of celestial rapture, as solid flesh is of unseemly, untangible, and incorporeal spirit. This is the work that Mr. FUSELI says, "holds the mirror up to life: less indeed to discriminate character, than those situations which shew what all are born for, what all ought to act for, and what all must inevitably come to." These valuable purposes are certainly attained in some degree in the other prints, but here an appearance of lewdness intrudes itself upon the holiness of our thoughts, and counteracts their impression. It may be said that "to the

pure all things are pure." But beside that the pure must, in proportion to their purity, be disgusted with obscenity; lessons of religion and morality, whether inculcated by picture or discourse, should have more for their object the benefit of the licentious than the amusement of the virtuous. "They that are whole need not a Physician, but they that are sick." In fine, there is much to admire, but more to censure in these prints. There are some ideas that awaken the warmest and best feelings of the heart, others which cherish the worst. Whatever is simply natural, such as "the death of a wicked strong man," is powerfully conceived and expressed; but nearly all the allegory is not only far fetched but absurd, inasmuch as a human body can never be mistaken in a picture for a soul, as the visible can never shadow out the invisible world, "between which, there is a great gulph fixed" of impenetrable and therefore undescribable obscurity.—The work owes its best popularity to the faithful descriptions and manly poetry of ROBERT BLAIR and to the unrivalled graver of L. SCHIAVONETTI.

R. H.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. EXAMINER—It is enough to exhaust the patience of Job to hear the murmurs and outcries of our daily writers against the appointment of an Illustrious Personage to the command of the Spanish Expedition. What, in the name of wonder, can these fellows mean by their uproar? Is it not the most politic scheme in the world, to send a princely General, at the head of a princely Army, into a Country where a Prince is wanted? And can there, if you search Europe through, be found a more consummate General, than the one to be sent? I defy the most outrageous of our journalists to deny that his Highness has seen service; aye, and service of the *hottest kind*. Every man, who possesses a grain of sense, knows that experience is the best instructor in all kinds of knowledge, except, indeed, on some heads, whose materials are of that soft pulpy nature, that they cannot retain remembrance of the past, but suffer it to slip away like the impression from melted wax; and no one will presume to imagine that of our august Commander in Chief! But, by Heaven! it is enough to provoke the mild temperament of our magnanimous General himself, to say he has not had sufficient experience! What, have these scribblers so soon forgotten Valenciennes, where his Highness put in practice every tactic he had learnt in the art of investing and besieging a town? And did not his Highness take this very town, after the trifling siege of twelve or fourteen months? The Greeks would have given ten cities for such a General! He would have saved a great effusion of blood:—AJAX and DIOMEDE might have rested in peace; ACHILLES thrummed himself to sleep! NESTOR harangued at home; and ULYSSES eyed old clothes!

But, say these unsatisfied grumblers, "Remember Dunkirk and the Helder!" Yes: I do remember Dunkirk and the Helder, and be d—d to them. These, I maintain, were the very schools in which his Highness was likely to gain information, and in fact he did gain a great deal of information. He found that however numerous, brave, and well habited an army might be, that this army, without an able and

enterprising General, might be beaten by one inferior in numbers, not so brave by nature, and without any clothing at all: and that merely by the General of the latter taking advantage of the supineness of the former. Will he not, think you, put in practice a piece of knowledge so useful? Let the Spanish Patriots rejoice when they hear this! Let JUNOT and MURAT tremble, when they are informed that one so well instructed is coming against them! Indeed, Mr. EXAMINER, I should not be surprised to hear, when the report reaches the ears of his Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON, that distrusting the abilities of his Generals in Spain to cope with so formidable an opponent, he has put himself at the head of an army to encounter our redoubtable Hero. If so, what laurels are reserved for the British Prince! What a radiance of glory to embellish his name to posterity! The loudest peans of Fame's resounding trumpet will tell to the astonished world, that at last has risen one, whose valour, conduct, and experience, enables him to make head against this powerful Usurper; and that NAPOLEON was only found irresistible until he met with a FREDERIC!

Pray, MR. EXAMINER, give our noisy Journalists a hint about this, and stop their mouths.

Yours, &c.

SANGRADO.

INDECENT PRINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. EDITOR—I address you, Sir, as being the Editor of a Paper which I think attends more to the welfare of society than any other; and that through its medium, the abuse I complain of will obtain more general notice. The great number of trials for *Crim. Con.* that have of late occupied the attention of our Courts of Law, is, I believe, without precedent. That such conduct should be properly exposed, and the parties justly stigmatised through the medium of the press, is nothing but proper. But gain, which directs the actions of so many people in this metropolis, seems to have vanquished all principle in many of our booksellers; and that too, I much regret, with impunity. The "Accounts" of the noted Trials are decorated with obscene Prints to lure unwary innocence to a purchase, or to furnish the Votaries of Vice a *Feast of Fancy*. That the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality should be backward in correcting such a flagrant and baneful abuse, is matter of much astonishment to me; especially when I reflect on their vigilance in prosecuting the *Bakers*, &c. I always understood that, by the Laws of England, the publishing or vending obscene Prints was punished with the Pillory. How so many, who richly merit such an elevation, escape, is a mystery to

Your admirer, &c.

HUGO TWIST.

Robert-street, 4th August, 1808.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

RESPECTED FRIEND—Having addressed the letter annexed hereto, to Sir VICARY GIBBS, and left it at his house; to which I have received no reply, I should be obliged by thy inserting it in the EXAMINER; and am hoping some qualified person, Counsellor, Special Pleader, or otherwise, will be induced to favour me with his sentiments thereupon, which will be very gratefully received by

AUG. COVE.

Paddington, 6th August, 1808.

COPY.

"SIR VICARY GIBBS—I hope thou wilt acquit me of any intention of offending, when I assure thee, nothing is more remote from my thought:—A painful and distressing necessity alone impels me; that to fail of exerting myself to avoid the extensive calamity intended to be rendered permanent on me and family, to omit applying for redress, when and where reason and hope suggested, would be a strong argument (admitting my complaint to be just), that my sufferings had made an inroad and broken in upon my faculties and understanding. The situation I am in is such, that all my late fair and flattering prospects in life and business are most undeservedly blasted and broken to pieces, never more to be restored; my reputation and credit, as a man and a tradesman, most unjustifiably blotted and brought into doubt and question; my person has been assaulted and wounded; my property illegally and violently taken from me, wasted and lost; my liberty divested of and denied, being several times (with my son), confined with chain and padlocks in my own premises; and myself about two weeks since in Newgate, in a cruel and most offensive manner.* And further, I am threatened (if getting impatient under my sufferings) if I tell the truth, and attempt to inform my neighbours and the world the real facts, which, whilst they completely justified me, would affix and indelibly establish the perfidy, the covetousness, the ingratitude, the dishonesty, the cruelty; and the perfect folly of my foes; who being numerous and powerful, are fondly hoping to suppress my voice, and ultimately to crush and ruin me and my innocent family. If telling the pure truth, and laudably endeavouring to rise above the difficulties with which I am so unreasonably environed, is to subject me to an expensive legal prosecution? which my present situation does not admit of the means of defending, being detained and kept out of property of several thousand pounds value; I say, to suffer every thing, and be denied saying any thing, because displeasing (though true) to my cruel persecutors, is a situation truly lamentable! I greatly wish it may not, but I confess I as greatly fear, some late public events, relative to libels, will tend to strengthen the hand of the oppressor, and cause the honorable, injured and powerless individual to go mourning and dispirited on his way. *Am I at liberty to state my case publicly? Shall I be an offender, confining myself to TRUTH?* As an intelligent man, I address thee, and as a public man, I request and humbly hope I shall be indulged with an answer, which will greatly oblige, very respectfully,

"AUG. COVE.

"No. 35, Chapel-street, Paddington, late of
No. 2 Wharf, 23d July, 1808."

* As per case stated in the EXAMINER of Sunday last, the 17th inst.

PUBLIC DINNER.

On Thursday the Spanish Deputies were entertained at the London Tavern, the principal apartments of which were prepared in great haste for their reception. At about half-past six the Noble Foreigners arrived, and accompanied by the British Ministers, entered the room, where they were received by nearly 300 of the principal Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of the City, and by most of the Heads of the incorporated Companies. About 100 more persons dined in an adjacent apartment, and joined their friends when the cloth was removed, and sufficient accommodation could be afforded.

The tables in the principal rooms were seven; one at the top, and six others at right angles with it. At

the former the guests were disposed in the following order:—

Sir Francis Baring in the Chair:—on his right in rotation, Admiral Apadoca, Lord Mulgrave, his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ferro, Don Rafali de Lupo, Lord Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles Long, Don Josef Lopez Martinez, and the Swedish Ambassador:—to the left of the Chair in succession, Gen. Jacome, Right Hon. George Canning, Viscount Matteredo, Lord Hawkesbury, Viscount Basal-mao, Viscount Sidmouth, Don J. de Sangre, Don E. de la Vega, Don Josef de Noyona:—at the same table, on the opposite side, were Lords Camden and Erskine, Messrs. Windham, Sheridan, Maitland, Beeston Long, Wellesley, Hammond, &c. At the other six tables the Members for London and Middlesex presided.

The dinner and desert consisted of every luxury and delicacy of the season, which were provided in great abundance.

The following were the toasts first given, some of which were introduced by short observations from the Chair, complimentary to the illustrious persons named in them:—

The King.—The Queen.—The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.—Ferdinand the VIIth, King of Spain.—The Prince Regent of Portugal, and the House of Braganza.—The King of Sweden.—The King of the Two Sicilies.—The President of the United States of America.

The only interruption to the general harmony of the meeting occurred when this last toast was announced; and the marks of disapprobation continued until a new subject drew the attention of the company.

An excellent band was provided in the new orchestra, which continued playing martial and patriotic pieces during the whole dinner time. Afterwards they were assisted by Messrs. Dignum, Gibbons, and other vocal performers. In the evening, several new songs were given. Among them was the following:—

'Mid the tempest that o'er her horizon is spread,
'Mid the bolts that around her in thunder are hurl'd,
Behold where Britannia raises her head,
And stands like a Tow'r, the last hope of the world!
The Nations of Europe, ah! where are they gone,
They that shrunk from the lightning, or bow'd to the
Still nearer and nearer the deluge rolls on, [blast?
High swoln with the ruins o'er which it has past.
But mark where at length a new promise of day
Breaks bright in the East, and bids Anarchy cease;
As it rises in splendour, the gloom shall give way
To Freedom's calm breeze, and the sunshine of Peace.
True Sons of Iberia, boldly you arm,
Your homes and your altars from Robbers to save,
While beauty excites you, and mingles her charm,
E'en in Chivalry's land, to inspirit the brave.
'Tis in proud Usurpation's and Tyranny's spite,
'Gainst Ambition most lawless, 'gainst Treason most foul;
'Tis for Loyalty, Laws, and Religion, you fight,
For all that can rouse or ennoble the soul.
And shall you not conquer? Oh hear us kind Heaven,
(Thy aid we invoke, as in Thee is our trust)
To Spain be the Harvest, to us be but given
The Glory of aiding the Cause of the Just.
Then think not in idle profusion we feast,
While our hearts with our toasts in pure unison flow;
New hopes shall inspire each illustrious Guest,
And the story they tell shall prove death to the foe.
Henceforward false int'rest shall sever no more
The Queen of the Indies and Queen of the Waves,
They honour their King, their Creator adore,
And of Tyrants the scourges, will never be Slaves.

The conviviality of the evening having proceeded thus far, the Chairman rose and said, that he had to propose a very few sentiments to the Gentlemen present, which he was confident would meet with their cordial assent and approbation. Sir Francis then proposed—

1. Success to the Patriots of Spain, our brave Associates in Liberty and Arms.

2. The Health of our illustrious Visitors, and may their courage and loyalty be crowned with success: and when they return to their Country, may they be rewarded by its affection and gratitude.

Mr. Canning said, that he rose in the name of these noble guests to express their thanks for the flattering reception given them on this occasion. They desired him to acquaint this respectable company, that without any hope of exterior aid, their countrymen would have endeavoured to rescue themselves from the tyranny by which they were threatened, and they trusted they should have succeeded. Now having witnessed not only the promises, but the performances of the British nation to support their cause, they can entertain no reasonable doubt of a favourable issue. The honourable reward they propose is a permanent alliance and friendship with this country, by which the security and happiness of Spain and Britain will be essentially promoted. As an indication of the high respect they bore to this meeting, they desired that the health of his Majesty should be again given.

This toast was then succeeded by the following:—

May the united efforts of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, rescue the Continent of Europe from degradation and tyranny.

May the Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Swedish Powers, ever unite for the support of Religion, Liberty, Loyalty, and Law.

Lord Camden then proposed the health of the Chairman, with three times three, which produced an appropriate speech from the worthy Baronet, and the return of the same compliment to the Company.

The Noble Visitors were now about to withdraw, when a pause was occasioned by Mr. Canning's health being given; on which the Right Hon. Secretary said that he had before addressed the Gentlemen present merely in the character of an interpreter; he now had the honour of speaking to them in his own person, and he had the satisfaction in that character to return them his most grateful acknowledgments.

At half past ten, the upper table was cleared, and the whole of the company soon afterwards withdrew.

POLICE.

BATTON-GARDEN.

On Tuesday several more butchers from Clare-market were summoned before the Sitting Magistrates, by an agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, charged with having exposed to sale joints of meat, and having actually sold them on Sunday morning last. The defendants did not deny the charge, but they defended themselves upon the plea that the sale of their goods, at that hour of the morning, could not tend to the violation of public decency or morals. The customers who had purchased the meat in question were hard-working people, many of whom could not receive their wages till twelve o'clock on Saturday night; and if they were not able to purchase

food on Sunday morning, they must of necessity starve.—They were obliged to pay a fine of 5s. each, with costs.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Wednesday morning a Gentleman of the name of Stuart, residing in Brompton Crescent, Chelsea, walked to Brompton-row, and called for a coach from the stand. The coachman refused to take him, when he immediately returned home, and soon after shot himself with a pistol, and instantly expired.

On Saturday se'night an inquest was held at the sign of the Marquis Cornwallis, in Warner-street, Flizroy-square, on the body of a young woman who hanged herself that morning in Upper Conway-street, where she lived servant. It appeared that she was deranged.—Verdict, Lunacy.

On Thursday, five men in the employment of Messrs. Scott, Idle and Co. Strand, who had been delivering rums near Deptford, on returning home, took a boat, and the tide being against them, the waterman kept near the shore. While passing Dock-head, a barge got loose and came against the boat with great violence, by which, Richard Seward was crushed to death between that and another barge, and Robert Dornton had his leg so much shattered that he has been obliged to lose it. The rest of the men, being good swimmers, got safe to shore.

On Friday evening, a boy had a most singular escape; he was playing in the street, when a dray with three horses turned a corner near him. The first horse turned at one side of him; the other two walked over without touching him; and just as the wheel was going over him, a shopkeeper called out to stop the dray, which was done, and the boy ran home unhurt!

MARRIAGES.

Tuesday, at Maidstone, Horatio Pope, Esq. of Faut-house, to Miss Lee, only daughter of William Lee, Esq. of the Bower.

Tuesday se'night, at Farmborough, Berks, T. J. Harrison, Esq. of Weard-house, Cornwall, Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late C. H. Mainwaring, Esq.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Henry Shank, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late James R. Carnae, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

On Tuesday, at Stratfield Lodge, G. E. Beauchamp Proctor, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk, to Ellen, only daughter of Robert Wm. Halled, Esq. of the Priory, Berkshire.

Lately, at Swell, Gloucestershire, Mr. T. Archer, to Miss Oriel, of Portland-street.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday se'night, in Dublin, at an advanced age, the Marquis of Clauricarde. He was a General in the Army; and, by his death, the Colonelcy of the 66th regiment becomes vacant. He was also Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Ulick John Lord Dunkelly, now in his seventh year. He has also left two daughters.

On Tuesday morning, Miss Mudie, sister to Mr. Mudie, Manager of the Windsor Theatre.

On Thursday, in Cripplegate Workhouse, Mrs. Carey, at the advanced age of 103 years.

On Monday, July 18, at the Vicarage-house, Petham, Kent, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, M. A.