

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 27.

CIVIL LIST AND ROYAL SALARIES.

MANY persons, who are unacquainted with the exact amount of the maintenance of the ROYAL FAMILY, may be desirous of having a specific statement of the salaries annually paid to them by the nation. But there is a more important reason for such a communication. However idle the complaint may formerly have been of "hard times" and the difficulty of paying taxes, the greater portion of the nation now too severely experience that these are indeed hard and iron times, and that the taxes must be paid at the expense of many a retrenchment from the usual necessities and comforts of life. At a period of so severely felt and unexampled a taxation, the people who supply the money should know *how* it is expended. We therefore intend to give our readers some remarks on a statement of the public application of the taxes. At present our room confines us to that part of it which relates to the ROYAL FAMILY.

His MAJESTY receives 958,000l. annually from the nation. Of this sum 840,000l. is appropriated to the expences of the Civil List, that is, to the salaries of some of the high official representatives of the dignity and power of the KING, as Judges, Ambassadors, &c. to the Salaries of Royal attendants or servants, such as Gold Stick, Groom of the Stole, Yeoman of the Mouth, &c. and to *all* the KING's domestic expences. The remaining sum of 118,000l. is put into their MAJESTIES Privy-purse annually, with the same unfettered licence of expenditure, as a present of a guinea made by an insinuating friend of Mama's spoil-boy, to do what he likes with. What their MAJESTIES do with this enormous sum, Heaven only knows. We may however shrewdly guess what, when we recollect that Parliament, though it levies ten per cent. upon every person possessed of above 60l. a year, has made the KING's property in the Funds free of tax. Besides, the PRINCE of WALES is Mother's darling, and so good a Mother has no doubt made many a handsome present to so deserving a son. We must not forget also the many public Institutions and Charities to which their MAJESTIES affix their names. In the years 1802 and 1804, Parliament paid off, out of the taxes, considerable debts of the Civil List; that is, debts incurred by the KING for supporting his external splendor and private comfort. That the enormous sum of 840,000l. is sufficient for these purposes in a time of public pecuniary calamity, every man in his senses will allow. If it had not been considered ample, Parliament would ere this have increased it. Why then were not these debts (incurred by his MAJESTY for his

own peculiar purposes), liquidated by his MAJESTY with his own property in the Funds, and with the immense sums he has received as his shares of the captured property, called Droits of Admiralty. Their MAJESTIES need not preserve a single guinea for their children. They are all provided for. The Princesses have all handsome annuities settled on them on the event of their father's death. The Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES has 7000l. a year voted for her during her father's life. The Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER has 4000l. for life, and the Dowager Duchess of GLOUCESTER 4000l. All the world know the immense sums squandered away by the HEIR APPARENT, that he has had his debts thrice paid out of the taxes, and that they afford him, or rather they cannot afford him annually 120,000l. besides the profits of two Colonelcies and of High Steward of Plymouth. The Duke and Duchess of YORK have 18,000l. a year. The Duke has also 4000l. a year as Colonel in the Guards, and 4000l. a year as Commander in Chief, making 26,000l. annually; besides the Salaries attached to the Rangerships of two Parks and to the Wardenship of the New Forest. Whether the whole of 54,000l. which he borrowed of the public money some years since, is yet paid, I cannot tell. The other Royal Dukes have each 18,000l. annually. The Duke of CLARENCE is Admiral of the Red. This is a mere sinecure. The Duke has not been at sea since he was first an Admiral, a great many years back. He prefers being a Ranger of Bushy Park to a ranger of stormy seas. Besides his 18,000l. the Duke of KENT has the profits of a Colonel of a Regiment of Foot of four battalions, and of a Rangership. The Duke of CUMBERLAND is a Colonel of Dragoons. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is a General on the Staff, a Colonel in the Guards, and Colonel in the German Legion. That one man should possess *two* and *three* military commands is not only unfair but absurd, an absolute solecism. It is unfair, because other men, who have done *real* service to their country, are deprived of a reward those situations would confer. It is absurd, because no man can serve in two or three regiments at the same time. In fact, those regiments are to all intent and purpose *actually vacant* of those commands, while the People are paying the Princes the amount of their salaries, and that to a large amount; for the Duke of YORK, we find, obtains 4000l. a year as Colonel in the Guards. The post before my door may as well be called Colonel in the Royal Dublin Infantry as our "*illustrious*" Commander in Chief, who fills, or rather who does *not* fill four military situations besides. Can the Duke of YORK officiate in Dublin, or wherever else the Royal Dublin Infantry, of which he is Colonel, is quartered, while he is with the 1st Regiment of Guards, of which he is also Colonel, or with the Royal American Regiment, of which he is likewise Colonel? If he can, his ubiquity does indeed render him an "*illustrious*" Com-

inander, and far superior to **NAPOLÉON**, who can be every where, England excepted, only as soon as human means and human genius will allow. The Duke of **GLOUCESTER** honours the 6th Regiment of Foot as its Colonel. We say honours it, for his Highness is an "illustrious" Prince, not by the accident of birth, but by that virtue which irradiates with genuine glory the princely brow, dimming the fortuitous lustre of nominal rank. Compared to many other Princes, he shines "like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear." It is not the royal salaries of 958,000*l.* to their **MAJESTIES**, 130,000*l.* to the Prince of **WALES**, 26,000*l.* to their Highnesses of **YORK**, 90,000*l.* to the five Royal Dukes, 7000*l.* to the Princess **CHARLOTTE** of **WALES**, and 12,000*l.* to the Duke, Duchess Dowager, and Princess **SOPHIA** of **GLOUCESTER**, making together two millions one hundred and twenty-one thousand pounds annually of the public money—it is not these sums, however great in these distressing times, that I complain of. The people of England wisely choose to have Royalty a constituent part of their Constitution;—and as they are a wealthy and a dignified people, they ought, as they do, confer high external dignity and princely incomes on the individuals of that family which they have chosen to reign over them. No: what the people of England complain of is, that their bounty should be abused; that his **MAJESTY'S** Civil List Debts should be paid by Parliament out of the industry, the hard-earned taxes of that people, while his **MAJESTY** has untaxed money in the funds, and is in the receipt of immense sums from the **Droits** of Admiralty; that the Prince of **WALES** should have his debts three times paid by that suffering people, while his **MAJESTY** was in the possession of these **droits** and funded property; that the **KING'S** Sons should counteract the intentions of that generous people in granting them large salaries to support their dignity, by degrading that dignity to the level not of *unfortunate*, but *vicious* bankruptcy, in suffering many such disgraces as the public exposure of a Royal Duke's carriage being stopt by Sheriff's Officers, and executions on the goods of another Royal Duke being placed in a Royal Father's Palace; that they should despise the opinion of that virtuous people, who have beheld with indignation the career of princely extravagance. These are the melancholy and just complaints of a people, who love Monarchy, and therefore wish to see it firm and truly respectable in their Princes. But *virtue* can alone make it firm and respectable. On that rocky base the majestic pyramid of Royalty would stand unshaken for ages amidst the wild uproar and vain assaults of political elements.

R. H.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 17.—The *Bayonne Gazette* of the 13th of June, contains the following particulars:—

His Majesty King Joseph Napoleon arrived on the 7th Inst. at eight o'clock, at Pau. As soon as the Emperor was informed of it, he repaired from the Castle of Marrac, to meet his Serene Brother. His Majesty met the King two miles from Bayonne, and brought him in his carriage to

Marrac, where he passed the evening. Her Majesty the Empress, attended by her Ladies in Waiting, met the King on the steps of the Palace. Immediately afterwards the Deputation of the **Grandees** of Spain, with the Duke del Infantado at their head, had the honour of being presented to King Joseph Napoleon, by his Excellency M. Azanza, Minister of Finance for the kingdom of Spain. The President of the Deputation made the following speech to the King:—

"SIRE—We feel the most lively joy in presenting ourselves before your Majesty. The presence of your Majesty is necessary to the re-establishment of our country. The **Grandees** of Spain have at all times distinguished themselves by their fidelity towards their Sovereigns. Your Majesty shall meet with the same integrity and the same fidelity towards your person. May your Majesty be pleased to accept our homage with the same benignity of which you have given so many testimonies to your subjects of the kingdom of Naples."

To this his Majesty answered:—

"That he should devote himself altogether to the government of Spain; that all his endeavours should be employed to bring order into the finances, and re-organize the naval and military force; that Spain might rely upon the preservation of her rights; that he would rule only by virtue of the laws; and, finally, that the **Grandees** of Spain might be assured of his especial protection."

Messieurs **Urquijo** and **Cevallos** were then admitted to an audience with his Majesty, who conferred with them a considerable time concerning the affairs of the kingdom. The Deputation of the Council of Castile was afterwards introduced, and his Majesty discoursed a considerable time with this Deputation, concerning the various establishments of the kingdom. He remarked a great resemblance between the laws of Spain and those of the kingdom of Naples. The Deputations of the Council of the Inquisition, of the Indies, and Finances were then presented. His Majesty said to the Deputies of the Inquisition, that "he considered the worship of God as the basis of all morality, and of general prosperity; that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but that he considered it as the felicity of Spain that she had but one, and that the true one."—His Majesty answered the Council of the Indies, that "he should not consider America as a colony, but as an integral part of Spain, and that its welfare would be as dear to him as that of his European states."—His Majesty answered the Council of Finances, that "he well knew he had much to effect in this branch: that the pay of the soldiers and sailors was several months in arrears, but that he hoped, with the help of his faithful Spaniards, that he should be able to provide a remedy for the evil."—The Deputation of the Military Force of Spain, with the Duke del Parque at its head, then addressed the King, who answered that he had confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the Spanish soldiery.—"I consider it (he added) an honour to be the first soldier of the army, and were it necessary, as in ancient times, in your conflicts with the Moors, you should see me at your head, in every danger, advance to repel the unjust attacks of the eternal enemies of the Continent. You may assure all who have served the state under my predecessors, that they shall enjoy their pay, pensions, titles, and emoluments; and that I pledge my honour to reward ancient services, as if they had been performed under my own government."—After this audience his Majesty, at ten in the evening, repaired to his apartments and supped with their **Majesties** the Emperor and Empress.

NAPOLÉON, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, to all men, to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:—

The Junta of the State, the Council of Castile, the city of Madrid, &c. &c. having notified to us by their ad-

dresses, that the well-being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the Provisional Government; we have resolved to proclaim, and we do by these presents proclaim, our well-beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, the present King of Naples and Sicily, to be King of Spain and India.

We guarantee to the King of Spain the independence and integrity of his States in Europe, as well as in Africa, Asia, and America; charging the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, the Ministers, and the Council of Castile to cause this proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced, according to the usual custom, that none may plead ignorance hereof.

Given at our Imperial Palace at Bayonne, the 6th of June, 1808. NAPOLEON.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JUNE 8.—It is observed, that the exchange of Couriers with the first Courts of Europe, is more frequent than formerly. It appears as if important affairs are under consideration; for on the 14th a great conference is to be held, at which the Archdukes are to preside, and all the Governours of the hereditary dominions, who are now here, are to be present. The result of the assembly is to be laid before his Majesty on his arrival. Last night the Archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the Emperor. The late events in Spain and in the Papal dominions have caused a strong sensation, and given occasion to many secret conferences among the Ministers of the different Courts residing here. Baron Thugut, known by his influence in state affairs after the death of the Minister of State, Prince Kaunitz, who afterwards removed from Court, is now returned to one of our suburbs.

STATE PAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE MONITEUR AS THE DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE ACCESSION OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

ADDRESS OF THE SUPREME JUNTA OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

“Those who at critical and difficult periods are placed nearest the Government, and who have at all times shewn themselves to be good and faithful subjects, can and ought to avow their sentiments, when the welfare of their country requires it.

“Convinced that the condition of Spain and all its concerns demand the closest connection with that political system of the empire which your Majesty governs with so much glory, we consider that the greatest proof of kindness to the Spanish nation, which our Sovereigns ever gave, is their having fixed their last determination on an immoveable basis, and confirmed by a long series of political events.

“O that there were no Pyrenees! This was the constant wish of good Spaniards; because there could be no Pyrenees, whenever the wants of each should be the same, when confidence should be returned again, and each of the two nations have received, in the same degree, the respect due to their independence and worth.

“The interval which yet separates us from this happy moment cannot now be long. Your Imperial Majesty, who foresees every thing, and executes them still more swiftly, has chosen for the provisional Government of Spain, a Prince educated for the art of Government in the great school of your Majesty. He has succeeded in stilling the boldest storms by the moderation and wisdom of his measures. What have we not, therefore, to hope from his deeds?

“The Spanish Monarchy shall resume the rank which belongs to it among the powers of Europe, as soon as it is united by a new family compact to its natural ally, whose power is so great. Whoever the Prince may be, whom your Majesty destines for us, chosen from among your illustrious family, he will bring that security we so much need; but Spain can urge a plea which none of the other countries connected with your Majesty can dispute.

The Spanish Throne rises to a greater height. The consequences arising from its relations to France are of an importance commensurate with the extent of its possessions. It seems, therefore, that the Throne itself calls for your Majesty's eldest brother to govern it. On the other side it is a happy presage that this arrangement, which nature has confirmed, so well corresponds with the sentiments of reverence and admiration with which the actions of this Prince, and the wisdom of his Government, had inspired us.

“The Council of Castile, whose wisdom commanded their giving all the support to these principles which stood in their power, unites with the wish of the Supreme Junta.

“May God grant prosperity to your Imperial and Royal Majesty!

“Madrid, May 13, 1808.”

PROCLAMATION OF THE SUPREME JUNTA OF GOVERNMENT.

“SPANIARDS!—The Supreme Junta of Government, which at present consists of persons of the highest authority in the nation, addresses you, to dispel the errors which malevolence and ignorance are endeavouring to insinuate, and to propagate among you—fatal errors, which might draw after them incalculable misery, did not the Supreme Government hasten to annihilate them at the moment of their birth. The Junta dares flatter itself, that those who on all occasions have hearkened with reverence to the voice of their superiors, will evince no less submission at a moment when it depends on them, either for ever to ensure their happiness, by uniting with the chief powers of the State; or to plot the downfall of their own country, yielding to clamours and commotions, into which the eternal enemies of the fame and prosperity of the Spanish nation are endeavouring to plunge them.

“At the very moment when Spain, a country so greatly favoured by nature, but impoverished, exhausted, and debased, before the eyes of all Europe, by the defects and misrule of its own Government, had arrived at the point of a complete annihilation—when the very exertions which might have been employed to revive her exhausted strength would only have served to increase her suffering, and plunge her into fresh calamities—when, in fine, all hope was extinguished, Providence has granted us the means not only of rescuing our country from certain ruin, but also of raising her to an height of happiness and splendour, which she has never yet attained even in the most glorious periods of her history. By one of those political revolutions, which astonish only those who disregard the events by which they have been prepared, the House of Bourbon, after having lost the other thrones which it possessed in Europe, resigned that of Spain, the only one on which it retained a seat. After having brought the nation to the brink of ruin, deprived of the support hitherto granted by the remaining branches of their family, and unable to preserve the countries which had formerly united them with France, the Bourbons found it impossible to keep a seat which all the changes which have occurred in the system of politics compelled them to quit. The most powerful Prince in Europe has accepted the resignation of the Bourbons, not to incorporate your territory in his already so extensive imperial dominions, but to establish the Spanish Monarchy on renovated principles, to be subservient to his irresistible power, to the end that he may introduce all the salutary reforms which we have so long fruitlessly pined for. It is with

this purpose that he has summoned around his Serene Person the Deputies of the Towns and Provinces, and Municipal Corporations of the State, in order to consult on the fundamental laws which may serve to secure the Supreme Power and the allegiance of the subjects. He will place the Crown of Spain upon the head of a noble-minded Prince, who, by the gentleness of his disposition, will succeed in winning all hearts. He will display resources which no other will have in his power, and will soon replace Spain in that station from which she has only sunk through the weakness of the Princes who have hitherto governed her. Is it possible, that now the dawn of felicity is arising, there should be found persons, who, unable to appreciate the lofty destiny which awaits us, and unworthy of the honoured name of true Spaniards and upright friends of their country, should labour to mislead you, and abandon you to all the horrors of civil war, at the very moment when the hero, who must be the object of our daily blessing, and the admiration of following ages, is altogether busied in carrying into effect the projects he has formed for the felicity of Spain? It certainly did not become the Junta to apprehend so great a crime from Spaniards, so estimable for the love of their country; and yet they are grieved to be informed, that some have been carried away by an ill-understood zeal, and a mistaken conscience and allegiance; that others have been brought to doubt concerning the real interests of their country; and more than all these, that the secret machinations of a people, by system the enemies of the Continent, have been employed to seduce a part of the good people of some of the provinces, and sow the seeds of sedition and rebellion. Brave Spaniards! will you suffer yourselves to be deceived by their fraudulent promises? Will you be the victims of their destructive errors? Shall the generosity of your feelings be abused, to drive you, your fortunes, and your families to perdition? What end do the inciters to disorder and desolation promise to themselves? Is it the restoration of your ancient Princes? They are beyond the frontiers of Spain. What have they to expect from your powerless efforts? Will you defend the laws on which your happiness depends? Why then do ye labour to annihilate the laws? On the other hand, are not measures now taking to restore to the nation the possession of its ancient liberties, and its primitive customs—a felicity, which but a few days since no one could have hoped for? What is it then you expect, ye misled inhabitants of the provinces? Will you draw down upon yourselves all the horrors of war, to see your fields ravaged, your cities burnt, your dwellings laid desolate? Do you think that the disorderly rebellion of a people, brave, but inexperienced, without Generals, without finances, without magazines, without provisions, without military supplies, can maintain a conflict against soldiers inured to war, and grown old in the habit of conquering? The Junta still flatter themselves that you will weigh the fatal consequences which will infallibly result from your proceedings, should unhappily a foolish obstinacy prevent your speedily returning to the paths of obedience and patriotism, which a moment of doubt has made you abandon. In order to convince you, that it is their sole duty to enlighten your judgment, and enable you to perceive that the Prince, their President, and the Emperor of the French, in whose hands our fate is placed, have no other object than your felicity, the Junta will bring to your knowledge the objects of the new Sovereign who comes to reign over us. Hear and judge!

“The Cortes, the ancient securities of our rights and privileges, shall be restored, with more powers and under a better form than has for a long time taken place. They shall be convened every three years at least, and more frequently when the wants of the nation shall require their meeting.

“The annual expenditure of the Royal Family shall be fixed. The sum assigned out of the Royal Treasury

shall be liable to no increase; it shall be less than one-half of what has hitherto been issued for that purpose.

“The Catholic Worship shall be exclusively established in Spain. No other shall be tolerated.

“Finally, the Junta of the Government has strong reasons to hope, that the personal contribution in support of the present war will be considerably diminished, in consequence of the improvements which the new Government is about to introduce, and of the present political state of Europe, which requires the most strenuous exertions in support of the increase of the marine, and admits of a diminution of the land force.

“A gradual improvement shall take place in every department of the finances; credit shall be universally restored, the national debt fixed, and in a few years discharged. The administration of justice shall be subject to invariable rules, and the superior power shall not interrupt its course. Agriculture shall be encouraged. New life shall be given to commerce and industry. The military and naval force shall have their ancient splendour. All means which can secure the felicity of the people shall be alike employed.

“Judge now whether it be your interest to take up arms, in order yourselves to annihilate that, which is to establish your felicity and that of your children and descendants; and whether they are true Spaniards, and can be friends of their country, who endeavour to spread among you the fire of sedition.

“Such, Spaniards, is the destiny which awaits you, if you will maintain peace and order among yourselves; if you cordially unite yourselves with your Government and your local magistrates. If all of you be animated by the desire to act well, you are about to become happy; but if you neglect the salutary counsel which the Junta of the Government gives you, then fear the just resentment of a Monarch, who is as severe in avenging a useless and blind obstinacy, as he is generous and quick to forgive a sudden burst of error. Are you ignorant that numerous French armies are within the Spanish territory? Do you know that other armies, as numerous, approach your frontiers? The provinces which do not instantly return to their duty, shall be immediately beset by French troops, and treated with all the severity of military law. The Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom has already issued commands that several divisions shall advance and punish the seditious; but the Junta of Government have been desirous to withdraw those provinces, in which disorders have been committed, from inevitable danger. For them they have implored; they have offered in their name, that they will recognise their errors, and return to order. His Imperial and Royal Highness has graciously listened to both; he has suspended the punishment of the guilty. But vengeance will be dreadful, if the treacherous instigators of the malevolent have more power over the minds of Spaniards than the paternal voice of their Magistrates, their Ministers, and all the civil and military authorities.

“Madrid, June 3, 1808.”

[Here follow the Signatures.]

**IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS,
PUBLISHED BY THE PATRIOTIC CHIEFS.**

THE KINGDOM OF GALICIA, AND THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

BRAVE SPANIARDS!—The abdication of his kingdom by our Sovereign Ferdinand VII. officially communicated to us, is the most striking proof of the violence he suffers. He thereby manifests to us his want of liberty and power, and the grief he feels on being compelled, by despotism and tyranny, to separate himself from his subjects; he implicitly demands our assistance. It is intended to substitute in his place a haughty and perfidious conqueror, who meditates the effusion of your blood, to satiate his sanguinary appetite and his boundless ambition, as he has hitherto profusely shed the blood of the noble, brave, and

loyal French nation. He means to drag, by main force, the most illustrious Spanish youths, whither the good faith of our Monarch has already sent a great part of them, without any other object than to aggrandise a man, for whom the world does not appear to be sufficiently extensive, and who gluts on human blood. The reward of that generous act, has been a perfidious conduct, unprecedented in the annals of civilized nations. The stratagems, the frauds, the treacheries, are notorious, which Napoleon has employed to introduce, in the quality of an intimate Ally and faithful Friend, his troops to our very capital, and makes himself master of the fortresses; to harass the feelings of our Monarch; to cause disturbances among the people; to rob us of our King, Princes, and Infanto, and to controul with an iron hand the deliberation of our Government, which, without liberty, gives orders which it abhors, ruled as they are by a Foreign Regent and intruder. This scandalous conduct, and that which he has committed with regard to Etruria, and our neighbours, the Portuguese, point out to us the degree of fidelity and faith which we may expect from the high sounding promises with which he means to cloak his malignant designs, treating us as a people at once insensible and dastardly.

Shall a cultivated, brave, and generous nation, bend its neck under the yoke of perfidy? Shall it allow itself to be insulted by injuries—the most perfidious, immoral, and disgraceful; committed in the face of the whole world, and submit to the most humiliating slavery prepared for it? No, Noble Galicians, such are not the dictates of your noble minds. Glowing with the most virtuous ardour and noblest enthusiasm, you have already expressed your sentiments, worthy of the praise and imitation of all Spaniards. You rather wish to die, than to see your independence trampled under foot, your religion destroyed, your King in captivity, and your country threatened with a yoke equally burthensome and unjust. Quicken the generous sentiments of your noble minds. Fly to arms, not like that monster, to indulge an inordinate ambition; not like him, to violate the rights of humanity and the law of nations; not to render us odious to mankind; not to offend a generous and friendly nation, ruled by a monster already become insufferable upon earth. Fly to arms, to assist your countrymen; to rescue your King from captivity; to restore to our Government liberty, energy, and vigour; to preserve your lives and those of your children; to maintain the uncontrouled right of enjoying and disposing of your property; to assert the independence of your native soil; and, above all, to defend your sacred religion. Employ the arms which she tenders; arm your minds with the fear of God; implore the aid of the immaculate Conception, and of the glorious Apostle St. Jacob, our Patron; and, confident of success in so glorious a cause, rush forth to grasp the victory which is prepared for you by their intercession, and the justice of your cause.

And ye, Corporations and private individuals, who, from your situation and circumstances, cannot take up arms, assist your brethren with your property and fortunes. You are concerned more than any other subject in this demand; sacrifice spontaneously part of your property, that you may not be deprived of the whole by violence. Do not delay that sacrifice a moment, if you wish that by the prompt execution of a well-combined plan, the fury of an enemy be checked, who is accustomed at all times to act with the rapidity of lightning. Divest yourselves of all private views, and hesitate not; for otherwise you yourselves, your wives, children, and families, will become the victims of the most inveterate revenge.

DON MANUEL ACHA, Sec.

Corunna, 4th of June, 1808.

The Council General of the Principality must not lose a moment to publish the following letter, which has been just received from their King, Ferdinand VII, and the authenticity of which is ascertained by one of the Members

of the Council, who possesses the most unquestionable knowledge thereof. On the first cover is the superscription—"To the Royal Assemblage of Oviedo." The second is superscribed—"To the Chief of Arms of Asturias."

"NOBLE ASTURIANS.—I am surrounded on all sides, and a victim of perfidy. You saved Spain under worse circumstances than the present. Being now prisoner, I demand not from you the Crown, but I require, that, concerting a well digested plan with the neighbouring provinces, you do assert your liberty, and not submit to a foreign yoke, nor subject yourselves to the treacherous enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate

"Bayonne, May 8, 1808. PRINCE FERDINAND."

To expressions so energetic and impressive the Council ought not to add any observation; but with the most poignant grief they mingle their tears with those of all their beloved and faithful countrymen, to whom the letter is communicated.

JUAN DE ARGUEKER TORAL, Act. Sec.

Oviedo, May 26, 1808.

MANIFESTO.—PROVINCE OF ARRAGON.

Providence has preserved in Arragon an immense quantity of muskets, ammunition, and artillery, which have not treacherously been sold, or delivered to the enemies of our repose. Your patriotism, your loyalty, and your attachment to the good customs which you have inherited from our ancestors, induced you to shake off the disgraceful yoke which was prepared for us by sedition, and by the false promises of the French Government, which regulating France's conduct by the most abominable Machiavelism, merely endeavoured to deceive us and all Spain, in order to cover with shame and disgrace the most generous nation upon earth.

You have placed implicit confidence in me, and this honour which you bestowed on me undeservedly, obliges me to tear the veil of the most detestable iniquity and injustice. My life, which can only be of value to me as far as it can promote your happiness, and the prosperity of my beloved country, is the smallest sacrifice I can make in return for the many proofs of confidence and love with which you have honoured me. Do not doubt it Arragonians; my mind is not able to harbour crimes, nor to associate with those who cherish and protect them. Some of the Depositories of the confidence of the Spanish Nation, they who hold the supreme power in their hands, are the first to work your ruin by every means which malice can suggest, and to form traitorous connections with the enemies of our country. Thirst of gold, and the mistaken idea which they have perhaps conceived, to defile our destinies by their iniquitous proceedings, makes them view with indifference the destruction of their country. Although I have strong grounds to believe it, yet I shall forbear to mention names, lest I should render grief still more poignant. At this time, being acquainted with your determination, that of your neighbours, the inhabitants of Valencia, and all the Provinces of Spain, where the same sentiments are entertained, some of their leaders have perhaps changed their determination, embraced the cause of justice, and endeavoured to shake off the yoke, which they tried to impose on us by means the most iniquitous and base. Should I be mistaken in this opinion, time will discover the truth. Fear not, Arragonians; let us defend the most just of causes, and we shall be invincible. The enemy's troops now in Spain are not able to withstand our efforts. Woe betide them, should they ever dare to repeat in any other Spanish town what they did in Madrid on the 28th of May, sacrificing without pity, and calling those seditious and assassins, of whom they had but very lately received honours and favours, which they did not deserve. Bayonne has witnessed and will remember the acts of violence, which after a long series of treacheries and frauds, have been committed; acts of violence, which clearly appear by the striking contradictions found in the papers published, where Charles IV. is charged with having con-

spired with a Minister, who is afterwards appointed a Member of the Council of Government; where the King, his son, who was never married but once, is questioned about his first wife. In consequence thereof, it is my duty to declare, and I accordingly do hereby declare what follows:—

“ 1. That the French Emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French General and Officer, shall be personally responsible for the safety of the King, and of his brother and uncle.

“ 2. That, in case any violence should be attempted against lives so valuable, in order that Spain may not be without a King, the nation will make use of their elective right in favour of the Archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the Prince of Sicily, or the Infant Don Pedro, and the other heirs, should not be able to concur,

“ 3. That should the French army commit any robberies, devastation, and murders, either in Madrid or any other town invaded by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

“ 4. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place, shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practised in both places.

“ 5. That whatever may hereafter be done in Bayonne, shall also be considered as null and void; and all who shall take an active part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

“ 6. That all deserters of the French army who shall present themselves, shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character; they shall be disarmed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist in our troops.

“ 7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by Deputies at Termal, or any other suitable place, to nominate a Lieutenant-General, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular Chiefs of the different kingdoms.

“ 8. The foregoing Manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

“ Given in the Head-quarters of Saragossa, the 21st of May, 1808.

“ PALAFOX,

Gov. and Capt. Gen. of the kingdom of Arragon.”

Then follow several other Addresses, Proclamations, &c. connected with the Insurrection. They have all one object, that of inspiring horror at the conduct of Bonaparte and a resistance to his power. The sentiments and language of these documents are of course all much the same, and on this ground we omit some, as the insertion of them all would exclude every other kind of intelligence.

The Province of Valladolid, in appealing to the Castilians, tells them—“ That there is no atrocity which Bonaparte does not commit to accomplish his object of being Lord and Ruler of the whole world. The respectable name of the great Emperor of Russia; the political dissimulation of the German Emperor; the timorous condescension of the Holy Father of the Church; the opinion of true Frenchmen, exposed more than others to the severity of their iron sceptre; in short, the most sacred laws of humanity have been trampled under foot with the utmost contempt, to pronounce the detestable sentence of the extirpation of the House of Bourbon.”

The Galician Proclamation, announcing the information that twenty thousand regulars have joined the Patriots, breaks out into the following language:—“ Is it not better to die in defence of your religion and firesides, and in our own country, than to be led bound to slaughter,

in order to satisfy an inordinate ambition? The French Conscription comprises you. If you do not serve your kingdom, you will go and die in the North. We lose nothing. For even should we be unsuccessful, we shall have freed ourselves by a glorious death from the galling chains of a foreign yoke.”

EXTRACT FROM THE OVIEDO GAZETTE, DATED JUNE 11, 1808.

“ The Governor of Cartagena, who had received orders to give up the place to the French, and was about to execute them, experienced the same fate as Alcala. The Almighty, who watches over the lives of the innocent, and who regards his loyal and Catholic people with an eye of compassion, ordained that, on the approach of the enemy's squadron to the port, with 8000 French troops for disembarkation, it should fall in with one belonging to the *Mighty Island of the Ocean*; the latter came up with, attacked, and defeated them. Two of their frigates and all their transports were sunk; and two ships of the line, which remained, were boarded, and their crews put to the sword. The English lost two frigates, and received some damage in the other ships. This engagement took place between Alicante and Cartagena, on the 24th of last month, and continued two days.

“ A French ship, having on board arms, stores, and money; for Cartagena, believing that port still in the possession of the French party, entered it on the 28th, and was immediately compelled to strike.

“ The Andalusians have fortified the Sierra Morena with artillery.”

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DERBY, JUNE 29.—On Saturday evening last, whilst bathing in the River Trent, near Cavendish Bridge, in this county (although an expert swimmer), unfortunately was drowned Mr. Humphry Moore, jun. and the body has not yet been found:—His untimely death (not having arrived at the age of 21 years) numerous respectable relations and friends have to deplore and lament; his afflicted uncle in particular, being deprived of the services of a very able and faithful assistant, at Shardlow Wharf, and society of one of the best and most promising of young men.—The above is an awful proof of the uncertainty of human life and happiness: but the excellence of his conduct, in every duty, during the short time allotted him, will, when called to recollection, with their attendant rewards in another and a better world, alleviate the sorrows of his surviving relatives under so heavy a dispensation, and afford an example to the rising generation worthy of imitation.

A melancholy instance of the effects of canine madness has lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Ledbury.—A girl, about nine years old, was bit in the mouth, on the 15th of May, by a pointer bitch, which immediately afterwards ran off towards Ledbury, and in passing through the town bit several dogs: the bitch was shot at and wounded, but made her escape. The girl was taken to the sea, and the usual methods of cure resorted to: a short time after her return home, symptoms were observed which rendered it more than probable that the remedies used had failed; she refused to eat her food, but snapped at it: during the forenoon on Wednesday, she foamed at the mouth, and in the afternoon of the same expired in convulsive agonies.

The Banbury Coach, proceeding from London, on Wednesday last, to that town, broke down in Oxford, by which several of the Windsor Company of Comedians, who were passengers, have been severely hurt, particularly a Mr. M'Gibbon, who is left at Oxford, in a most dangerous state, the wheel having gone over one of his legs; also Mrs. Whaley, who is severely bruised. The Company had been performing at Windsor during the Ascot race week, and were on their return to finish the season at Banbury. Mrs. Mudie, and several of the other

Performers, are also hurt. The Manager has been obliged to close the theatre until he can fill the places of those Performers who are injured.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Lord LAUDERDALE rose for the purpose of moving for some information necessary to the due discussion of the Appropriation Bill. He thought, indeed, that the vote relative to Maynooth College, should have formed the matter of a separate Bill; but what he particularly complained of was, that the grant of 1,500,000l. to the East India Company was included therein, and that thus an attempt was made to procure their Lordships' assent to it, without the benefit of that free examination into the grounds of it which would have taken place had it come in another shape. He, however, thought it due to the honour of Parliament and his own duty, that such a grant should not pass unobserved; in consequence of this he proceeded to shew, from various calculations, that there was not one shilling of the sum due to the East India Company from the Public. He concluded with moving, that a Message should be sent to the House of Commons for a Copy of the First Report of their Committee, appointed to inquire into the Affairs of the East India Company.

Lord HAWKESBURY rejected the motion, on the ground that nothing but inconvenient delay could result from acceding to it, and that the grant to the East India Company professed to be made subject to future revision, in the course of a more complete investigation into the state of the Company's concerns.

The motion was negatived without a division.

CURATES BILL.

The BISHOP OF LONDON moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill. He entered into a history of the powers vested in the Archbishops and Bishops, to prove that there was nothing novel in the principle of the present Bill, so far as respected the allotment of a sufficient income to the officiating Curate, out of the stipend of the Non-resident Incumbent. He combated the argument that it was an invasion of private property, in the first place, by saying that property of every description was subject to Legislative interference, and that in various instances, and particularly that of the London Clergy, the property of individuals had been assigned for the support of religious worship; and in the second place, by alleging that such property was a trust for the due performance of certain functions, which the Public had a right to enforce. If this was not true, then the whole series of our laws upon this point were unjust. The Right Rev. Prelate then feelingly descanted on the hardships to which many of the objects of the Bill were now condemned, and shewed that the interests of religion, morality, literature, and public order, were all equally concerned in administering to their relief.

Lord MOIRA thought the Curates should be provided for by a distinct arrangement, taken upon a general view of the state of the Church; and whenever such a step should be taken, he was persuaded many of those incumbents whose incomes the Bill went to abridge, would be found themselves to be fit objects of relief.

Lord SIDMOUTH contended, that the Bill would produce much mischief to the interests of religion, and serious injury to the incumbents. It would not only generate ill will between the Rectors and their Curates, but sow universal dissention between the Clergy and their parishioners; as the Curate having a right to the fifth of the clear income, would have also a legal right to take care that the full amount of the tythes was levied. His Lordship then moved, that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

Lord SUFFOLK was a warm friend to the Bill. He had received upwards of 200 letters from Curates, stating the extreme hardships of their situation. One of these letters his Lordship read, omitting, however, from motives of humanity, the name of the person and the place whence it was dated. It stated, that out of a living considerably upwards of 1000l. a year in value, the writer had, in salary and fees, an allowance of only 64l. His Lordship also mentioned the case of a poor Curate, who had lately applied to Lord Andover for redress. The incumbent, 20 years in possession of a very rich living, on which he had never resided or officiated, allowed the Curate only 50 guineas a year. Let their Lordships form to themselves an idea of the situation of this poor man, when he could assure them that the Rector deducted from this slender pittance five guineas towards indemnifying him for a part of his Income Tax, and that five guineas more were claimed by the parish tax gatherers!

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY argued, that there was nothing in the Bill contrary to precedent, or inconsistent with the interests of the Church, and the maxims of moral justice.

The Duke of NORFOLK was hostile to the Bill, as being an invasion of private property.

Lord LAUDERDALE spoke against the Bill, and after some further discussion, the House divided, when the amendment was rejected, and the motion for the second reading carried by 36 to 17.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

The Customs and Excise Duty Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

WELCH COAL BILL.

Earl BATHURST opened the discussion on this Bill, and stated the principles of it. He complained that it made unfair distinctions with reference to the Collieries of England. The Noble Earl concluded by moving, that the third reading of the Bill should be postponed to this day three months, which was carried.

The House then went into a Committee on the Appropriation Act, when

Lord HOLLAND requested the Noble Secretary of State opposite to inform the House why the same sum had not been voted this year for the support of Maynooth College as had been granted last year. His Lordship dwelt on the impolicy of withholding a trifling boon from an Institution which was much appreciated by a numerous class of his Majesty's subjects.

Lord HAWKESBURY stated, that the sum now voted was deemed sufficient to defray the expence of educating as many students as were necessary for performing the religious duties prescribed by the Catholic religion in that part of the United Kingdom wherein the College of Maynooth was situated.

The House then went into a Committee on the Stamp Duty Bill, when

Lord HOLLAND objected to the clause which imposed a tax on shops and landed property.

Lord HAWKESBURY defended the clause.

Lord ROSSLYN said, that the tax on the sale of landed property would affect the seller alone, who might be reduced to the necessity of parting with his land.

Lord HOLLAND said, that Ministers regarded England chiefly in the same view in which it was considered by a Pope, who had his attention first called to it by a present of a rich robe from the Abbot of St. Alban's:—"Terrestrial land of Paradise!" said his Holiness, "Happy land, flowing with milk and honey! never can I squeeze thee too much."

The Bill was then gone through.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

On the question for the third reading of the Stamp

Duties Bill, Lord SUFFOLK objected to the Bill, as enacting a very unequal and oppressive tax in its application to leases and copyhold estates. In the case of the cottager, who paid, perhaps, a fine of 10l. for the renewal of his lease, there would attach no less than 4l. of duty.

The Duke of NORFOLK conceived that, this being a Bill of Supply, he should be completely in order in saying a few words on the general political situation of the country. Our relations with respect to Spain in this respect first claimed his attention. The spirit of resistance to the overwhelming power of France, which had suddenly burst forth in that country, called upon us for every degree of co-operation that was in our power. No man could more sincerely pray for their success than he did; but he hoped that before we pledged ourselves to any great extent in the contest, Ministers would take care to see that the efforts of the insurgents, or, more properly, the Patriots of Spain, were under the guidance of some kind of Government with which we could enter into a formal treaty. He cared not whether this Government was republican or monarchical, whether it was to be vested in this or that family, but the issue of the expedition to La Vendee, and other enterprizes of a similar description, convinced him of the propriety of not undertaking such operations in future, without ascertaining that there was some Government or other to which the people, whom we were to assist, looked up for advice and direction. The next quarter to which his attention was naturally called, was the North of Europe. No man could more than himself wish for the completest success to the gallant Sovereign of Sweden in the unequal contest he was engaged in. But he thought Ministers should be prepared for the worst that could happen in that quarter; and even if the plan supposed to be in agitation for the partition of Sweden between Russia and Denmark was carried into effect, still they should look to a reconciliation with Russia, as furnishing the only probable means of counterpoising the tyrannical power of France. This he thought an object of such importance, that he would not hesitate to attain it by making the *quærendo* honourable, for our treatment of Denmark.

Lord HAWKESBURY said, with respect to Spain, all he should say was, that in his Majesty's Government there existed every disposition to give the people of that country all the support and assistance which could be safely afforded them, in rescuing them from the oppressive yoke of a foreign usurpation. In this resolution, he was convinced they would not only be acting in the wisest manner for the interests of the State, but they would also be giving effect to the ardent wishes of every individual in the country; for the feelings of all must be deeply interested in the success of the struggle in which the Spanish nation was now engaged. As to Sweden, there was every reason to hope, that the event apprehended by the Noble Duke would not take place. It was, at any rate, much to be wished, that the noble stand which that country was making should be crowned with success, and that it might hold out an example of one nation upon the Continent, which, by its zeal, gallantry, and activity, had maintained its independence. This was not the time for going into any explanation of the policy which Ministers had pursued, in respect to the Northern Powers; but at a fit season they would be ready to give every necessary degree of information upon the subject.

Lord HOLLAND differed from the Noble Duke with respect to the conduct to be pursued regarding Spain. He said that our assistance should be delayed until a Government was established. All he would give them assistance upon the same principles; that they should know, that we were actually supporting them; and that we should give to them the integrity of

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Lord GROSVENOR complained of the intended plan of erecting buildings in Hyde Park.

Lord LAUDERDALE and the Lord Chancellor thought the subject adverted to by the Noble Lord was not one on which Parliament ought to interfere.

The third reading of the Stipendiary Curates Bill was negatived without a division, after a discussion of some length; in which it was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Buckinghamshire, and the Bishops of Carlisle, Rochester, and Hereford; and supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Lords Harrowby and Hawkesbury. The question was then put, "that the Bill be rejected," which was also carried without a division.

The Appropriation Bill and the Court of Session Stock Bill were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Lord HOLLAND said, he did not wish to take up their Lordship's time on the subject of affording every assistance to the Spanish Patriots, after the discussion which had occurred the preceding evening; but it had been asked on a former day, whether the Orders in Council were to be in force with reference to Sweden? And he wished to learn from a Noble Secretary of State, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government, under the present situation of affairs, to enforce the Orders in Council with respect to Spain? As it was highly essential that the Country should render the Spaniards the most prompt and active assistance, the question of commercial policy ought not to interfere, and he thought it necessary to revoke the Orders in Council, during our immediate correspondence with the brave Spaniards, who struggled for their independence.

Lord HAWKESBURY, in answer, assured the Noble Lord who spoke last, that the Orders in Council exercised with reference to Sweden, had received the approbation and concurrence of the Court of Stockholm; and with respect to any Orders issued in Council relating to Spain, it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to act towards that Country with all possible liberality.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE rose, and stated many heavy losses sustained in our commerce by the operation of the Orders in Council during the last four months, and he supported the observations of Lord Holland.

Lord HAWKESBURY acknowledged that losses had arisen by the operation of the Orders in Council, but he observed, if those Orders in Council had not been issued, much greater losses would have occurred to the Country. He again intimated the intention of Government to render every assistance to Spain which circumstances might require.

The Earl of DARNLEY expressed a hope that the narrow policy of taking possession of a few ships would not be the only stimulus to induce Ministers to afford assistance to Spain. He considered the cause of the Spaniards entitled to all the aid and protection this country could afford.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Lord A. HAMILTON took the liberty of putting a question to a Right Hon. Gentleman whom he saw in his place, relative to the proceedings of the Treasury, on the subject of the transactions of Mr. A. Davison. It was now more than twelve months since he had called the attention of the House to the conduct of that person, as displayed in a Report before them. All that was known at present was, that he had been charged with certain irregular transactions, and that it was left in the hands of the Treasury to prosecute him for the same. Now he wanted

to know what steps had been taken in consequence of the engagement which the Treasury had come under to prosecute the matter?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to answer the question. A Parliamentary Commission had been instituted, to which the examination of the accounts of Mr. Davison had been entrusted. This Commission had reported to the Treasury, who again had taken the advice of the Law Officers as to the mode to be pursued for the recovery of the sums in question. They had given it as their opinion, that, with regard to some particulars at least, the proper way would be to come upon that person for the payment of a civil debt to the public, and if payment is not made, then a civil prosecution will be commenced to enforce payment. He hoped that in the course of next Session the whole proceedings in this business would be laid before the House.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Mr. BANKES brought up the 3d Report of this Committee, and also a large mass of papers connected with the same. He said, that he hoped the House would not be alarmed at the enormous mass of papers which he had now presented, from an idea that it would be necessary for them to wade through them; since he believed, that that part of the Report which it would be necessary to print was by no means large. He had always thought, that, besides considering the expences attending the printing of voluminous papers, information was much better and more effectually conveyed in a concise form, such as would not deter Gentlemen by its bulk from making themselves masters of the subject. When he considered how much time had elapsed since the last report, he was afraid the House would think that the time of the Committee had been misemployed, but he had to state that a great part of the delay had arisen from the contrariety of opinion which had existed in the Committee. Perhaps the Committee was too numerous for the speedy dispatch of business, and that it would form a very proper subject of inquiry, whether it should not consist of a smaller number of individuals. This report was certainly less satisfactory than he could have wished, and certain alterations had been made by a majority of the Committee, of what had been said with regard to sinecure offices and places in reversion, inserted in that report which he had prepared, and in the propriety of which alterations he could not concur. Several other alterations had been made, and there had been one passage omitted altogether, much against his inclination, and perhaps not consistent with that of a majority of the Committee. But towards the close of a Session the attendance of Members in that House, and therefore in the Committee, became rather thin, and alterations might then be made which would not have taken place on a fuller attendance. Upon the whole, should the report not come up to the expectation of many Gentlemen, he hoped that what he had said would be considered as some explanation; but though it did not come up to his wishes, yet he trusted that some useful information would be conveyed by it, and he would truly assert that no degree of diligence had been spared on his part. The Hon. Member then concluded with moving, "That the Report do lie on the table."

Mr. LEYCESTER said, that as to the alterations made in the report, he could only say, that some of them had been carried by a large majority, others by a small one, and some again unanimously. He was sorry, however, to observe, that the Hon. Gentleman seemed to think that these alterations were of great importance; and it might, perhaps, be here supposed by some, that the majority of the Committee were inclined, in some instances, to screen delinquency. The Hon. Member had alluded to an alteration in the report of what had been said on the subject of sinecure places. The words in the report stood at first that it was proper "these should be abolished, with few exceptions;" the alteration merely was, "that

the emoluments of some sinecures should be diminished, and some abolished altogether." Now this did not appear to him an alteration of any material consequence.

Mr. R. THORNTON differed widely in opinion from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, with regard to the importance of the alterations that had been made. The report as it first stood, proposed a reservation of those sinecure offices enjoyed by persons immediately attached to the person of his Majesty, and those of the Royal Family, as being proper for maintaining the dignity of the Throne; but it proposed that the remainder, with few exceptions, should be abolished altogether. Now the altered report did not go in the same degree to discourage sinecure offices, and he thought this a very material alteration for the worse. As to the passage omitted, it was to be observed, that this omission was carried in the Committee rather unexpectedly on Monday last, when the House did not meet, and when at this period of the Session the attendance of the Members could not be so full as could have been wished.

The Report, with the Appendix, was then ordered to be printed.

Lord H. PETTY rose to put a question on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. A. Dalrymple from the office of Hydrographer by the Board of Admiralty. That Gentleman had been distinguished for his scientific labours, and had long held the office with credit to himself and utility to the public. He understood that an offer had been made to Mr. Dalrymple, that if he resigned the office, he should receive a pension equal to its emoluments. That Gentleman refused, however, to accept this offer, and was soon after dismissed; a kind of treatment which there was reason to believe had such an effect on his honourable and scientific mind, that his dismissal was speedily followed by his death.

Mr. WARD concurred with the Noble Lord in the eulogium which he had pronounced on Mr. Dalrymple. The reasons for his dismissal were these; whether it was from some irritation of mind, or from superannuation, that Gentleman, when ordered to furnish maps for the use of the service, had at different times refused so to do; and instead of the maps, had sent the Admiralty long letters, couched in very offensive terms, and assigning his reasons for not complying with their orders. It at length became necessary for the Lords of the Admiralty to interfere; and he was desired to resign his situation in a manner as soft and lenient as possible, retaining the usual pension on such occasions, nearly to the amount of half his salary. As to the offer of a pension equal to his salary, he had never heard of such a proposal. He believed, however, that the Secretary of the Admiralty, not now in his place, could best explain what took place in the conversation which he had with Mr. Dalrymple on the subject of resignation.

THE PARK.

Mr. HUSKISSON brought up an Account of the Amount of the Land Revenue of the Crown for the last ten years.

Mr. WINDHAM was sorry to see such an extension of building adjoining to Hyde Park, which was a part of the Crown Lands. Should this system of encroachment on the Parks be persevered in, it would tend much to injure the salubrity of the metropolis, and impair the comfort and healthful exercise of its vast population.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to move any thing on the subject, he was at a loss to conceive how this House could entertain any discussion on any improvement which the Crown might think fit to make of its property. He should be sorry to see any thing done which would injure the salubrity of the metropolis, but he was not aware of any buildings having been erected in the Parks, which at all tended to impair the comfort or convenience of the people.

Mr. CREEVY asserted, that a system of favouritism

existed in accommodating persons with ground to build upon adjoining to the Parks. Mr. Fordyce was at the head of the Board of Land Revenue, and the Duke of Bedford had obtained one of these houses; now it was well known that Mr. Fordyce was nearly related to the Duchess.

Mr. BIDDULPH said, he had understood that a plan was in contemplation to surround the Parks with a belt of houses for the residence of the nobility and gentry, and with the money paid for the ground, to erect a royal palace more befitting the dignity of the Sovereign, than any of the present palaces. Perhaps the plan might be a good one; but still nothing should be attempted that would in any degree interfere with the salubrity of the metropolis.

Sir F. BURDETT thought that as the Crown Lands formed a part of the public revenue, this House had a right to interfere with the mode in which they might at any time be disposed of. He thought the subject of very great importance, and that the House ought to interfere immediately, should there be any appearance of encroaching upon these grounds, which should be devoted to the healthful recreation of the people of London.

Mr. HUSKISSON denied the existence of any favouritism in the sale of their building leases. He had never heard of the improvement of the belt of houses mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman; and he would ask whether the late improvements made in the Park were deteriorations or not?

The conversation was then dropped.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

The SPEAKER was summoned to the Lords, in order to hear the King's Commission, declaring the Royal Assent to several Bills. On his return Mr. Speaker stated, that he had heard the Royal Assent, by Commission, given to the Lottery Bill, the Vote of Credit Bills (England and Ireland), the Scotch and Irish Spirits Intercourse Countervailing Duties Bill, the Brazils and Madeira Postage Bill, the English Local Militia Bill, the Southern Whale Fishery Bounties Bill, the American Corn, Grain, and Flour Import to the West Indies Bill, and to the Bill for repealing the 8th of Elizabeth, rendering stealing from the person, a capital felony.

THE ARMY.

Sir F. BURDETT moved for a Return to be laid before the House of all the Corporal Punishments sentenced and executed on Private Soldiers in the Regular Army, the Cavalry, the Militia, and the Royal Regiment of Artillery, during the last ten years, and specifying the number of lashes inflicted in each punishment.

The SECRETARY at WAR declared his opposition to the motion, as the present was by no means a fit moment to call for such a document; indeed he did not think such returns could be made up all. He contended that the Military Code of the British Army was not severe, and that much mischief would ensue from these papers being produced, as they would tend to irritate the minds of the soldiery.

Sir F. BURDETT expressed his surprise at the resistance offered by the Right Hon. Gentleman to his motion. He was the more astonished at it when he contemplated the novel situation in which the army was placed by the Local Militia Act, rendering every man in Great Britain liable to be flogged. Were these returns granted, he should take an early opportunity, next Session, of attempting in some way or other to get rid of that odious and degrading punishment to Englishmen, namely—flogging. He had no idea of British Soldiers being so punished, and there were many circumstances of regiments having served under mild though firm Commanding Officers, where punishments had been extremely rare. The 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons was an instance of this, that regiment having been abroad for eight years,

and distinguished itself on many occasions; there had been in that long time only six punishments. Since the return of that regiment to England, and under the Colonelcy of the Duke of Cumberland, upwards of eighty punishments had been inflicted! Such facts, he thought, were sufficient to induce the House to accede to his motion, which would go towards discouraging the practice. He should take the sense of the House on the motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH resisted the motion, on the grounds of its impropriety, and on its being founded on a mistaken idea. He maintained, that the Military Code of Great Britain was mild in the extreme when contrasted with the arbitrary decisions of French Generals, who punished refractory soldiers by instantly shooting them, without trial or any examinations into their conduct.

Sir G. Warrender spoke against the motion; Lord Folkestone supported it; Mr. Windham spoke against it; and, after a few words from Mr. Lockhart on the same side of the question, the House divided—Ayes 4—Noes 77—Majority against the motion 63.

THE PARK.

On our re-admission Mr. CREEVEY was speaking on the subject of the projected new houses in Hyde Park, and moved for Copies of any Correspondence between Mr. Fordyce, Surveyor-General of Crown Lands, and the Lords of the Treasury, on the subject.

Mr. H. TRACEY seconded the motion.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, the proposal had only been made on Tuesday last; and the fact of such application had not, he believed, been communicated to his Majesty.

Mr. WINDHAM supported the motion; he said that Hyde Park was, "the lungs of London." Free and fresh air was like Champagne to the vulgar; as they seldom tasted it. What would citizens from Whitechapel think on a Sunday afternoon, after a long walk through the streets to get into the Park, to find it impervious to the air, on account of houses surrounding it?

The House divided, when the motion was negatived by 36 to 23.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

This day there being only 24 Members in the House at four o'clock, the House immediately adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Mr. SHERIDAN's motion for a Special Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the State Prisons in Ireland was, after some canvass, carried *nem. con.*

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, addressed to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Griesse Harbour, Dec. 14, stating that the Vice-Admiral sailed from Malacca, on the 20th of November, and arrived with the Culloden, Powerful, Caroline, Fox, Victoire, Samarang, Seaflower, Jaseur, and Worcester transport, off Point Panka, at the eastern extremity of Java, on the 5th of the following month, with troops on board them; that, in conjunction with Lieut. Colonel Lockhart, he had sent a commission under a flag of truce to treat with the Commandant of the Dutch naval force, for the surrender of the ships of war lying at Griesse; and it appears that the Admiral had caused the ships named at the foot hereof to be burnt (they having been previously scuttled by the Dutch); that all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of Griesse, had, together with the battery of Sambelangan, on the island of Madura, been effectually destroyed.

Revoluc, and Pluto, 70; Koortenaar, of 68 guns, sheer-hulk; Ruttkoff, Company's ship, of 1000 tons, pierced for 40 guns.

BANKRUPTS.

- T. Cotton, Hackney, insurance-broker, July 2, 9, Aug. 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.
- G. Andrews, Mark-lane, ship-broker, July 5, 12, Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Healing, Lawrence-lane.
- J. Wilson and J. Sallows, Oxford-street, leather-sellers, July 5, 12, Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Peacock, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
- Ann Holchouse, Union-street, Shadwell, sugar-refiner, July 9, 16, Aug. 9, at one, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court.
- M. Joel, High-street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass, July 2, 16, Aug. 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Temple.
- R. Peacock, Turnmill-street, carrier, June 30, at one, July 7, at eleven, Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane.
- J. Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant, July 2, at one, July 8, at twelve, Aug. 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mayor, Brook-street.
- S. Levy, Little Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, broker, July 9, 16, Aug. 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney Mr. Isaacs, Aldgate.
- R. Stanham, North Witham, Lincolnshire, beast-jobber, July 11, 12, Aug. 9, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Grantham. Attorney, Mr. White, Grantham.
- W. Williamson, Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire, corn-factor, July 22, 23, Aug. 9, at eleven, at the White Hart, Gainsborough. Attorney, Mr. Cartwright, Bawtry.
- R. Fricker, Portsea, builder, July 14, at two, July 15, at one, Aug. 9, at two, at the Crown Inn, Gosport. Attorney Mr. Compigne, Gosport.
- J. Thorner, Colne, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer, July 21, at five, July 22, at eleven, Aug. 9, at five, at the Angel Inn, Colne. Attorney, Mr. Hardacre, Colne.
- B. Gill, Manchester, tailor, July 18, 19, Aug. 9, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Hewitt, Manchester.
- J. Wood, Lindfield, Sussex, victualler, July 18, 19, Aug. 9, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Lewes. Attorney, Mr. Evatt, Brighton.
- W. Allcot, Gosport, haberdasher, July 14, at one, July 15, at eleven, Aug. 9, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Gosport. Attorney, Mr. Compigne, Gosport.
- C. Gurney, Liverpool, confectioner, July 20, 21, Aug. 9, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Griffith, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

- July 26. R. Poole, Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper.—July 19. W. Hart and S. Turner, jun. Lothbury, warehousemen.—July 19. J. Dow, Bush-lane, merchant.—Dec. 17. J. Senior, Broad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener.—Aug. 9. G. Grimes, Great Warner-street, linen-draper.—July 25. T. E. Poole, Drayton in Hales, Salop, carrier.—July 20. J. Pearson, Maryport, Cumberland, mariner.—Aug. 12. J. Jackson, Liverpool, merchant.—July 26. T. Groucock, Drayton in Hales, mercer.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 19.

- T. Lacey, Basinghall-street, factor.—J. R. Peynado, Bevis Marks, merchant.—J. Moule, King-street, vintner.—J. Graham and J. Harrison, Prescott, liquor-merchants.—S. Wild, Warwick, innholder. J. Gift and A. M'Lachlan, Great St. Helen's, factors.—A. Jones, Portsea, slop-sellers.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette describes the capture of a Dutch privateer of 12 guns and 60 men, by Capt. Walker of the

Rosamond, and of a Spanish privateer of 1 gun and 54 men, by the Wolf, Lieut. Waller.

BANKRUPTS.

- W. Ushaw, Beverley, corn-merchant, to surrender July 8, at five, 9, Aug. 13, at eleven, at the Tiger Inn, Beverley. Attorney, Mr. Duesbery, Beverley.
- J. Danvers, Woolwich, surgeon, July 9, 16, Aug. 13, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Lansdown, Inner Temple-lane.
- W. Pugh, Machynulleth, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 1, 2, 13, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Orred, Liverpool.
- L. Harrison, Wavertree, Lancashire, joiner, Aug. 1, 2, 13, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Forrest, Liverpool.
- W. Ham and W. Aust, Cow-Cross-street, brass-founders, July 9, 12, Aug. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Ellison and Dawson, Lombard-street.
- W. C. Ball, Wolverhampton, baker, July 27, at five, 30, Aug. 13, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms, Shifnal, Salop. Attorney, Mr. Biddle, Wolverhampton.
- Wm. Bradbury, Small-Bridge, Huddersfield, woollen-clothier, July 15, Aug. 2, 20, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Rochdale. Attorney, Mr. Milne, Rochdale.
- S. Jacob, Portsea, slopseller, July 5, 19, Aug. 13, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Great George-street, Minories.
- J. J. Secretan, Winchester-street, London, insurance-broker, July 9, 16, Aug. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Pearce, and Co. Paternoster-row.
- G. Newcomb, Bath, jeweller, July 9, 19, Aug. 13, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Hurst, Lad-lane.
- N. Davis, Lisson-green, dealer and chapman, July 5, at one, 8, at twelve, Aug. 13, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.

DIVIDENDS.

- July 28. F. Cole, North Tawton, serge-maker.—July 9. C. Cowlshaw, Ashborne, grocer.—Oct. 20. C. Potter, Parliament-street, orchall-maker.—July 26. C. Es-pener, Hull, woollen-draper.—July 25. W. Cochran, Liverpool, merchant.—Aug. 2. W. Busby and I. Hill, Strand, hatters.—July 23. T. Stuart, Bermondsey-street, hat-manufacturer.—July 23. G. Eadon, Bermondsey-street, leather-dresser.—July 23. R. Mason, Purleigh, Essex, dealer in cattle.—July 26. W. Green, jun. Maldstone, dealer.—July 23. D. Readhead, St. Margaret's-hill, tin-plate-worker.—July 23. J. Foster, Manchester, cotton-spinner.—July 22. R. Meadley, Hull, patten-maker.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 23.

- S. Ford, Birmingham, merchant.—T. Eyles, Elstow, Bedfordshire, butcher.—J. Graham, Chorley, and J. Harrison, Prescott, liquor-merchants.—R. Spottiswoode, Austin-friars, scrivener.—S. Worthington, Manchester, innkeeper.

The Fifth Essay on METHODISM in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 perCent. Red. 69½ | Ommium 3¼ | Consols for Open 70½

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

THE unpleasant account in our last of the first negotiation with the Governor of Cadiz to give up the fleet, is succeeded by as true but joyful news respect-

ing a second one, in the following official note sent to the LORD MAYOR on Friday:—

“ MY LORD, “ Downing-street, July 1.

“ I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that dispatches have been received from Major-Gen. SPENCER, dated off Cadiz, the 6th ult. by which it appears that a Negotiation had been entered into between his MAJESTY'S Naval and Military Commanders off that port, with Deputies appointed on the part of the Provisional Government of the Province of Andalusia, assembled at Seville, the result of which had been forwarded for the approbation of the said Government.

“ Every arrangement had been made for the reduction of the French Squadron, and Rear-Admiral PURVIS had been invited by the Spanish Commanders to anchor his Fleet at the mouth of the harbour, with a view to cooperate in compelling the common enemy to surrender.

“ It appears that the Southern Provinces of Spain had declared against France, and dispatches of the 4th ult. received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. DALRYMPLE, at Gibraltar, mention, that the Spanish Army before that fortress, reinforced by the greater part of the garrison of Ceuta, had marched against the enemy.

“ I am, &c. “ CASTLEREAGH.

“ To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.”

The following interesting private accounts have also been received:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM OUR FLEET.

“ CADIZ, June 7.—The Spanish Admiral has been on board Sir JOHN GORE, to solicit the aid of the squadron to secure the French ships, who were moored above them in the harbour. Four of our ships were going in, and pilots were sent for the rest. The batteries had opened on the French, when the Officer left.”

The Marquis SOLANO, the Governor of Cadiz and the Province of Andalusia, has been put to death, and the Spanish army before Gibraltar has revolted against the French, and been joined by the garrison of Ceuta. Ceuta is a sea-port of Africa opposite Gibraltar. The *Paz* schooner left Gijon on Tuesday se'nnight, and has brought dispatches to Viscount MATAROSA, by a Deputy of the Patriots. They state the whole of the male population of Andalusia to have risen to oppose the French. The *Paz* has brought some released English prisoners. The Bishop of St. ANDERD has headed the patriots of Asturias. Three hundred thousand men were marching from thence and from Galicia to attack the French at Madrid. The Asturians had proclaimed peace with England. The *Peacock* left Coruna on the 20th, and has also brought home some English prisoners, liberated by the patriots, and a report of the defeat of General DUPONT, on his march to Seville and Cadiz—the battle was bloody on both sides. The French lost 12,000 out of 25,000. MURAT is said to be surrounded at Madrid, and his communication with France cut off. A negotiation is said to be pending between Commodore HOTHAM and the Spaniards at Ferrol, to deliver to him their squadron.

Dutch Papers to the 25th contain accounts from Paris to the 21st, from Bayonne to the 15th. They state that JOSEPH BONAPARTE had assumed the title of King of Spain, and had issued a proclamation to his new subjects full of flattering professions. General MURAT assembled the principal nobility and clergy, and remonstrated against their inactivity in preserving the public peace, and their encouragement of the in-

surgers. MURAT, though doubtful of their motives, accepted the offer of the Spanish Royal Life Guards to quell disturbances. All the French troops in the south of France had orders to march with rapidity into Spain.

While we rejoice with the rest of our countrymen at the almost certain possession of the Cadiz fleet, we wish all the above accounts justified the sanguine hopes of many of the eventual triumph of the Spanish Patriots. Were the whole or even the greater portion of the Spanish people insurgent, and insurgent for genuine liberty, such hopes might be elevated even to a heart-exulting certainty. But we find, notwithstanding some general expressions of Editors about “ a general spirit of insurrection,” that spirit is confined to a few of the maritime provinces, to little more than Andalusia, Galicia, and Asturias.

From Oporto, a letter of the 7th says, that the Spanish forces in that city seized the French General and his Staff, and delivered up the government of the city to its former Governor, who ordered the Portuguese flag to be hoisted on all the forts. A royal salute was fired. His Majesty's ship *Eclipse* was invited to enter. She did, and saluted the resumed flag of Portugal with 21 guns. The Spanish troops have marched to join their countrymen, carrying the French General with them. General JUNOT was expected to surrender at Lisbon with his 8000 men. A rumour prevailed that JOSEPH BONAPARTE was killed by the Duke del INFANTADO, who fell directly after.

TALLEYRAND, it is confidently said, has been dismissed from NAPOLEON'S councils. We ardently wish his infamous attack on Spain may turn out less favourable than we expect; and that the blood which will stream in Spain to slake his ambitious fever, could pour vengeance on his guilty head.

MR. CREEVY'S motion for producing the correspondence between the Treasury and Mr. FORDYCE, on which to found an address to the King not to suffer the erection of buildings in Hyde Park, was negatived. These are, indeed, encroachments on the amusements, the comforts, and healths of the people of London, and surely a “ good and gracious King” will not suffer such encroachments. The late Lord CHATHAM very significantly termed the Parks, “ the Lungs of London.”

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived on Thursday. The Swedes are still successful in Finland; in Norway, on the contrary, they have been repulsed. Sir JOHN MOORE had not returned from Stockholm on the 24th ult. and the expedition remained in the harbour of Gottenburgh. It was even said that it was still to wait for an answer to new dispatches which had been sent to England by a Messenger on the 22d. It was reported at Gottenburgh, on the 24th ult. that BONAPARTE having made a demand of Austria and Russia for a cession of their respective parts of Poland, that both these powers were making preparations for a war with France, and that Russia had made overtures to England, agreeing to evacuate Finland, and march her troops to Poland.

Private letters from Corunna positively state, "that the Queen of Spain had, at the command of BONAPARTE, made the declaration some time ago attributed to her, of denying the legitimacy of the Prince of Asturias. That BONAPARTE contrived a meeting of the Spanish Royal Family, together with the Minister CEVALLOS, and several others, in whose presence the Queen of Spain addressed the Prince of Asturias to this effect: 'As I am now safe under the protection of my friend, the Emperor, I dare avow a truth, which I was afraid to utter before, that the Prince of Asturias is not my son by my husband.'—DON CARLOS is said to have instantly replied, 'the more vile woman thou, to make such a confession!' and then observing his brother the Prince to be much depressed, he exclaimed, 'my king and brother, for still I will call you so, resume your spirits; speak your sentiments without fear, and do not be over-awed by that tyrant,' pointing to BONAPARTE. CEVALLOS is stated to have spoken his sentiments in behalf of the Prince of Asturias, and to have exhorted BONAPARTE, in the most pathetic manner, to abandon his views upon Spain. The despot immediately ordered CEVALLOS from his presence, and then muttered, loud enough to be heard, 'your head shall pay for that speech.'"

Private letters from Bayonne state, "that BONAPARTE at first received the Prince of ASTURIAS with much distinction and attention. But a change soon took place: he intimated to FERDINAND, that the reign of the Bourbons was at an end; adding, that his and their interests were at variance, and that the continuance of the sceptre in their hands could no longer conduce to the vast political objects he had in view. The crafty NAPOLEON, after he had the Spanish Royal Family in his power, to induce the Prince of ASTURIAS and DON CARLOS to accede to his schemes, offered to the former the Crown of Naples, and to the latter that of Etruria, with two of his Nieces in marriage. These proposals were rejected with disdain."

A very serious investigation took place on Friday respecting the gun or pistol fired in the Park across the horses in the carriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES. No discovery has yet been made of the person who fired the shot, so that the mystery naturally gives rise to many conjectures of suspicion.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—According to the last returns, there are in commission, repairing for service, and building, 1,108 ships of war, of which 255 are of the line, 38 from 50 to 44 guns, 258 frigates, 902 sloops of war, and 257 armed brigs.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

Lord ELGIN, with the same liberal spirit which marks the conduct of the Marquis of STAFFORD and Earl GROSVENOR, submits the fine collection of antiquities, which he has lately brought from abroad, to be opened to public inspection.

On Friday evening the carriage and horses of a certain Duke were arrested at the door of Willis's Rooms, while he was getting out to attend Mrs. Billington's and Messrs. Naldi and Braham's Concert. The Officers allowed the Duchess of YORK to get out of it

previous to their announcing their unpleasant business!!!—*Morning Herald.*

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The loose robe pelisse of coloured muslin, crape, sars-net, or lawn,—the mantle of various constructions, and French tippets of these materials, together with white leno with coloured spots or borders, distinguish both the walking and carriage costume. With these are worn the Grecian poke, or village bonnet of moss or plait wove straw; also French or antique bonnets, composed of the same materials as the mantle. The Roman hood and mantle are much worn: it is formed of Paris net, trimmed round with antique lace; the hood is thrown over the hair, which is seen underneath, dressed in the Grecian or Indian style. Flowers are much in fashion, and the bouquet is much worn in evening parties.—Morning dresses are worn high in the neck, and needle-work, lace, or coloured embroidery, are introduced in all dresses.—Gowns are generally without trains, edged at the foot and otherwise ornamented with scalloped lace or Chinese silk trimming. The high ruff and Nell Gwyn cap are also worn.—Trinkets are worn as before. Filagree ornaments are generally adopted.—Shoes seem to vie with robes in diversity of colour. Parasols are equally various. The most fashionable colours are pea-green, pale-pink, jonquille, and lilac; although blue, primrose, and plush, occasionally diversify the gay scene.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC,
DUKE OF SUSSEX,
EARL OF INVERNESS, AND BARON OF ARROW.

SIR,—When the fortuitous circumstance of birth raises a man above the usual condition of his fellow being, even a small share of spirit would stimulate him to possess an honourable, if not an elevated character. If he did not boast the dignity of virtue, and win the laurel of science or of arms, he would not sink himself below the level of common place prudence, and common place morality. That you have done both is evident, in permitting an Execution on your goods for 5000*l.* at your residence in the Royal Palace of the King your Father,* at the suit of a tradesman, whose patience you had at length exhausted. The suggestions of common sense and of common prudence would have convinced you that in mutable times like these, it is your best interest and happiness to avoid disgusting a sensible and generous nation; and common, aye, even negative virtue, would have contented the people. A brilliant character is so rare among hereditary Princes of the present age, fools and selfish knaves are so thickly studded in the hemisphere of royalty, that mankind are content if they see there only the twinkling star of common sense, and common honesty. As however, "Charity hopeth all things," I hope that your Royal Highness, yet in the vigour of life, and with ample time before you, will convince a thinking and generous people that you can set off one excellence against the folly and mean-

* See the Trial of an action against the Sheriff of Middlesex, inserted in the EXAMINER of June 12, 1808, in which it was decided, that a Royal Palace is not assailable by Civil Process.—The Duke of Sussex being a Peer of the realm, his person is therefore not liable, and as he lives in a Royal Palace; his goods cannot be taken in execution. These privileges might induce a profligate man to disregard every just claim, and set at defiance every honest claimant.

ness of your conduct. But, as hope is ever assailed with fear, I am afraid of the deep rooted growth of thirty-six years habits; and there is one view of your character that renders even charity itself almost hopeless in your favour;—I wish it was not *Ingratitude*. Let us see, Sir, what a munificent people have done to excite the *gratitude* of a Royal Family. They first became acquainted with the House of BRUNSWICK at a time when their indignant hatred of despotism wisely expelled the last Prince of a family, every individual of which had plotted against its liberties. They then settled the crowns of Great Britain and Ireland on the head of your ancestor, notwithstanding the evil to be feared from the adoption of a King accustomed to the arbitrary sway of a German prince. To the owner of a barren principality, not larger than Yorkshire, they presented the rich and far-famed British Isles, invested the petty ruler of a thousand slaves with the dignified sceptre of power over millions of enlightened freemen, and placed him on the proudest throne in Europe. They have since been watchful to anticipate and indulge every wish of his descendants consistent with constitutional loyalty, and have in some instances even carried their indulgence to almost a criminal excess. Such is that liberality which has prompted them, notwithstanding an express contract between the King and the Parliament, concluded forty-eight years since, to pay off the debts of the Civil List FIVE TIMES SINCE THAT PERIOD, and to pay off your Royal Brother's debts a third time, and this too after a pledge given by your Royal Father that he would not again ask such a boon. Banished by the successful sword of NAPOLEON from her domains, the Duchess of BRUNSWICK, your venerable aunt, has found not only a refuge, but a splendid assylum in this hospitable land, and the tears which she shed for the tragic end of the Duke her husband, have been wiped away by the hands of sympathizing Englishmen. In fine, yourself, Sir, and your Royal Brothers and Sisters, have had princely establishments voted you by the munificence of Parliament. In times of public exigency, when the efforts of an industrious and economical people with difficulty keep pace with the encroaching demands of their government, and that only by numberless privations, you are supplied by them with ample means of princely splendor and gratification. *Gratitude* to such noble donors should have induced at least a decent, if not a dignified expenditure. But an *Execution*—Good Heavens! An Execution on the goods of a Prince in the Palace of the King of England, his father!—"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ascalon!"—Had the accident of birth made you a tradesman instead of a Prince, such a circumstance would have lost you all pecuniary confidence, and you would have been made the inmate of a jail, or have been enrolled in every newspaper in the list of bankrupts. But, Sir, there are other less honourable bankruptcies than those in trade, and to which even Princes in these times are too frequently liable. As the result of honest misfortune, the bankrupt in business frequently excites pity, and is restored to his credit; but, as the result of vice, the Prince insolvent in the esteem of a nation, only secures its contempt, and rarely retrieves its regard. Without any moral claim on their affections, a generous people present you with princely affluence merely

because you happen to be the son of their first magistrate. A sense of their own dignity would not permit the son of the individual appointed by the constitution to be the representative of that dignity, to suffer indigence. As every Englishman in the land, however humble his situation, supplies by his industry the means of sustaining that dignity, he has a feeling of becoming consequence. He respects himself as a useful member of the state, and among its other wants helps to supply that fund out of which your Royal Highness is supplied. Every man therefore, if he feels as he ought, feels himself insulted by the misapplication of the public revenue.

This is not the language, Sir, of discontented faction. My love for the Monarchy dictates this address. I speak the words of sober patriotism, the language of truth. The times speak it. At this awful period, when the superior talents, the unlawful and detestable ambition of an individual from among the people of France, have rendered precarious the existence of every Prince in Europe, there is a more than ordinary incentive to their possession of the respect of the people. The fall of a Continent governed by *weak* and *vicious* Princes has set them this important lesson, that the affection of the People is their only security.—However niggardly nature may have been to you, the education which a man of your Royal Highness's rank must have received, cannot have left you wholly destitute of reflection, when the solemn opinion of a great and virtuous People is presented for your consideration. I have therefore stated that opinion with regard to yourself; not that amendment is probable, I only hope it is possible; but there is a soothing satisfaction in giving vent to the feelings of indignation against that excess of audacity, that apathy of feeling, which can despise the opinion of a whole nation. He who sets at nought the good opinion of one virtuous man, can have very little regard for virtue. He who despises the opinion of a whole people, can possess none.—Your Royal Highness may yet try to become respectable in the eyes of the People. If this ever should be your determination, you have an excellent example at hand. Indeed this is fortunate for you, in the paucity of excellence among European Princes. Were you but in an ordinary degree disposed to catch the sacred fire of virtuous example, your Noble Cousin, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, would not have been almost a solitary instance of virtue among princes. He, Sir, was never known to abandon a virtuous woman recognized for many years as his wife, or was ever heard to sing in jovial chorus with prostitutes and stage singers. He has never been known to dissipate a splendid income on worthless objects, so as to be unable to defray the fair demands of his tradesmen, and force his tailor to seek redress from the laws, and to carry an unavailing execution on his goods into a Royal Palace. No, Sir, his princely mind sheds additional lustre on literature and the arts by his patronage of their professors. His humane heart feels its highest gratification in cheering the despondency of poverty, and administering in every way in his power to the good of his fellow man. He, Sir, is therefore in the full possession of what is infinitely more valuable than a Prince's Coronet, the hearts of the British People.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 25.

The new Farce of Plot and Counterplot.

Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE is well known to the public as an unaffected and agreeable translator of dramatic trifles. He has produced another little piece from the French, called *Plot and Counterplot*, or the *Portrait of Michael Cervantes*, which was performed at the Haymarket on Thursday. It consists of the intrigues of two rival lovers to gain admittance to an artist's daughter, and will remind the reader of all the Spanish and French farces on our stage for the last twenty years. One of the most laughable scenes, in which a pretended corpse is afraid of being roughly treated, is very like a scene in the *Anatomist*. In short, it is a mere string of practical jokes rather intricately knotted, but as there were no vile puns, and no vile praises of one's own nation, it wound up the evening's entertainment with much vivacity. Though great licence, however, is very properly allowed to the incidents of a farce, yet, as every dramatic exhibition ought at least to contain nothing contradictory to known facts, one must certainly condemn a most improbable incident with which the present piece commences, and which represents a Spanish servant as having plundered one of the holy brotherhood of his ensign of office, and using it for the furtherance of a love intrigue. It is monstrous enough that the inquisitorial insignia, which have sent so many nobles and soldiers on their knees, and the very sight of which quells in an instant the fermentation of a Spanish multitude, should become a mere key of intrigue in the hands of one of the most vulgar, and therefore one of the most superstitious of Spaniards.

The face of LISTON during his performance of the "living dead man," especially when he is afraid of being thrown into the river, presented a most humorous picture of all that doleful despair, which must agonize a soul divided between a necessity of pretending death and a necessity of trying to avoid it. On the first night of representation, Mr. C. KEMBLE performed the character intended for Mr. PUTNAM, who was ill. The audience were told, in addition to the announcement of this substitution, that Mr. C. KEMBLE had an interest in the piece. Now, whether Mr. K. thought it necessary to account in some peculiar way for his appearance at this Theatre, or whether it was a little touch of the petitionary pathetic, surely it was altogether unworthy of him. He should leave these petty things to pettier men.

C.

THE OPERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—No one appears to understand the art of money getting better than Madame CATALANI, whose invention is continually on the rack for some expedient to increase her already exorbitant profits: well acquainted with our national curiosity, some novelty is always advertised for her benefit nights to answer the intended purpose. It is remarkable that persons of great talent seldom confine themselves to that pursuit for which they are by nature calculated, but are ambitious of excelling in some other accomplishment for which they are totally unfit. Of this

perversion of ability Madame CATALANI furnished a striking example at her last benefit, in attempting some attitudes with a shawl, absurdly called "*une leçon de grace*," in which she appeared, like the Clown to the Horsemanship at Astley's, a mere hurlesque of the abilities of another; for Miss GAYTON was impolitically called in to assist in this paltry performance, and by her beautiful attitudes tended to render the defects of the other more conspicuous. Those who have seen the mock minuet in *High Life below Stairs*, may have a tolerable correct idea of the performance. The disapprobation which was loudly evinced will it is hoped be a sufficient preventative to her again presuming to attempt what she is so completely unqualified for.

On the same occasion, a new opera was produced, called *Gli Amanti, Consolati*; the music by SARTI, which had never before been performed in this country. The compositions of SARTI have long been celebrated for elegance and refinement, and the production of this opera does credit to the taste of those who have selected it for representation, as it abounds with beautiful airs, enlivened and enriched with sportive and scientific accompaniments. The opening quartetto and finale cannot be heard too often.—Madame CATALANI sung with much taste and more than usual simplicity, but was extremely imperfect in her part. I should recommend Signor RIGHI and herself to acquire some knowledge of the game of chess before they again appear in this opera, for it is the business of an actor to obtain that general information which would prevent the commission of gross absurdities, in representing the common amusements of life. In the scene where they were discovered playing at that game, it was amusing to see the errors they committed through ignorance. The chess-board was in a state of revolution; Kings and Plebians flew from side to side without order and decorum, and Queens and Bishops appeared diverting themselves with the school game of Hop, Step, and Jump. Signor MIARZENI shewed considerable talents for the representation of awkward simplicity in his performance of the vain and foolish *Bernardone*, and though an indifferent substitute for NALDI, is perhaps the best that could be procured. Signor RIGHI's inflexible voice and want of taste are but little adapted to the performance of SARTI's music, which requires execution and embellishment, while the singing of RIGHI is as unornamented as the Sunday psalmody of a parish clerk. Madame DUSSECK sings with more strength than formerly, and therefore better; but the sweetness of voice does not compensate for the wretched feebleness of her acting. One is inclined to pity her continued embarrassment and stiff attempts at ease, but there are defects which are the result merely of carelessness and a wanton disregard of propriety. Who but herself would in the character of *Enca* wear a nosegay in her breast-plate, and a spy-glass tied with black ribband round her neck? I should as soon have thought of a parasol or a smelling bottle! Another novelty of the evening was the debut of Madame D'AUNAY, who has long been a performer at the Argyll Street Institution. This lady possesses an extremely interesting face and figure, but her voice is too weak to give hopes of success; it resembles that of Mad. GRASSINI; and her singing had that kind of expression which results from a feeling mind unaided by musical knowledge.

H. R.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, July 2.

SENTENCE OF THE PROPRIETOR AND PRINTER OF THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the judgment of the Court on the Proprietor and Printer of the *Independent Whig*, who stood convicted of printing and pub-

lishing two libels, the one on Sir SIMON LE BLANC, and the other on Lord ELLENBOROUGH.

Several affidavits were read in behalf of the defendants. For Mr. White it was stated in the affidavits of Surgeon Ramsden and Messrs. Miller and Adams, that he was a man who for a length of time had been afflicted with ill health, and that confinement in a prison would endanger his life. He was at intervals afflicted with a fever, besides a liver complaint, and it was necessary that he should take exercise and enjoy good air. With respect to the publication of the libels, it was alleged that Mr. White was not the author of the publications complained of. The authors had consented, in order that Mr. White might not suffer, to their being declared in Court; and the letter signed *Junius*, addressed to Sir SIMON LE BLANC, on the subject of the trials of Bennet and Chapman, were written by Mr. Gale Jones, an apothecary at Islington, and another of the faulty publications was from the pen of Mr. Miles, author of the Letter to the Prince of Wales.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL produced the Whig Newspapers since the conviction of the defendants, in order to prove that no contrition whatever had been made, but, on the contrary, the third Judge who tried the cause against the defendants had been libelled, and the spirit of libelling had been kept up on each day of publication.

Mr. CLIFFORD briefly addressed the Bench, in mitigation of punishment. The defendants had given up the authors of the libels which were known, and the other writings complained of were anonymous. He trusted that their Lordships would act leniently, as they had done with the proprietor of a publication who was recently convicted of a libel, but who, on giving up the author, was not called up for judgment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied. One of the libels, he said, imputed to the Lord Chief Justice that he was unworthy the seat he filled, and contrasted his conduct with the vile Judge Jeffries, who was torn from the Bench by the indignant populace. The history of the day demonstrated how cowardly the bold and insolent acted when the moment of punishment arrived. The defendants had eagerly grasped at every subterfuge to palliate their conduct after they had failed to intimidate by their insolence. It had been stated in the Whig since the conviction of the defendants, that an appeal would be made to Parliament against the Judge who tried them, for partiality. The Learned Counsel concluded with some comments on what he called this bold audacity, and he trusted that the Bench would give such a punishment, as would stop this kind of general libelling in future.

Judge GROSS conceived the libels to be of the worst description, and tending to overthrow all civil society, and such writers were the greatest enemies to what was so much talked of—the Liberty of the Press. The libels went to state that judicial corruption should be exposed, and by this the conduct of Sir Simon Le Blanc was called in question, for the purpose of falsely accusing him, and in language the most abominable, with having advised the acquittal of Chapman. Yet it was stated that the author was not in Court, although he was bold enough to call the summing up of the Judge and the verdict of the Jury in question. The author had dared to stigmatise the Judge for leaving the Jury to decide on the credibility of the witnesses, and also that Jury for delivering a conscientious verdict according to evidence.

The defendants were sentenced to be imprisoned eighteen calendar months each for the libel on Sir Simon Le Blanc and the Jury, and eighteen months each for the libel on Lord Ellenborough—Mr. White in the county gaol of Dorchester, and Mr. Hart in that of Gloucester,—and at the expiration of the three years to find sureties to keep the peace for five years, themselves in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each, and to remain in prison until such sureties be found!!

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

As the Duchess of York and Princess Charlotte of Wales were returning from the Queen's party, on Wednesday night, one of the Princess's horses took fright at the firing of a musket in the Park, and got his hind leg over the pole, and kicked and plunged violently, by which the carriage was drawn into the Mall; some persons, however, who were coming by, released it; and the Princess and Lady Clifford got into the Duchess's carriage. Soon after which, the same horse again took fright, and entangled his leg between the splinter-bar and traces; when one of the servants, in endeavouring to disentangle him, was thrown down, and two of the wheels going over his body, broke several of his ribs.

Monday night, a nobleman's carriage ran over a Chelsea pensioner; who was crossing the King's-road. He was taken to the sign of the World's End, by order of a person in the carriage; who directed every care to be taken of him, but it is thought he cannot recover.

On Friday, one White, a carpenter, who killed a man of the name of Smith, in a pitched boxing match, at Poplar, a few days since, surrendered himself; after the Coroner's Inquest had returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and was admitted to bail.

On Thursday, in the afternoon, Mr. STONEN, plumber, in Mount-street, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, and fell on the iron railing in front of the house; He was suspended from one of the spikes by the thigh; his head was much hurt by dashing against the wall; there are no hopes of his recovery. He had been for some time in a state of mental derangement.

On Friday, *Smith and Bull*, convicted of perjury, stood in the pillory about the middle of Old Palace-yard, Westminster. The culprits swore they could justify bail for 1500l. It afterwards appeared they were paupers, and the plaintiff lost his debt. The mob expressed their detestation, and pelted them till they were covered with mud and filth.

Two evenings ago, a man was attacked in Cut-throat lane, near Lambeth Palace, by two ruffians, and robbed of a few shillings. In the struggle he received some severe blows. The villains made their escape. There was no watchman placed within the loudest call.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d ult. at Bethnal Green Church, Benjamin Parkhurst, Esq. of Ipswich; to Eleanor, 2d daughter of Mr. Thomas Scott, of Bethnal Green.

Lately, at Deptford, Mrs. Collings, who, after enduring an anxious state of widowhood for three long weeks, took to her arms her late husband's nephew, and her own apprentice, aged 19! The bride is 48, and her eldest daughter 17.

After a courtship of 35 years, Mat. Finn Colyer, of Little Strand-street, Dublin, to Miss Carty, of King-street.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, Mrs. Garrow, wife of Wm. Garrow, Esq. of Bedford-row.

Bernard Shaw, Esq. late Collector of Cork. This event took place under the following most distressing circumstances:—Mr. Shaw had been unwell for some time previous, and on that morning had gone from his country residence, at Monkstown, into Cork, to consult his physician; on his return, for the benefit of the air, he rode on the barouche-seat; but the carriage had proceeded but a short way, when he desired the coachman to stop, exclaiming, that he found a pain starting from his back to his heart! He was immediately removed into the carriage, and expired almost instantaneously, in the arms of Mrs. Shaw.

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