

THE EXAMINER.

No. 172 SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1811.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 168.

REBUFF OF MR. PERCEVAL BY THE PRINCE REGENT.

This circumstance has created considerable interest in the public mind, and must not be easily suffered to pass by. It is indeed a complete picture in miniature both of the worst of our present evils and of the best remedy that a Prince can apply to them; and the importance of it, as a fact, is confirmed by the anxiety of the Ministerialists to contradict it, for disprove it they cannot; and deny it upon authority, it seems, they dare not. Let us hear the evidence. The account was first given in the *Morning Chronicle* as follows:—

“Last week the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER submitted to his Royal Highness a military arrangement, in consequence of the death of Lord CARDIGAN, to which he trusted to be honoured with the PRINCE REGENT'S approbation;

“Earl HARCOURT to be Governor of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Earl of CARDIGAN, deceased—General CHARLES CRAUFURD, to be Governor General of the Military College at Marlow, in the room of Earl HARCOURT.

“The PRINCE REGENT signified his entire acquiescence in the appointment of Earl HARCOURT to Windsor Castle; he knew it would be perfectly agreeable to his MAJESTY; and he had reason to believe that he had designed him to be the successor of Earl CARDIGAN.—The PRINCE also expressed the high respect which he entertained for the talents and services of General CRAUFURD. He had high claims on the gratitude of his Country; and the Country had not been unmindful of his claims. His Royal Highness said, that to the best of his recollection, General CRAUFURD had a pension of 1200*l.* a year on his own life and that of the Duchess his wife. He had a regiment of Dragoon Guards, and he was the Lieutenant Governor of Tynemouth—bringing him, altogether, above 3000*l.* a-year; and therefore he must hesitate in adding to these appointments, while so many other gallant Officers had not an equal provision.

“Mr. PERCEVAL strongly urged the General's high merits—and besides, begged leave respectfully to state to his Royal Highness, that his claims were powerfully seconded by his son-in-law, the Duke of NEWCASTLE—whose support in Parliament was most essential to his Majesty's Administration;—perhaps was of more consequence to them than that of any other individual.

“The PRINCE REGENT, in answer to this argument, made a declaration to the following purport:—“Sir, I did not expect such a reason to be assigned; but I am not sorry that it is so in an instance like the present, when it enables me to make known my resolution without disparagement to the gallant Officer in question. I repeat, that I have a high respect for his merits, which have met their reward; but I must tell you, once for all, that I never can nor will consent to bestow any place or appointment meant to be an asylum or reward for the toils and services of our gallant Soldiers and Seamen, on any account of Parliamentary connexion, or in return for Parliamentary votes. This is my fixed determination; and I trust I shall never again be sollied in the same way.”

“The Minister bowed, and took his leave. It is not true,

therefore, that General CRAUFURD is appointed Governor of the Military College at Marlow; and we congratulate the country on this truly constitutional answer of the PRINCE.”

This account has every feature of probability, except in one circumstance perhaps, which is of a nature so unusual and so unexpected, that one can hardly connect it in one's mind with the idea of a reigning Prince. Situated however as the PRINCE is, and alive as he may be supposed to have become to the dangers with which the borough-mongers threaten both the Crown and People, even this circumstance acquires a probability in spite of the figure that royalty has cut of late years; and the very doubt with which it strikes one at first,—the very hesitation we feel to admit the long-absent and almost forgotten joy into our hearts,—must be felt as a double compliment to him who restores it to us. As for the rest, the national experience is enough to shew that nothing can be more likely. Pluralities of place are notorious, and are as notoriously defended: Mr. PERCEVAL himself enjoys them, and what can be more likely than that he should ask them for his friend? The borough-mongering system is quite as notorious, and quite as infamously defended; such Ministers as the present exist by nothing else; and what can be more likely than that Mr. PERCEVAL should think highly of its merits, and endeavour to obtain for its influence the reward of public virtue? The blindness manifested by the Throne to its best interests, and to the usurpations of its servants, is also notorious, as well as the accommodation which has passed between certain prejudices on the one hand and the enjoyment of power on the other; and what can be more likely, than that Mr. PERCEVAL, presuming upon the late conduct of the PRINCE, mistook easiness of disposition for mere imbecility, and thought that he could do with goodnature what he had hitherto managed with stubbornness.

So much for the internal evidence of the matter. But this is not such evidence as the ministerialists chuse to discuss; and therefore, in contradicting the business, they say not a word upon the probability or improbability of the feelings I have mentioned. Does not this very silence tend to convict them? It would, indeed, have been too barefaced, even for men accustomed to tell falsehoods with as much indifference as they would tell you what it is o'clock, to set out with denying the probability of what at other times they acknowledge and defend; it would have been too ludicrous in them to say “Mr. PERCEVAL is so honest a statesman, he could never be guilty of these unconstitutional attempts.” Even the *Courier* is not insolent or inconsistent enough to venture upon disavowals of this nature; and accordingly it denies, not the probability of the fact, but the probability of the disclosure. This is the amount of its counter-argument.—

"There were but two persons at the conversation, and of these two, who could disclose the particulars of such an interview? Not Mr. PERCEVAL, it is obvious—and can it be believed that the PRINCE-REGENT would tell his confidential conversations with his Ministers?"

Here is a slur thrown upon the PRINCE-REGENT, who is represented as the more likely person of the two to disclose the circumstance, provided such disclosure could be possible; for as to Mr. PERCEVAL, "it is obvious" that he could not have done so. This word "obvious" must mean one of two things, either that Mr. PERCEVAL, the boroughmonger, is so exquisitely delicate in his notions of principle that is not in his nature to tell a secret; or that the disclosure would be so contrary to his interest, that it would argue in him an utter want of sense. But neither interpretation is sufficient. It is true, Mr. PERCEVAL may have high notions of principle respecting ministerial secrets, though he has an utter want of it with regard to borough-mongering;—that *honour* which is convenient to men of the world, and which they have adopted in the room of virtue which is inconvenient, is a good thing as far as it goes; and though originally set up by such men upon no other ground than their own policy, is of some use to society in general, and helps to keep the profligate in some little restraint and decency. It is granted also, that Mr. PERCEVAL, though an ignorant man in matters of enlarged policy, has a sufficient stock of political cunning as well as of the aforesaid honour, to hinder him from disclosing secrets that would do him and his companions no good;—but alas! so unaccommodating are particular circumstances, and so paramount among Ministers is the greater interest to the less, that they find it sometimes both difficult and unprofitable to keep their secrets; and then, the secret is sure to be told. If Mr. PERCEVAL could have confined the knowledge of his rebuff to his brother Ministers, there is no doubt that he would have done so; the *Courier* is right here; the "obvious" holds good; nobody, who sees how sore he is when obliged by Mr. WHITEHEAD and others, to talk of the things most "near and dear" to him, such as the marketing of seats and the pluralities of office, will suspect him for an instant of voluntarily coming forward and saying, "I have been attempting one of my old tricks, and have not succeeded." But there are other persons to satisfy on these occasions; there are the Ministerial patrons, the borough-proprietors, who must have an explanation; there are General CRAUFORD, the Duchess his lady, and above all, the Duke his son-in-law, who must have a full, true, and particular account of this choking circumstance; and accordingly, the *Morning Chronicle*, when called upon by the *Courier* to give up its author, returns the following satisfactory answer:—

"We have distinctly said, that we received the intelligence from no political quarter whatever, and that we received it in no secrecy. The report has been universal for several days, in all the higher circles; and from whence did it take wind? From a correspondence which a Noble Duke of twenty-one years of age, in the indiscretion of his disappointment, has shown to his

friends. Our heated adversaries call for proofs. Here is the proof.—We refer them to the Nobleman in question. They know him well, and we recommend to them to demand the justification of their immaculate Minister at his hands. Let him say whether he did not write a letter, complaining of the refusal given to his application; and let him truly state to them from whom he received the communication of what passed at the interview.—Oh! Not from Mr. Perceval it is obvious! Can it be believed that the Prince Regent would tell the Noble Duke? We leave this matter to be settled among them. It is their own affair. They have provoked the inquiry, and they must not impute to others what lies at their own door. We were fully justified in publishing what they had themselves disclosed; and all that we think it incumbent upon us to do, is explicitly to state, that if this most important secret (which has filled the nation with joy) has come to light, it is because an old head is not placed upon young shoulders."

To this the *Courier* pithily and disdainfully replies—what?—that the DUKE comes forward and contradicts the account? or that General CRAUFORD contradicts it? or that they themselves can contradict it upon authority?—No; but that the falshood of the thing is obvious! Another obvious which nobody can discover. These are its words:—

"The assertion in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Duke of NEWCASTLE sent forth the story, in a letter, about General CRAUFORD and the PRINCE-REGENT, is utterly and obviously false; evidently a shallow attempt to conceal the real source of the tale, as all parties are ashamed of it."

This "obvious" is a favourite word with the *Courier*, and is a delicate mode of appealing to one's common sense in the absence of all argument; but if the use of it under such circumstances proves any thing, it is that the story is obviously true, and that the writer, conscious of his inability to enter into a discussion on the subject, feels himself compelled to be abrupt and blustering. That Mr. PERCEVAL, in order to account for the non-performance of his promises, should relate the fact to the Duke of NEWCASTLE;—that the Duke's family should be annoyed at hearing it; and that his Grace, in order to account for the matter to his acquaintances, as well as to give vent to his feelings, should make no secret of his annoyance,—are all very probable circumstances; and one can almost fancy the dialogue that may have taken place on the occasion.

The Duke. Good morning, Mr. PERCEVAL; I hope you're well.

The Minister. Your Grace is very good;—tolerable, I thank you;—only a little oppression at the chest here;—a sort of—obstruction, I believe,—which makes me loth to speak.

Duke. Dear me! I'm sorry for that—a little cold, perhaps;—the weather is rather chilly.

Minister. Does your Grace think so? It strikes me as quite oppressive; I have been quite in a heat this morning;—but our atmosphere is so changeable.

Duke. Why, yes—(after a minute's pause) Well, Mr. PERCEVAL, the Duchess has no doubt to thank you for your attention to the interests of General CRAUFORD. I am sure, we are very much obliged to you; and I need not assure you that all my parliament—

Minister (interrupting). I know your Grace's goodness; and am quite aware that nothing could deprive us of your Grace's liberal and disinterested support. The liberality indeed of your Grace's conduct is so great, that it is with much less pain in one sense of the word, though with a great deal in another, that I have the misfortune to

announce to your Grace the failure of my application to his Royal Highness the REGENT on behalf of the gallant and worthy General your Grace's father-in-law; but I beg leave to assure you —

Duke. What!—Eh—failure of the applica—Why, surely the PRINCE has not refused to sanction the appointment of my father-in-law to the Marlow Governorship?

Minister. Indeed, I am sorry to say it is too true.

Duke. Well, but what did the PRINCE say? You quite amaze me.—(Here the Minister, in chosen terms, relates the whole affair.)—Good God, Mr. PERCEVAL; but how can it be—how can it be? Haven't I these hono—

Minister. Pardon me, Sir—but we will not swear—we'll bear the disappointment with good Christian resignation.—I beg your Grace's pardon—I do not mean (smiling) to offend your Grace;—but probably something else can be done for the worthy and gallant General.

Duke. Well, but, Mr. PERCEVAL, I must be allowed to say, that this is a very unexpected occurrence.

Minister. Your Grace is very right:—it is a most singular occurrence—most unusual indeed, and what I could not have expected from such a quarter: but really there's no accounting for singularities—let me not be misunderstood by your Grace—the PRINCE is one of the worthiest and most exalted characters breathing—I know that, and take delight in his service under the heavy visitation that afflicts us all so much—but all have their prejudices: for my part, I must own that—

Duke. Really, I know not what to think or say on such a—such a—

Minister. I do not wonder it astonishes your Grace—I believe it will astonish every body. For my part, I was going to say, that I believe I never felt so chagrined in my life, not excepting the time when I suffered so much on account of that little affair of my noble and truly amiable friend, Lord CASTLEREAGH, about the seat in Parliament—respecting which so much clamour was excited: and what shocks me most, next to the disappointment of your Grace, of your excellent mother the Duchess, and of your worthy and gallant father-in-law the General, is that a clamour, detrimental to the Administration and the Constitution, will be excited on the present occasion as it was upon the former one. But your Grace sees the impossibility of my doing any thing further on this particular head.

Duke. Yes,—oh yes—I see that very clearly.

Minister. (Hastily) Not but what something else may be done, and that speedily: and between ourselves, my Lord Duke (whispering) there is every—Windsor—Physicians—it will, I assure you.

Duke. Ah—there is something in that. But really, this business has so—you'll excuse me, but I'll just step to the Duchess and acquaint her.

Minister. Probably it will be as well not to let the business get abroad—of course, my Lord Duke, I do not allude to the Duchess, who, I know, is the discreetest of ladies—but servants will overhear sometimes, and words will drop in the course of conversation.

Duke. Why, you know, Mr. PERCEVAL, some explanation or other must be given, and as to the chances of the thing, why that—

Minister. Oh certainly—certainly—all that I fear is, lest factious people should get an account of a matter so easily misrepresented. I hope your Grace does not suppose that—

Duke. (Going) Pray, Sir, do you think it likely that the Parliament will be dissolved soon.

Minister. Oh; not it—not it—your Grace may rest assured:—besides, if it is, his Majesty's friends have nothing to fear, while they have such excellent, noble, and disinterested patrons as your Grace.

Duke. Oh, Mr. PERCEVAL!

Minister. Oh, my Lord Duke! (Exit the Duke) I do not half like his looks. Those fellows the Reformists will lay hold of the circumstance, and make terrible work of it—Scoundrels! traitors!—fellows without common decency or humanity!—But I must go and look after the affairs of my brother ARDEN and my friend CASTLEREAGH, or there's no knowing where these doings will end.

Conversations like these are not over brilliant or dramatic; nay, they will sometimes have a very tragic effect in a state, and set a great many persons by the ears. The *Courier* however would persuade us that no such persons think any thing of the matter, or rather, that "all parties are ashamed of it." But this is a pretty little gratuitous assertion—a kind of hushing-up close of a paragraph—that means nothing. How can all parties be ashamed of it? If it is false, the friends of Ministers have no reason to be ashamed; and if it is true, the PRINCE's friends have no reason. In a word, every body, who has a belief to bestow, believes this transaction. It is believed, both from external and internal evidence; both from what is said on the subject and from what is not said; from the dislike of the ministerial papers to sift it; from their evident inability to deny it by authority; and lastly, from a circumstance, which in the absence of all proof would go nigh to be a sufficient one—the open mention of it by the *Chronicle*, with the names and circumstances at length;—a proceeding, upon which that paper would surely not have ventured without a complete ascertainment of the fact.

Let the Ministers and their adherents then enjoy their chagrin in silence, and not betray what they feel by angry and impotent outcries. Admire the pains which they take to expose their gross inconsistencies!—When the merits of borough-mongering and place-mongering were discussed in a general way, and when the opposite party shewed no disposition to differ with them on those delicate subjects, they talked openly of the great use of such doings—of the affectation there was in saying the contrary—and of the clamours which none but the Burdettites would make on topics so well understood. But the moment this opposite party can be supposed to have another sort of disposition,—the moment an English Prince chuses to declare himself in favour of the Constitution and of popular rights, they are anxious to disown what they formerly acknowledged, finding at last, that a word spoken in favour of Reform by the reigning Prince makes an amazing difference in the nature of the principle, and that they cannot pretend to defend that old want of honesty against which he so warmly declares himself. In proportion as such men are dismayed, honest men are reassured and rejoiced. That single word, so spoken,—that single opinion, so declared—has spread an indescribable satisfaction among all true Englishmen; and they willingly shut their recollection to all the promises broken, and all the corruptions strengthened during the past reign, to indulge in the pleasing dream, if it be nothing else, of shortly seeing dignity restored to the throne, and unanimity to the people.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 22.—We learn from Boulogne that the experiments with the Congreve rockets have completely succeeded. Some of them have been thrown to the distance of 3960 yards, which is 200 yards more than the English have been able to throw them.

BULLETIN OF HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS.

"March 24, nine in the morning.—Her Majesty the Empress continues in the most favourable state.

"CORVISANT, DUBOIS, BOURDIER, and BOYLE."

There was no Bulletin of the Empress this evening, whose state becomes more satisfactory.

BULLETIN OF THE KING OF ROME.

"March 24, nine in the morning.—His Majesty the King of Rome has passed an excellent night. His health cannot be better.

"BOURDOIS AND AUVITY."

"Same day, nine in the evening.—His Majesty the King of Rome continues to enjoy the most perfect health.

Paris, March 31.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMIES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Gen. Foy arrived at Paris the day before yesterday, with letters from the Prince of Essling. He left the head-quarters in Portugal on the 15th inst. The army was in the best condition. There were hardly any sick. The soldiers were full of ardour. Marshal the Prince of Essling deemed it expedient to make a movement. He had pushed his right to the Zezere, and established his head-quarters at Pombal. Several corps of troops in the pay of England had been defeated. Columns had penetrated Portugal in every direction, disarming the inhabitants and reducing them to submission. Adjutant Commandant Avy has also arrived from Badajos, which he left on the 14th of March, dispatched by the Duke of Dalmatia with the colours taken by the Marshal during the six weeks that he has been in Estremadura. He is also the bearer of the capitulation of Badajos. The capture of Badajos and Olivenza, the action at Castilejos, and the battle of Gobera, are important military events which have turned to the confusion of our enemies.—Twenty thousand prisoners, colours, and several hundred pieces of cannon, are in our power. On the 5th of March some important events took place before Cadiz. A division of 6000 English, and from 7 to 8000 Spaniards, landed about the end of February at Algeiras. This column, consisting of 14,000 men, intended to attack the Duke of Belluno in the rear, and to raise the siege of Cadiz. The plan was completely frustrated. The Duke of Belluno defeated the enemy, and drove them into the Isle of Leon, taking three stand of colours, four pieces of cannon, and 760 men. He killed and wounded more than one-third of the English. Gen. Sebastiani, who commands the 4th corps, consisting of 20,000 men, supposed that the enemy, who landed at Algeiras, was intended to attack his right, while a division from Murcia should march on his left. He detached a part of his army against this division. He did not learn what passed until the 7th. The division of Murcia fled at the sight of his sharpshooters. In the mean time, Ballasteros advanced upon Seville, with the remains of his corps, which escaped from the battle of Castilejos amounting to 3000 men. He was met by Gen. Darricau, who put him completely to the rout, and pursued him to a considerable distance. On the 10th of March the siege of Cadiz was resumed with fresh ardour. All these events have filled our friends in Andalusia with admiration, and the enemy with dismay.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, MARCH 31.—Letters arrived last night from our army, which state that the head-quarters were about four leagues on this side Celerrico. It would appear that MASSENA had made a stand there. It is also reported,

that the enemy on the Alentejo side have made a similar stand at Badajos. Our army in that quarter is 22,000 men. The cruelty, wanton havoc, and destruction committed by the army of MASSENA in its retreat, exceeds all former example. They not only burned and destroyed all houses and towns near their route, but also murdered the inhabitants, with circumstances of such atrocious barbarity, as would have disgraced Vandals. Their avidity for plunder was such, that in one place the Royal Dragoons surprized a party of them digging the dead out of their graves in a church, in search of plunder!

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOVER, APRIL 9.—About four o'clock the bugle and alarm drums were beat to arms, and the cry of Fire! was heard in several directions; it was soon ascertained that the dwelling-house of Major Eyre, of the 77th foot, situated over the sluice, was on fire; in a short space of time the next house, the residence of Mr. Bowles, and the blacksmith's forge and shop adjoining, were also observed to be in flames; unfortunately, there being no water in the bason, the engines at first were of no use, and it was feared all that side of the street would be in flames; but, to the credit of the officers, a large body of military were sent to the spot, and formed a line to the sea, and, by a most capital supply of salt water, the fire, about seven o'clock, was got under, the above houses being entirely consumed, and those on each side of them considerably injured; at present no correct account can be obtained how the fire originated. The loss on the part of Mr. Bowles is considerable. The fire burnt with such rapidity, that the inhabitants had only time to escape with their lives, leaving their property to the raging element.

On Monday night, the 25th ult. the dwelling-house of Wm. Norcop, Esq. at Betton, Hales, Salop, was entered by three men, who went into Mr. Norcop's bed-room, with a lighted candle; two of them held him in bed, while the third presented a pistol at him, demanding the immediate surrender of his money and keys; but not permitting him to rise, one of them took his breeches and rifled the pockets. Two of them wrenched open the bureau, while the third stood over Mr. Norcop, keeping him in awe. They took from the desk cash and notes to the amount of 169*l*.

Execution of John Gould, aged 23, for the Murder of his Wife.—This unfortunate young man suffered the sentence of the law on Wednesday week, at Stafford. This youth married at an early age, without any means of supporting a wife and family beyond his own daily labour. He worked for his father on a small farm. Finding a family coming on, his wife being pregnant of the second child, it appeared that he had used violent and cruel means of producing abortion, namely, crushing or elbowing his wife in bed, &c. By these means abortion was produced, and the unfortunate mother died, the off-spring sharing the same fate. Before she expired, she declared that ill-usage of the above kind had been the cause of her death; and on this circumstantial evidence Gould was found guilty. On sentence being passed upon him, he exclaimed he was murdered. Gould, after being conveyed back to his cell, wept aloud, and his cries were heard by the whole of the prisoners in the goal. He appeared incapable of receiving consolation. His sentence came like a thunder-bolt upon him, and deprived him of every manly exertion. He was attended by a reverend clergyman to prepare him for the last awful moment. All however, appeared to be without any particular effect. He was susceptible of nothing but grief; and when his time approached, it was with great difficulty that he was induced to leave his cell. He could scarcely contain himself as he was led through the different courts to the lodge. He was in a manner heaved up to the platform, from which his cries were heard by a numerous and sympathizing populace, to a considerable distance. He was launched off about ten minutes after twelve, and appeared to die harder than is usual.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 8.

PORTUGAL.—REGENT'S MESSAGE.

The Marquis WELLESLEY brought down the following Message from the Prince Regent:—

“GEORGE, P. R.

“The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his serious consideration the accounts he has received of the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of a part of the kingdom of Portugal have been exposed in their persons and property, in consequence of the invasion of that country, and especially from the wanton and savage barbarity exercised by the French armies in their recent retreat, which cannot fail to affect the hearts of all persons who have any sense of religion or humanity, desires to be enabled by the House of Commons to afford the suffering subjects of his Majesty's good and faithful Ally, such speedy and effectual relief as may be suitable to this interesting and affecting occasion.”

Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow; and after some conversation on the committal of the Militia Inlistment Bill, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 9.

The Militia Inlistment Bill, after some opposition from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who deemed the measure subversive of the whole Militia system, was finally carried.

PORTUGAL.—REGENT'S MESSAGE.

The Marquis WELLESLEY, in a short speech, in which he pointed out the propriety and policy of affording to the Portuguese every assistance in our power, moved that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, assuring him of the cordial concurrence of that House in measures which would enable him to give the desired relief towards the alleviation of the severe distresses which our faithful Allies the Portuguese had suffered, &c. &c.—The Marquis added, that the sum intended to be proposed was 100,000*l*.

The motion was agreed to, after a short conversation, in which Lord GROSVENOR said, that the moment so often predicted had now arrived, in which the whole burthen of the war fell entirely on the British People.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 10.

There was nothing of importance before the House this day.

Thursday, April 11.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Militia Bill, Taunton's Divorce Bill, and various private Bills.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND presented the Report of the Queen's Council on his Majesty's Health (for which see another part of this Paper).—Adjourned till Wednesday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 8.

The Grand Southern Canal Bill was thrown out on the second reading.

A Message from the Prince Regent respecting the Portuguese was brought down by Mr. Perceval. (For which, see the Lords.)

SCARCITY OF CHANGE.

On the motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply,

Lord FOLKESTONE said he would trouble the House for a few moments on a very interesting subject. This was the very great scarcity of small specie, and of those coins which were usually received in change for pound notes. Every one who heard him must be aware of the extreme difficulty at present of obtaining change in London; a difficulty experienced not only by tradesmen and bankers, but by private individuals.—By a letter which he had received from a friend, he learnt that the same difficulty existed in the country. His friend informed him, that at a fair recently held in a market town (Aylesbury),

he had found it impossible to procure change of a one pound note; and that many persons at the fair had been unable to purchase goods on account of the same inconvenience, while others, who were neighbours, united together till their purchases amounted to the sum of one pound. This inconvenience, though felt by the whole community, must be peculiarly distressing to the labouring classes; and he trusted that some remedy for the evil would soon be discovered and applied.

Mr. G. VANSITTART observed, that he had also received a letter, which stated similar difficulty to exist in the country between Abingdon and Oxford.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. WHARTON, after stating the circumstances which had occasioned the delay in the departure of the Chief Justice of Sierra Leon (Mr. Thorpe), viz. the difficulty which existed in the drawing out of the Charter; and, subsequently, the impossibility of procuring an opportunity to go out, none recurring until within the last three weeks, moved, “That a sum not exceeding 14,527*l*. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences of the Settlement of Sierra Leon.”

A conversation of some length, but of little interest, ensued, when the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and the Supply of Naval Stores, being referred to the Committee,

Mr. PERCEVAL moved, That the sum of 402,300*l*. should be granted for Naval Stores, and the sum of 996,927*l*. 18*l*. 4*d*. applied out of the Consolidated Fund to the services of the present year. There was in the last year a surplus of 7,000,000 and odd thousand pounds, but it was a surplus produced by the concurrence of many circumstances, which could not be reckoned on in other years, a surplus of 500,000*l*. having taken place on the taxes alone. In consequence of this, he had been induced at that period to recommend the application of a certain portion to the expences of the current year; and he had even the satisfaction to state to the House, that the actual produce exceeded the estimate by 135,300*l*. He felt the greater satisfaction in stating this, as it afforded a practical refutation of reports which had gone abroad, calculated to give a gloomy view of the trade and finances of the country. The House would no doubt rejoice in this proof, if, indeed, any proof were wanted, that there was such a vigour in the trade, and such a solidity and stamina in the revenue, that it was not a little, nor even a great thing, that would be sufficient to destroy them. The House had now before it a view of the consequences of what he had recommended last year—that of meeting the expences without recurring to any new tax. It would also be seen by reference to the produce for the last three years, that so far from declining, the country was evidently in a state of great prosperity. In 1809, the produce was 36,446,000*l*.; that of last year, upon which, as he had already stated, a considerable increase had occurred that could not be calculated upon in future, was 41,441,474*l*. and that of the present year was 41,300,000*l*. so that the difference between the present and the former year was by no means so great as they had reason to expect, on considering the peculiar circumstances by which the former year was favoured. After such a statement, the House would see there was no reason for indulging that despondency which some people were inclined to entertain. He concluded with repeating his motion.

Mr. BANKES was happy to hear such a statement, but thought, notwithstanding, that the greatest economy was necessary.

Mr. H. THORNTON too recommended a strict adherence to economy, and expressed his apprehension that the increase was not really so great as it appeared to be.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that economy should be undoubtedly a paramount object; but they were also bound to provide for the necessary expences of the Government, and the former object should never be pursued so far as to exclude the latter from their consideration. The produce of the Post-Office itself, in the year ending 1810, exceeded that of the former year by

he believed, 100,000*l.*; and in the last year the excess was still greater. The Excise was also considerably increased, and there was every prospect of a flourishing revenue.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

DWELLING-HOUSE ROBBERY BILL.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY moved the third reading of the Dwelling-house Robbery Bill.

Mr. RYDEN said, that though he agreed in the general principles stated by his Noble and Learned Friend, he differed from him in the application of them to the present subject.—The certainty of punishment should be observed, but that certainty would not be facilitated by the Bill. It was urged that prosecutions would be increased by lessening the punishment; but that he denied, as far as his experience went; and if Prosecutors, Juries, Judges, and Witnesses were affected by such a circumstance, he did not see why it should not be supposed to have an influence upon offenders themselves. The terror of the law operated in the best way that law could operate, to prevent the commission of crimes.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said that the law, as it stood at present, was calculated to introduce a sort of gambling into vice, in consequence of the uncertainty of punishment. It had been said that laws should be severe; but when they were too much so, the sympathies of the people were driven to the side of the criminal, and they were sent away rather shocked than reformed.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT instanced several cases in which verdicts were given contrary to evidence, for the purpose of avoiding the capital parts of the charges, and hoped his Hon. and Learned Friend would persevere in his intention.

Mr. LOCKART objected to venturing on an unknown thing, and repealing a law which had the sanction of antiquity. If he did agree to it, it should be an experiment for one or two years, but even that he feared would have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the people.

Mr. WHITBREAD was of opinion that the compromise which the humanity of Juries induced them to make with their oaths, was calculated to injure the morals of a people. Those who favoured the severity of punishment threw out of their mind the numbers who were now prosecuted, and decided upon a partial view of the case. How this Bill was felt by the public might be inferred from the addition which even his high character had experienced since its introduction. He was confident, that long after the petty political feuds of the present day were forgotten, the name of his Learned Friend would go down to posterity with honour.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL believed the Bill would have a tendency to increase not lessen crimes; for it would remove the terror of death, which operated most strongly. As to the effect produced by the terror of death, it was allowed to operate strongly on prosecutors, &c. and he was sure it had a violent effect also upon the most ardent offenders.

Mr. C. WYKE controverted many of the arguments urged by the Attorney-General; and contended, that most of the evils which arose in the administration of the Criminal Laws, as it at present stands, particularly perjury, is the effect of the inefficiency of those laws.

The House divided on the third reading, Ayes, 50—Noes, 39—Majority, 11.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Privately Stealing, the Navigable Rivers, and the English and Irish Bleaching Ground Robbery Bills, were then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 9.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Capt. BENNETT complained of the hardships certain Naval Officers underwent respecting the mode of receiving their pay when on foreign service. Owing to the rates of exchange, considerable loss was sustained, sometimes to the amount of 30 per cent. Relief had been in vain sought at the Admiralty. All he wanted was, that in this respect the Navy should be put on the same footing as the Army.—Capt. Bennett concluded by moving that a Committee be appointed to examine into this subject.

Mr. YORKE contended, that to remedy the present would be productive of still greater evils. As to the officers being put upon the same footing as those of the Army, it must be remembered that the nature of the services was quite different.—The Navy had allowances on board, and other advantages, which the Army did not enjoy.—He should oppose the motion.

Mr. WHITBREAD, though he differed in some points with the Right Hon. Gentleman, was anxious to join with the world in doing justice to him (Mr. Yorke), of whom, whilst he had been in office, he had heard nothing but praise.—(Hear, hear!) He was surprised, however, that the motion met with any opposition. The sufferings of the Navy had long been known, and Parliament only could relieve them.

After some further conversation, the previous question was moved and carried.

The Printers Regulation Bill was passed.

The Distillery Bill was committed, after some opposition.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 10.

REGENT'S MESSAGE.—PORTUGAL.

Mr. PERCEVAL made a variety of observations upon the conduct of the French in Portugal, as contrasted with that of the English, quoting passages from Massena's Proclamation, in which he told the Portuguese that he came to benefit their country, &c. and also reading extracts from Lord Wellington's dispatches, in order to shew how barbarously the French General had acted. To make the contrast complete, Mr. Perceval said, it only wanted the vote of that night, which would go to relieve the distresses of our ancient and faithful Ally. "Whatever," said he, "may be the result of the war in which we are engaged, whatever may be the result of the retreat of Massena; whether (as it promises from every calculation we can at present make) it turns out to be a retreat without return; or whether, as some have professed to believe, the enormous power of Bonaparte may again supply his troops, and enable them to retrace their steps; whatever be the event, this measure must be beneficial, by instancing the advantage of British connection, as compared with French assistance.—(Hear, hear!)"—The truth established by this measure may operate not merely in the Peninsula, but throughout Europe and the world; it may not merely produce the effect of confirming one power, but of animating all powers, to resist the despotism of the French Ruler; and it must have the effect of proving how falsely England has been calumniated, and how little truth there is in every thing coming from the same source, by which her character was traduced.—(Hear, hear, hear!)"—However, under all the circumstances, I trust the Committee will think me justified in limiting the vote to 100,000*l.* which I shall move as a grant to the Prince Regent, to enable his Royal Highness to afford such relief to the Portuguese sufferers as their situation may require."—(Hear, hear!)"

Mr. PONSONBY;—"In rising to second this measure, I beg leave to express my concurrence in the sentiments delivered by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and in the vote proposed. It is a measure not less due to the spirit of Portugal, than to the magnanimity and generosity of Great Britain; it is as consistent with our interests as it is material to our honour. The only regret with which it is accompanied, on my part, proceeds from the reflection, that the vast expenditure of this country should render it necessary to limit the vote to so small a sum."—(Hear, hear!)"

The Resolution was then agreed to unanimously.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 11.

BULLION COMMITTEE.

Mr. HORNER said, that he wished to put the House in possession of the scope and substance of the Resolutions he intended to move upon the Report of the Bullion Committee. His intention was to embody in a set of Resolutions the opinion of the Committee of last Session. He should state the law and policy of this country, with regard to the legal money of the realm. What is the difference betwixt the actual currency and the legal currency, and how they deviate from each other. The cause of that deviation. He should also mention what appeared to

the Committee to have occasioned the recent state of foreign exchange with respect to this country, and also what he regarded as the proper remedy for that state. It was likewise his intention to move as Resolutions, that promissory notes should be paid according to the legal tender of the realm:—that for some time past Bank Notes did not represent gold and silver, and that too abundant an issue of Bank of England and of Country Bank Notes had occasioned the exchange with foreign countries to be unfavourable to this country:—that during the suspension of payments in cash, the Bank ought to attend to the state of exchange:—and lastly, that in order to enforce a due limitation of paper currency, it was expedient to alter the law respecting the suspension of payments in cash.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, he should meet the Hon. Gentleman with candour, by stating his own views on the subject.

THE POOR.

Lord STANLEY wished to ask if any steps had been taken to relieve the distress of tradesmen and labourers; which in Lancashire in particular exceeded all belief; and the Poor Rates were wholly inadequate to meet the evil.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, he was unable to answer the question.

The Christ Church Poor Rates Bill was read a third time, and passed.

PORTUGAL.

Mr. PERCEVAL moved, that a Copy of a Letter from Lord Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated October 27, from *Pierra Negro*, be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. CANNING observed, that out of that letter there grew things it might be reasonable to keep in mind. The Noble Lord spoke there of the gallant co-operation of the Portuguese troops with his Majesty's forces; but in this House very deplorable ideas had been frequently entertained of that gallant people; that they were unequal to their associates in arms; and other assertions equally in disparagement of their zeal and courage. The practical inference was, that those who thought meanly of Spain would have the magnanimity to retract that opinion, from the example of Portugal. Dubious circumstances should be interpreted favourably; favourable circumstances should be hailed and encouraged, and by pursuing the same plan as in Portugal, there could be no doubt that the same result would ensue.—(Hear, hear!)—The motion was agreed to.

BANK TOKENS.

Mr. MANNING (a Bank Director), said, he was sorry not to see in his place the Noble Lord who had called the attention of the House to the scarcity of change; that the Bank was making every exertion to supply the circulating medium with tokens at 5s. 6d., and was now preparing a great number of dollars for that object, so that those who were hoarding their tokens, in expectation of a further advance, would be disappointed.—Adjourned to Monday se'night.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

This Gazette contains Extracts from three Dispatches from Portugal,—two from Lord Wellington, dated on the 14th and 16th of March, from *Villa Seca* and *Louza*, and one from Mr. Stuart, his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 23d of March. As the greater part of these Extracts appeared in the Government Bulletins, and nearly in the same words, it is only necessary to publish such portions of them as are peculiarly interesting, or have been but slightly alluded to.

FROM LORD WELLINGTON'S DISPATCH OF MARCH 14TH.

The results of these operations have been the saving of Coimbra and Beira Alta from the ravages of the enemy; the opening our communication with the provinces of the North; as well as obliging him to retreat by the road of the bridge of *Marcella*, where he will be incumbered and pursued by the militia, who can act with safety on the flanks, whilst the allied army will continue to press him and pursue his rear guard.

All this part of the country affords the greatest advantages, in positions for a retreating army, and of this the enemy knew

how to avail himself; he retreats from the country in the same manner that he entered it—that is, in a solid mass, covering his rear-guard in all the marches by the operations of one or two corps of the army in the strong positions which the country offers him. These corps are very near the main body of the army. Before quitting his position, he destroyed part of his artillery and ammunition, and has since that time blown up or rendered useless every thing which the cavalry were unable to carry off. He has no other provisions than that which the soldiers robbed and plundered; and carry about them; with the exception of some cattle.

I have great pain in being obliged to add to this relation; that the conduct of the enemy during his retreat, in every part, has been so barbarous, as rarely to be equalled, and never exceeded; even in the towns of *Torres Novas*, *Thomar*, and *Pernes*, in which the general quarters have been for several months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced to remain by promises of good treatment, were not only sacked, but many of their habitations burned by the enemy the night on which he retired from the situation he occupied; since this, he has also burned all the places and towns through which he passed in his retreat. The Convent of *Alcobaca* was burnt by orders received from the French Head-quarters. The Palace of the Bishop of *Leira*, as well as all the city, in which the quarters of Gen. Drouet had been, experienced the same fate, and there does not exist a single inhabitant of the country; of whatever class or description; of those who have had any thing to do with the French army, that has not reason bitterly to complain of the atrocities which the enemy have committed.

This is the mode in which the promises have been performed, and the assurances fulfilled, which were held out in the Proclamation of the French Commander in Chief, in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of one hundred and ten thousand men to drive the English into the sea.

It is to be hoped, that the example of what has occurred in this country will teach the inhabitants of it, as well as those of other nations, what credit should be given to such promises; and similar asseverations; and that the only security they have for preserving their lives, and all they hold valuable, is a decisive and determined resolution to resist the enemy.

FROM MR. STUART'S DISPATCH OF MARCH 23.

The accounts from the frontier of Spanish *Estremadura* state, that the greater part of the French force which came from *Andalusia* have returned to that province.—Marshal Soult moved in the middle of the month towards *Seville* at the head of 4000 infantry; and 1500 cavalry. No considerable force has been left in the town of *Badajoz*.—The siege of *Campo Major* continued during the 19th, 20th, and 21st. A breach having been effected; the place capitulated on the morning of the latter day. The garrison, in number about 250 militia, have remained prisoners of war. The French force before the place consisted of 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry.—The advanced guard of Marshal Beresford reached *Portalgre* on the 20th; where that Officer was expected on the following day.

Killed and Wounded:

Officers Killed.—Major Stewart, 95th Foot; Lieut. T. Gifford, 52d; Lieut. Sawatsky, 89th; and Lieut. L. Heperstall, 88th.
Officers Wounded.—Capt. Crampton, Lieuts. Hopwood, Beckwith, J. G. McCulloch, and J. Rincard, all of the 95th; Capt. Bogue, 94th; Capt. Walton, 59th; Capt. Napier and Dalzell, and Ensign R. Carroll, of the 43d; Capt. G. Napier, W. Mien, and W. Jones, and Lieuts. Cross and Hifford, of the 52d; Lieut. T. Clarke, of the 5th; Lieut. Marsh, of the 45th; Lieut. Wynne, of the 60th; Lieut. Crabb, of the 74th; Lieut. Stode, 95th; Adjutant Winterbottom, 52d; Capt. Oahpman, 95th; and Capt. Waldron, of the 27th.

Total rank and file killed and wounded, 460.

The following passages are extracted from Lord Wellington's Letters to the Portuguese Regency, dated from the same places as his Dispatches to the British Govern-

ment. As the latter are precisely to the same effect as those to the Regency, Ministers have no doubt omitted the passages in question:—

“ I am much concerned, however, to have to inform your Excellency, that the town of Badajoz surrendered on the 11th inst. to the enemy; though I have not yet learned all the circumstances of this event, I can have no doubt with respect to the fact. From the moment when the enemy entered into Estremadura, and employed his forces against that place, my attention was called and directed to the means of saving it. Antecedent to the unfortunate battle of the 29th of February, I determined to reinforce the Spanish army, in order to oblige the enemy to raise the siege of that place, and I should have carried into effect this my determination, had I been joined by the reinforcements which I expected to arrive in the Tagus about the end of January.

“ The battle of the 19th Feb. destroyed the Spanish troops, on whose aid and co-operation I had depended. It was in consequence impossible to detach a sufficient number of troops to effect the object I had in view. I determined, however, after the arrival of the reinforcements, though the enemy should not have retired from his position on the Tagus, to attack him, should the state of the roads permit.

“ The reinforcements arrived in the beginning of March, but had not then joined the Army; and in the night of the 5th, the enemy retired from the position he occupied on the 4th inst. I desired General Leite, the Governor of Elvas, to communicate to the Governor of Badajoz, by means of signals, or in any other manner which might best suit, that Massena had begun to retreat, and that he might be assured that I would send him succour as soon as possible; in the mean time, I trusted that he would defend the place to the last extremity.—I had in consequence made every arrangement to detach a body of troops when the enemy should leave the Tagus and the Zezere, and accordingly with this view troops marched from Thomar on the 9th, as they did also from other points, that part of the corps of Marshal Beresford, which had taken post on the other side of the Tagus, and the vanguard of which had advanced to within three marches of the fortress of Elvas.

“ On the morning of the 9th, I received at Thomar intelligence of the most favourable kind from Badajoz, by which I was induced to believe, not only that the place was not in any actual danger, but that the fire made on the enemy was much superior and effectual to that received from him; and that with the exception of the loss sustained in the death of General Menacho, it had suffered scarcely any: that there was no want of provisions or ammunition, and that it was in fact in so good a condition, that it was probable it might hold out a month.

“ General Imaz, a person of equal reputation with the late Governor, succeeded to the command, and the greatest confidence was reposed in him; but he surrendered to the enemy on the day following that on which he received my assurance of succour, at the same time that I urged him to defend the place to the last extremity.

“ It is useless to make any reflections on the facts here stated; the Spanish nation has lost in the course of two months, the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivenza, and Badajoz, without any sufficient cause; and at the same time, Marshal Soult, with a corps of troops, which never was supposed to exceed 20,000 men, besides the capture of the two last places, has made prisoners and destroyed above 22,000 Spanish troops.

“ The destruction of the bridge at Foz de Aronce, the fatigues which the troops had suffered for several preceding days, and the want of provisions, induced me not to continue on this day (10th) the march of the army. After I had sent off to your Excellency my former dispatch of the date of the 14th, I learned some further particulars relative to the surrender of Badajoz. It appears that the enemy had on the 9th made a breach nearly 18 feet in breadth, but which was not practicable.

“ On the same day, the Governor of the place acknowledged the signal, and the receipt of the message I had sent him; on

the 10th, he discontinued hostilities, and on the 11th surrendered the place, delivering up the garrison prisoners of war, which was allowed to march out with the honours of war. The number of the garrison at the time of the surrender was 9000, while that of the army of the enemy was only 9600 infantry and 2000 cavalry.—The garrison wanted neither provisions nor ammunition.

“ In my Letter of the 6th inst. I requested the Governor of Elvas to desire the Governor of Badajoz to observe secrecy with respect to the retreat of Massena, to prevent its reaching the knowledge of the enemy by means of deserters, as I thought to meet with him again at Badajoz. But he published the intelligence as soon as he received it, asserting at the same time that he did not believe it. He in like manner communicated it to the French General.

“ When Badajoz surrendered, the enemy directed his operations against Campo Major, in which direction he has moved.”

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 9, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, were this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-General Lord Wellington, dated Oliveira de l'Hopital, 21st March:—

Oliveira, de l'Hopital, March 21, 1811.

The enemy suffered much more in the affair of the 15th than I was aware of, when I addressed you on the 16th inst. the firing was not over till dark, and it appears that great numbers were drowned in attempting to ford the Ceira.

The enemy withdrew his rear-guard from that river in the course of the 16th, and we crossed it on the 17th, and had our posts on the Sierra de Murcella; the enemy's army being in a strong position on the right of the Alva. They moved a part of their army on that night, but still maintained their position on the Alva, of which river they destroyed the bridges. We turned their left by the Sierra de Santa Quiteria, with the 3d, 1st, and 5th divisions, on the 11th, while the light division and the 6th manœuvred in their front from the Sierra de Murcella; these movements induced the enemy to bring back to the Sierra de Moita the troops which had marched the preceding night, at the same time that they retired their corps from Alva, and in the evening their whole army were assembled upon Moita, and the advanced posts of our right were near Argaul, those of our left across the Alva.

The enemy retired from the position of Moita in the night of the 18th, and have continued their retreat with the utmost rapidity ever since; and I imagine their rear-guard will be at Celorico this day. We assembled the army upon the Sierra de Moita on the 19th, and our advanced posts are this day beyond Pinhanços.—The Militia under Colonels Wilson and Traut are at Forpos.

We have taken great numbers of prisoners, and the enemy have continued to destroy their carriages and cannon, and whatever would impede their progress.

As the greatest number of the prisoners taken on the 19th, had been sent out on foraging parties towards the Mondego, and had been ordered to return to their position on the Alva, I conclude that the enemy had intended to remain in it for some days.

Soult has gone to Seville since the fall of Badajoz; and it is reported, that about three thousand French troops had been seen on their march through Barcarota to the southward.

Admiralty-Office, April 9, 1811.

Copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Esq.

Fort York, Island of Anholt, 27th March, 1811.

Sir—I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ult. my having received information of an intended attack on this Island by the Danes. On the 8th inst. I received corroboration of this intelligence, but as every exertion had been made to com-

plete the works as well as our materials would allow, and as picquets were nightly stationed from one extreme of the island to the other, in order to prevent surprise, I awaited with confidence the meditated attack.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Tartar anchored on the north side of the island. The enemy's flotilla and army, consisting in all of nearly 4000 men, have this day, after a close combat of four hours and a half, received a most complete and decisive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and upwards of 500 prisoners; a number greater by 196 men than the garrison I command.

I am now to detail the proceedings of the day. In the morning, just before dawn, the out-picquets on the south side of the island made the signal for the enemy's being in sight. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and I lost not a moment in proceeding with the brigade of howitzers, and two hundred infantry, accompanied by Capt. Torrens, (who had hitherto acted as Major-Commandant to the battalion), in order to oppose their landing. On ascending an elevation, for the purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the landing had already been effected, under the cover of darkness and a fog, and that the enemy were advancing rapidly, and in great numbers.

On both wings the enemy now out-flanked us, and I saw, that if we continued to advance, they would get between us and our works. I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order and without loss, although the enemy were within pistol-shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm: but Fort Yorke and Massareene batteries opened such a well-directed fire of grape and musketry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the sand-hills. As the day lightened, we perceived that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 18 gun-boats, had taken up a position on the north side of the island, at point-blank shot. I ordered the signal to be made to the Tartar and Shell-drake, that the enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat up the south side, but the extent of shoals threw them out so many miles, that it was some hours before their intention could be accomplished. The gun-boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about 600 men crossed the island to the westward, and took up a position on the northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks, and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massareene battery by storm, but were as often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under hillocks of sand, which on this island are thrown up by every gale.

The column on the south side had now succeeded in bringing up a small field piece against us, and Capt. Holloway, who had commanded at the advanced post, joined us by water. I had been under great apprehensions that this officer had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but finding, after several gallant attempts, that he was cut off from reaching head-quarters by land, he, with the coolest judgment, launched a boat, and landed his party under Fort Yorke amidst the acclamations of the garrison. Immediately afterwards Lieut. H. L. Baker, who, with Lieut. Turnbull, of the Royal Marines, and some brave volunteers, had, in the Anholt schooner, gone on the daring enterprise of destroying the enemy's flotilla in his ports, bore down on the north side of the island. Things were in this position when the column on the northern shore, which, divided by the sand-hills, had approached within fifty paces of our line, made another desperate effort to carry the Massareene battery by storm; the column to the south-east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them; but while the Commanding Officer was leading on his men with great gallantry, a musket-ball put a period to his life. Panic struck by the loss of their Chief, the enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the sand-hills. At this critical moment Lieut. Baker, with great skill and gallantry, anchored his vessel on their flank, and opened a well-directed fire. The sand-hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible to advance or retreat, the assailants hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms; but I would listen

to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which, after some deliberation, was complied with.

In the mean time the gun-boats on the south side, which had been much galled by the fire of Fort Yorke and Massareene battery, got under weigh, and stood to the westward, and the column of the enemy which had advanced on the south side, finding their retreat no longer covered by the flotilla, also hung out a flag of truce, and I sent out an officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the reply that I returned it is unnecessary to mention. The enemy finding my determination, sought permission to embark without molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional submission, and I have the pleasure to inform you that this corps also laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The prisoners, which are now more numerous than my small garrison, were no sooner secured, than operations were commenced against the reserve, which had been seen retreating to the westward of the island.

I took the field with Major Torrens (who, though wounded, insisted on accompanying me), and Lieut. and Adjutant Steele; but as our prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no place of security in which to place them, I could only employ on this occasion the brigade of howitzers under Lieuts. R. C. Steele and Bezant of the Royal Marine Artillery, and part of the light company commanded by Lieut. Turnbull. When we arrived at the west end of the island, we found that the enemy had formed on the beach, and were protected by 14 gun-boats towed close to the shore; to attack such a force, with four howitzers and 40 men, seemed a useless sacrifice of brave men's lives; I therefore, with the advice of Major Torrens, halted on the hills, while I reluctantly saw the reserve embarked under cover of the gun-boats, and the flotilla take a final leave of the island.

I am happy to say our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected from so desperate an attack, we having only two killed and thirty wounded. The enemy have suffered severely; we have buried between thirty and forty of their dead, and have received in the hospital twenty-three of their wounded; most of them have undergone amputations, three since dead of their wounds, besides a great number which they carried off the field to their boats. Major Melstant, the Commandant, fell in the field; Captain Borgan, the next in command, wounded in the arm; Captain Pruz, Adjutant-General to the Commander of the Forces in Jutland, lost both his legs; since dead.

The most pleasing part of my duty is to bear testimony to the zeal, energy, and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the honour to command; to particularize would be impossible: the same ardour inspired the whole. To Lieutenant Baker, next in command, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will give you every information you may require, I am much indebted; his merits and zeal as an officer, which I have some years been acquainted with, and his volunteering with me on this service, claim my warmest esteem. Captain Torrens, the senior officer of Royal Marines, and who acted as Commandant of the Garrison, bore a conspicuous part on this day, and although wounded, I did not lose his valuable service and able support. The discipline and state of perfection to which he had brought the battalion is highly creditable to him as an officer. Lieutenant R. C. Steele, senior officer of Royal Marine Artillery, also claims my warmest acknowledgments for the arrangements he made, which enabled us to keep up so heavy and destructive a fire. Capt. Steele, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Fischer senior Subaltern, Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele, Lieutenants Stewart, Gray, Ford, Jellico, Atkinson, and Curtayne, all merit my warmest acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me. Lieutenant Bezant of the Royal Military Artillery deserves every commendation I can give him, for his cool and able judgment in the direction of the guns on the Massareene battery; Lieutenant Turnbull, who acted as Captain of the light company, when we pursued the reserve, manifested such zeal and energy, that I have no doubt, had we brought the enemy again to action, he would have borne a very conspicuous part.

ment. As the latter are precisely to the same effect as those to the Regency, Ministers have no doubt omitted the passages in question:—

“ I am much concerned, however, to have to inform your Excellency, that the town of Badajoz surrendered on the 11th inst. to the enemy; though I have not yet learned all the circumstances of this event, I can have no doubt with respect to the fact. From the moment when the enemy entered into Estremadura, and employed his forces against that place, my attention was called and directed to the means of saving it. Antecedent to the unfortunate battle of the 29th of February, I determined to reinforce the Spanish army, in order to oblige the enemy to raise the siege of that place, and I should have carried into effect this my determination, had I been joined by the reinforcements which I expected to arrive in the Tagus about the end of January.

“ The battle of the 19th Feb. destroyed the Spanish troops, on whose aid and co-operation I had depended. It was in consequence impossible to detach a sufficient number of troops to effect the object I had in view. I determined, however, after the arrival of the reinforcements, though the enemy should not have retired from his position on the Tagus, to attack him, should the state of the roads permit.

“ The reinforcements arrived in the beginning of March, but had not then joined the Army; and in the night of the 5th, the enemy retired from the position he occupied on the 4th inst. I desired General Leite, the Governor of Elvas, to communicate to the Governor of Badajoz, by means of signals, or in any other manner which might best suit, that Massena had begun to retreat, and that he might be assured that I would send him succour as soon as possible; in the mean time, I trusted that he would defend the place to the last extremity.—I had in consequence made every arrangement to detach a body of troops when the enemy should leave the Tagus and the Zezere, and accordingly with this view troops marched from Thomar on the 9th, as they did also from other points, that part of the corps of Marshal Beresford, which had taken post on the other side of the Tagus, and the vanguard of which had advanced to within three marches of the fortress of Elvas.

“ On the morning of the 9th, I received at Thomar intelligence of the most favourable kind from Badajoz, by which I was induced to believe, not only that the place was not in any actual danger, but that the fire made on the enemy was much superior and effectual to that received from him; and that with the exception of the loss sustained in the death of General Menacho, it had suffered scarcely any: that there was no want of provisions or ammunition, and that it was in fact in so good a condition, that it was probable it might hold out a month.

“ General Imaz, a person of equal reputation with the late Governor, succeeded to the command, and the greatest confidence was reposed in him; but he surrendered to the enemy on the day following that on which he received my assurance of succour, at the same time that I urged him to defend the place to the last extremity.

“ It is useless to make any reflections on the facts here stated; the Spanish nation has lost in the course of two months, the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivenza, and Badajoz, without any sufficient cause; and at the same time, Marshal Soult, with a corps of troops, which never was supposed to exceed 20,000 men, besides the capture of the two last places, has made prisoners and destroyed above 22,000 Spanish troops.

“ The destruction of the bridge at Foz de Arouce, the fatigues which the troops had suffered for several preceding days, and the want of provisions, induced me not to continue on this day (16th) the march of the army. After I had sent off to your Excellency my former dispatch of the date of the 14th, I learned some further particulars relative to the surrender of Badajoz. It appears that the enemy had on the 9th made a breach nearly 18 feet in breadth, but which was not practicable.

“ On the same day, the Governor of the place acknowledged the signal, and the receipt of the message I had sent him: on

the 10th, he discontinued hostilities, and on the 11th surrendered the place, delivering up the garrison prisoners of war, which was allowed to march out with the honours of war. The number of the garrison at the time of the surrender was 9000, while that of the army of the enemy was only 9600 infantry and 2000 cavalry.—The garrison wanted neither provisions nor ammunition.

“ In my Letter of the 6th inst. I requested the Governor of Elvas to desire the Governor of Badajoz to observe secrecy with respect to the retreat of Massena, to prevent its reaching the knowledge of the enemy by means of deserters, as I thought to meet with him again at Badajoz. But he published the intelligence as soon as he received it, asserting at the same time that he did not believe it. He in like manner communicated it to the French General.

“ When Badajoz surrendered, the enemy directed his operations against Campo Major, in which direction he has moved.”

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 9, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, were this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-General Lord Wellington, dated Oliveira de l'Hopital, 21st March:—

Oliveira, de l'Hopital, March 21, 1811.

The enemy suffered much more in the affair of the 15th than I was aware of, when I addressed you on the 16th inst. the firing was not over till dark, and it appears that great numbers were drowned in attempting to ford the Ceira.

The enemy withdrew his rear-guard from that river in the course of the 16th, and we crossed it on the 17th, and had our posts on the Sierra de Murcella; the enemy's army being in a strong position on the right of the Alva. They moved a part of their army on that night, but still maintained their position on the Alva, of which river they destroyed the bridges. We turned their left by the Sierra de Santa Quiteria, with the 3d, 1st, and 5th divisions, on the 11th, while the light division and the 6th manœuvred in their front from the Sierra de Murcella; these movements induced the enemy to bring back to the Sierra de Moita the troops which had marched the preceding night, at the same time that they retired their corps from Alva, and in the evening their whole army were assembled upon Moita, and the advanced posts of our right were near Argaul, those of our left across the Alva.

The enemy retired from the position of Moita in the night of the 18th, and have continued their retreat with the utmost rapidity ever since; and I imagine their rear-guard will be at Celorica this day. We assembled the army upon the Sierra de Moita on the 19th, and our advanced posts are this day beyond Pinhanos.—The Militia under Colonels Wilson and Traut are at Forpos.

We have taken great numbers of prisoners, and the enemy have continued to destroy their carriages and cannon, and whatever would impede their progress.

As the greatest number of the prisoners taken on the 19th, had been sent out on foraging parties towards the Mondego, and had been ordered to return to their position on the Alva, I conclude that the enemy had intended to remain in it for some days.

Soult has gone to Seville since the fall of Badajoz; and it is reported, that about three thousand French troops had been seen on their march through Barcarota to the southward.

Admiralty-Office, April 9, 1811.

Copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bari.

Fort Yorke, Island of Anholt, 27th March, 1811.

Sir—I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ult. my having received information of an intended attack on this Island by the Danes. On the 8th inst. I received corroboration of this intelligence, but as every exertion had been made to com-

plete the works as well as our materials would allow, and as picquets were nightly stationed from one extreme of the island to the other, in order to prevent surprise, I awaited with confidence the meditated attack.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Tartar anchored on the north side of the island. The enemy's flotilla and army, consisting in all of nearly 4000 men, have this day, after a close combat of four hours and a half, received a most complete and decisive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and upwards of 500 prisoners; a number greater by 196 men than the garrison I command.

I am now to detail the proceedings of the day. In the morning, just before dawn, the out-picquets on the south side of the island made the signal for the enemy's being in sight. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and I lost not a moment in proceeding with the brigade of howitzers, and two hundred infantry, accompanied by Capt. Torrens, (who had hitherto acted as Major-Commandant to the battalion), in order to oppose their landing. On ascending an elevation, for the purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the landing had already been effected, under the cover of darkness and a fog, and that the enemy were advancing rapidly, and in great numbers.

On both wings the enemy now out-flanked us, and I saw, that if we continued to advance, they would get between us and our works. I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order and without loss, although the enemy were within pistol-shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm: but Fort Yorke and Massareene batteries opened such a well-directed fire of grape and musketry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the sand-hills. As the day lightened, we perceived that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 18 gun-boats, had taken up a position on the north side of the island, at point-blank shot. I ordered the signal to be made to the Tartar and Shelfrake, that the enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat up the south side, but the extent of shoals threw them out so many miles, that it was some hours before their intention could be accomplished. The gun-boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about 600 men crossed the island to the westward, and took up a position on the northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks, and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massareene battery by storm, but were as often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under hillocks of sand, which on this island are thrown up by every gale.

The column on the south side had now succeeded in bringing up a small field piece against us, and Capt. Holloway, who had commanded at the advanced post, joined us by water. I had been under great apprehensions that this officer had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but finding, after several gallant attempts, that he was cut off from reaching head-quarters by land, he, with the coolest judgment, launched a boat, and landed his party under Fort Yorke amidst the acclamations of the garrison. Immediately afterwards Lieut. H. L. Baker, who, with Lieut. Turnbull, of the Royal Marines, and some brave volunteers, had, in the Anholt schooner, gone on the daring enterprise of destroying the enemy's flotilla in his ports, bore down on the north side of the island. Things were in this position when the column on the northern shore, which, divided by the sand-hills, had approached within fifty paces of our line, made another desperate effort to carry the Massareene battery by storm; the column to the south-east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them; but while the Commanding Officer was leading on his men with great gallantry, a musket-ball put a period to his life. Panic struck by the loss of their Chief, the enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the sand-hills. At this critical moment Lieut. Baker, with great skill and gallantry, anchored his vessel on their flank, and opened a well-directed fire. The sand-hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible to advance or retreat, the assailants hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms; but I would listen

to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which, after some deliberation, was complied with.

In the mean time the gun-boats on the south side, which had been much galled by the fire of Fort Yorke and Massareene battery, got under weigh, and stood to the westward, and the column of the enemy which had advanced on the south side, finding their retreat no longer covered by the flotilla, also hung out a flag of truce, and I sent out an officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the reply that I returned it is unnecessary to mention. The enemy finding my determination, sought permission to embark without molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional submission, and I have the pleasure to inform you that this corps also laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The prisoners, which are now more numerous than my small garrison, were no sooner secured, than operations were commenced against the reserve, which had been seen retreating to the westward of the island.

I took the field with Major Torrens (who, though wounded, insisted on accompanying me), and Lieut. and Adjutant Steele; but as our prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no place of security in which to place them, I could only employ on this occasion the brigade of howitzers under Lieuts. R. C. Steele and Bezan of the Royal Marine Artillery, and part of the light company commanded by Lieut. Turnbull. When we arrived at the west end of the island, we found that the enemy had formed on the beach, and were protected by 14 gun-boats towed close to the shore; to attack such a force, with four howitzers and 40 men, seemed a useless sacrifice of brave men's lives; I therefore, with the advice of Major Torrens, halted on the hills, while I reluctantly saw the reserve embarked under cover of the gun-boats, and the flotilla take a final leave of the island.

I am happy to say our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected from so desperate an attack, we having only two killed and thirty wounded. The enemy have suffered severely; we have buried between thirty and forty of their dead, and have received in the hospital twenty-three of their wounded; most of them have undergone amputations, three since dead of their wounds, besides a great number which they carried off the field to their boats. Major Melstant, the Commandant, fell in the field; Captain Borgan, the next in command, wounded in the arm; Captain Pruz, Adjutant-General to the Commander of the Forces in Jutland, lost both his legs; since dead.

The most pleasing part of my duty is to bear testimony to the zeal, energy, and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the honour to command; to particularize would be impossible; the same ardour inspired the whole. To Lieutenant Baker, next in command, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will give you every information you may require, I am much indebted; his merits and zeal as an officer, which I have some years been acquainted with, and his volunteering with me on this service, claim my warmest esteem. Captain Torrens, the senior officer of Royal Marines, and who acted as Commandant of the Garrison, bore a conspicuous part on this day; and although wounded, I did not lose his valuable service and able support. The discipline and state of perfection to which he had brought the battalion is highly creditable to him as an officer. Lieutenant R. C. Steele, senior officer of Royal Marine Artillery, also claims my warmest acknowledgments for the arrangements he made, which enabled us to keep up so heavy and destructive a fire. Capt. Steele, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Fischer senior Subaltern, Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele, Lieutenants Stewart, Gray, Ford, Jellico, Atkinson, and Curtayne, all merit my warmest acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me. Lieutenant Bezan of the Royal Military Artillery deserves every commendation I can give him, for his cool and able judgment in the direction of the guns on the Massareene battery; Lieutenant Turnbull, who acted as Captain of the light company, when we pursued the reserve, manifested such zeal and energy, that I have no doubt, had we brought the enemy again to action, he would have borne a very conspicuous part.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Captains Baker and Stewart, of the Tartar and Sheldrake, for their great exertions to get round to the *Molita*; and had the wind the least favoured them, they would have destroyed the whole.

I am happy to add, that the property belonging to the merchants have been fully protected without meeting with the least loss.

The expedition sailed from the Randers, commanded by Major Melstaut (an officer of great distinction), and consisted of the following corps:—2d Battalion of Jutland Sharpshooters; 4th Battalion, 2d Regiment of Jutland Yngers; 1st Regiment Jutland Infantry; with some others, the names of which cannot be ascertained.

J. W. MAURICE, Commandant.

To Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K.B. &c.

Killed and Wounded.

Officer wounded—Robert Tortens, Commandant, slightly.

Killed 2—Wounded 32.

Danish Officers, &c. Killed and Taken.

Killed—1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 First Lieutenant.

Taken—5 Captains, 2 Adjutants, 9 Lieutenants, 304 rank and file, exclusive of wounded.

[Here follow two letters from Captains Baker and Stewart, of the Tartar and Sheldrake, giving an account of the operations of those vessels in pursuing the retreating flotilla. The Tartar could not overtake the runaways; but the Sheldrake was fortunate enough to capture two of the gun-boats, having on board 135 men, without any loss on our part.]

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Denton, Burnham, Essex; seedsman, from April 6 to May 14.

J. Romer, Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell; watch-maker, from April 13 to May 4.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Atkinson, Leicester, grocer.

J. Bell, Leyburn, Yorkshire, wool-stapler.

B. Campbell, Upper Thames-street, ale-dealer.

J. Franklyn, Uppingham, Rutland; mercer.

D. W. Garraway, Swansea, victualler.

J. Graves, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, upholsterer.

T. Holmes, Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturer.

R. Knight, Warrimster, grocer.

J. Macauley, and J. Oldham, Liverpool; merchants.

W. Sanderson, King-street, Sampson's-garden; dealer.

T. Siouler, Olley Park-mill, Staffordshire, miller.

G. Wilkison, Broad-street, Wapping; sail-maker.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 13, 1811.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was yesterday evening received from Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B. by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Goveia, March the 27th, 1811.

When I found that the enemy retired with such celerity from *Molita*, I continued the pursuit of them with the cavalry, and the light division under Major-Gen. Sir William Erskine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 3d divisions of Infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies, which had been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was the more desirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary.

The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear and to take prisoners; and the Militia under Colonel Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celorico, in which they killed seven, and wounded several, and took fifteen prisoners. The militia under General Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th.

The enemy retired his left, the 2d corps, by Goveia through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celorico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda; which position they still hold in strength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celorico, towards Guarda; and at Alverca, and the 3d division in the mountains, and occupying Puro Miserella and Prados.

The allied troops will be collected in the neighbourhood of Celorico to-morrow.

General Ballesteros surprized General Remon, on the 10th, at Palma; and dispersed his detachment, and took from him five hundred prisoners.

General Ballesteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that General Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with 6000 men; including 400 cavalry; to be disembarked at Huelva to join General Ballesteros.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patrols yesterday evening; between Alverca and Guarda; under the command of Lieut. Perse of the 16th Light Dragoons; and Lieut. Foster of the Royals, who attacked a detachment of the enemy's cavalry between Alverca and Guarda; and killed and wounded several of them, and took the Officer and 37 men prisoners.

The enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel across the Coa.

Foreign-Office, April 12, 1811.

Dispatches have this day been received at this Office from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon; dated the 30th ultimo, stating that Sir William Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d March; advanced on the 24th; and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Maior; with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded. On the 28th Gen. Beresford's head-quarters were at Elvas.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, excepting a weak picket, to the other side of the Guadiana.

The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighbourhood of Llerena.

General Ballesteros had returned to Gibraltor; on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of six thousand men under Gen. Zayas.

Marshal Bessieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March with seven thousand men.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of L'Amuscade French privateer; of 14 guns and 63 men, by the Persian sloop; Capt. Bertram;—and the Dubourdieu French privateer, of 14 guns and 93 men; by the Pomone; Captain Barrie.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Romer, Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell; from April 13 to June 1.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

H. Smith and H. Chesmer, Great Winchester-street, merchants.
H. Duckworth, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Smallridge, Ledbury, Hereford, maltster.

T. Ingle, Oxford-street; hosier.

A. T. Patterson and J. M. Maloneck, Liverpool, merchants.

J. Fenton and Co. Manchester, manufacturers.

W. Nixon, Carlisle; dyer.

R. Cooper, St. Mary-le-bone, dealer and chapman.

W. Collingwood, Alnwick, Northumberland, scrivener.

C. Ogilvie and W. McNeillie, Liverpool, soap manufacturers.

J. Westlake, Ringwood, Hants, maltster.

J. Jones, Wrexham, Denbigh; maltster.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Consols for Money, 64½ | Consols, Acc. 64½

A CONSTANT READER is informed, that though the Pamphlet alluded to was printed, it never was published; as asserted by mistake.

Our friend S. of Liverpool is informed, that the Editor knows little or nothing of the *private* character of the person about whom he enquires.

Of the Manuscript Paragraph which seems so well known to RUSTICUS, and which is doubtless well known to many other persons, the Editor has long been in possession of a copy, and indeed it was upon the knowledge of that paragraph, that he was enabled to speak upon the subject in question so confidently. But it appeared to him at that time, and does so now, that as the author never himself published it, the publication of it by another person would not be altogether fair.

The case of Captain TOMLINSON will meet with early notice.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL

IN addition to the accounts of last Tuesday from Lord WELLINGTON, dated the 21st March, further dispatches were received the night before last, dated the 27th. They are to the same general purport as the former, and confirm the rapid continuation of MASSENA'S retreat with the English behind him. He was beyond the Coa on the 28th, and it was supposed he would halt there; but unless he had obtained a ground favourable enough for giving battle to his pursuers, which by the little account he makes of preserving his cannon and ammunition does not seem to be his object, it is most probable he will make haste into Spain, which, since the quiet surrender of Badajos to SOULT, must be an inviting spot to him on more than one account. On the subject of that surrender, Lord WELLINGTON, in his letter to the Portuguese Regency, does not conceal his very unfavourable opinion; and evidently attributes it to a pre-determination on the part of the Spanish Governor to deliver it into the hands of the French. The place had been represented to his Lordship as well provided in every respect, and likely to maintain its defence for a month: the Governor, however, a man of good repute, surrendered the very day after he had received from Lord WELLINGTON a request to hold out and assurances of succour. "It is useless," says his Lordship, "to make any reflection on the facts here stated. The Spanish nation has lost in the course of two months, the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivenza, and Badajos, without any sufficient cause; at the same time Marshal SOULT, with a corps of troops which never was supposed to exceed 20,000 men, besides the capture of the last two places, has made prisoners and destroyed above 22,000 Spanish troops." There is a manly frankness in this statement and its context, which shews to great advantage a General in Lord WELLINGTON'S situation; and it cannot be denied, that the late behaviour of his Lordship in every point of view has raised him considerably in the estimation of those, whom the vain-gloriousness of his family in India, and his participation in the Cintra Convention, had by no means inclined to think well of him. But what do these occurrences, that press so forcibly on his Lordship's candour, tend to prove? Do they not shew him the useless task which he has undertaken?

And does he not expect somewhat more than he ought from Spanish soldiers, when he considers the successive bigots and idlers who have lately governed the country, under the title of Juntas and Regencies? BONAPARTE has said, and has said truly, that a numerous people resolved to be free, cannot be conquered; but is it not quite as true, that a numerous people who cannot maintain their own freedom, are not to be preserved from conquest by foreign help?—But argument on this subject is hopeless repetition.

The defeat of four thousand Danes in their late attack on the island of Anholt, or as it is facetiously called by the navy on account of its little complement of men, his Majesty's ship Anholt, seems more like a victory wrought by the help of genii or ARCHIMEDES in his closet, than a common exploit of sailors and marines. The Danes not only lost fifty men and four officers, one of them the commander himself; but in the hands of our three hundred and eighty countrymen are absolutely left five hundred and eighteen prisoners with their arms, and three pieces of artillery. What makes the achievement still more miraculous is, that the Danes are among the hardest fighters in Europe, and gave Lord NELSON at Copenhagen the hottest work he had ever experienced. Amidst all the exultation however which naturally arises in contemplating such an action on the part of a handful of our countrymen, one cannot help feeling for a people who were driven into unwilling hostilities against us by one of the grossest and most cruel of outrages. What kindness therefore can be shewn to them during war, ought to be shewn studiously; and the general account of this affair did them justice with much feeling. One of the accounts, however, gives an anecdote of a common soldier, who brought down the Danish Commander after five ineffectual attempts, and uttered a most brutal speech * on the occasion; and to make this anecdote the more disgusting, the same account tells us that the officer was highly beloved by his countrymen. People who relate these stories are mistaken if they think them instances of true courage and a soldier-like spirit: they are the very reverse—specimens of a mere, ignorant brutality; and would disgrace the most cold-blooded slave in BONAPARTE'S Spanish armies. War is an evil sickening and heart-rending enough, without our taking pains to shew how vile it can render a stupid individual.

Letters from the Mediterranean state, that the Magnificent, and some other of our ships, have captured or destroyed a French convoy from Ancona, consisting of 27 sail of vessels laden with stores for Corfu. It is also said that eight frigates have escaped from Toulon, and have taken shelter in different parts of the Mediterranean.

The Island of Anholt is situated in the Cattegat, and is about 30 miles in circumference.

* There—take that pinch of ass, you scoundrel."

It is said that the Loan will be at least *nineteen millions*. The new taxes in contemplation are said to be—

1. Upon pottery and porcelain, which, from its cheapness and universal use, it is thought will bear an annual duty of 800, 000l.

2. A tax upon Swedish and Baltic Timber, as an encouragement to our own colonies.

3. An equalization of the duties upon Sugar and Barley used in Distillation, supposed to produce 300,000l.

All the accounts from Portugal abundantly prove that the retreat of MASSENA has been caused by his want of the common necessaries for his army. For some time back, the men had been generally without bread, as a substitute for which they had a sort of millet, or biscuit, which scarcely amounted to half a ration.—The want of forage for the cavalry was still greater: instead of straw, the soldiers were obliged to cut the vine twigs and gather furze for the horses. So straitened, the mortality was of course great, both of men and cattle. That the French have committed great outrages in their march, is not for a moment to be doubted: their history will shew that they have always so conducted themselves; and the complaints of the *Moniteur* of the ravages of Lord WELLINGTON'S army, come with a very ill grace indeed. Lord WELLINGTON, it is true, compelled the peasantry to drive their cattle and carry off their moveables; but neither one nor the other were taken from them; nor did the English devote to the flames either cottages or palaces, which the French, without any apparent cause, have indiscriminately destroyed.—The French character for inhumanity is in fact well known; and that the unfortunate people of Portugal would experience the vilest treatment by MASSENA was expected, when it was known he was appointed to the command, for that officer, of all the French Generals, is distinguished for his rapacity and want of feeling. After all, it must be confessed that this retreat of the enemy is far from a proof that the salvation of Portugal has been effected. BONAPARTE'S character for obstinacy must have undergone a great change, if this check prevents his further attempts upon that country, which, if Spain be subdued, (and every fresh event goes to shew that it will) must inevitably fall into his possession. Besides, after all his braggings and bullyings,—his talk of driving the English from the Continent into the sea, &c. &c. his *honour* is pledged to the accomplishment of his projects in the Peninsula, and unfortunately his power is as monstrous as his ambition.—There is nothing, either in the present retreat of MASSENA, if looked at dispassionately, which goes to shew that he will not again advance. He will now throw himself upon his resources, both in men and provisions: he is removing from a ravaged and desolate country to one comparatively uninjured and fertile; and it is to be remarked, that while the French are falling back upon their supplies, the Allies are removing from their own. It is true, the country is behind and open to them: but what a country! Naturally barren, it has *four* times, within a very short space, been passed through by immense armies, and a considerable time must elapse before it can even feed its own peasantry. In such a state of things, can Lord WELLINGTON'S army long exist on the frontiers? Can it be supplied from England, as when at Lisbon? Fighting, it appears, is out of the question; for if the French were now to offer a general engagement, it is doubtful whether the English General would accept it.—The war has become one of supply and expense; and if the enemy can establish

large magazines at Almeida, there can be little doubt that, when reinforced, they will again advance, the same scenes will be again repeated, and Lisbon again become the point of defence. As to the result, as before observed, it must certainly be determined by the success or ill-success of the French in Spain: if Spain falls, nothing short of a miracle can preserve Portugal,—and that Spain will fall is almost as certain as that her people are self-willed and superstitious, her nobility divided and degraded, and her Commanders incapable, arrogant, and treacherous.—It is useless to shut our eyes to the truth. Not to mention that almost all the chief fortresses of Spain are in the hands of the enemy,—that even a handful of men have been suffered to besiege the very seat of Government for months, which is saved only by the presence of the gallant GRAHAM,—to take no notice of the gross misconduct of the Spaniards at Barrosa,—let us only look at the Dispatch of Lord WELLINGTON to the Portuguese Regency (and doubtless to our own Government) for proof of the incapacity or unwillingness of the Spaniards to effect their deliverance. What does his Lordship say? Why, after alluding to the shameful conduct of the Governor of Badajos, who had surrendered that fortress to a force little larger than his own, he observes, "It is useless to make any comments on the facts here stated. The Spanish nation has lost in the course of two months the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivenza, and Badajos, *without any sufficient cause*—and at the same time Marshal SOULT, with a corp of troops which never was supposed to exceed 20,000 men, besides the capture of the two last places, has made prisoners and destroyed *above 22,000* Spanish troops."—Such a statement, from such a quarter, requires no comment.—Though the *Times* may still affect to believe in Spanish courage and Spanish patriotism, no impartial spectator can fail to perceive, that unless such patriotism and courage occasion effects diametrically the reverse of those hitherto produced, the final subjugation of Spain will shortly be accomplished.—This is a sad prospect, particularly to those who are friendly to the real independence of nations, and who have viewed in its proper light the mean and wicked arts employed by BONAPARTE to enslave Spain. At the same time, it is a warning and example; for had the Spaniards retained possession of their ancient liberty—had they never suffered themselves to be robbed and enslaved by a profligate government at home, they would have been both able and willing to have repelled all attacks from abroad. The simple truth is, the Spaniards have felt that they had little left worth fighting for, and having been long inured to despotism, they very naturally thought that it was of small consequence, whether their despot was named JOSEPH or FERDINAND. The events of the war have sufficiently proved the justness of this opinion, for had 10 millions of people been even tolerably satisfied with their condition—had they even possessed a moderate degree of liberty, and a common portion of the comforts of life—they would never have put them to the hazard by submitting to the merciless and degrading yoke of France.—Persons may talk as they please of the folly of bending to foreign dominion; but the rulers of nations by this time ought to be aware, that when the people have just cause to hate their own governors, they will often in revenge (having no other mode of showing it) throw themselves into the arms of foreigners. This may be weakness; but it is human nature. Let those who refuse to

Ireland an equal participation in the blessings of the Constitution, consider well this point.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Editor,—Rejoiced as I am to find that *economy* is at length mentioned by those who have so long been lavish of the treasures of the nation in the purchase of corrupt influence and on disastrous expeditions, and ready as I am to applaud any measures that may serve to lighten either the present burthens or prevent still heavier impositions, yet I cannot but consider it as an outrage on justice, and even on common sense, to behold a Minister, while he distributes unblushingly, in the most profuse manner, sinecures and pensions to the vedat supporters of his power, denying the very means of subsistence to the gallant defenders of their country. Their number I am convinced must be few, who do not feel an honest indignation at the unhandsome, not to use a stronger term, neglect, of the interests of those who are so nobly supporting abroad the honour and the welfare of the nation.

It was not a little extraordinary to see how readily and how warmly the very people, on whom the means of the country are profusely lavished, exclaimed on the danger of increasing the expenditure: the unanimity and fervour with which these zealots for economy, these conscientious patriots, rose to reject the ruinous measure of adding a trifle to the scanty subsistence of the army, was really ludicrous!

I have read and laughed at various ridiculous arguments, but never at such absurdity as was contained in the paper of Friday. One declares the army are amply paid; a second recommends the sacrifice of superfluities. I wish the noble speaker had explained what articles can possibly come under the denomination of *superfluities* of the army. In a speech as unjust as it is ungenerous, his Lordship further observes, that the honour acquired by the army is sufficient payment, and that he believes that the officer, on entering the service of his country, is solely actuated by that motive. I can inform his Lordship that the days of chivalry are over, and that, unlike the knight-errant of yore, the soldier of the present day must eat. Ever ready to display even romantic valour, he expects with justice, if not an adequate compensation for his toils, at least a subsistence. It would be difficult to find a weaker or a more unhandsome speech than the one alluded to on the army; it has raised the indignation of part, and the contempt of the whole. In order to soften what follows, a panegyric is indeed attempted in the beginning; but in the conclusion an opportunity is taken, and our gallant navy are thrown in for their share of opprobrium; to hint which is scarcely less than a personal insult to every individual in both services, that the most dangerous consequences might arise from the agitation of the question. His Lordship little knows how to reward the exertions, and still less to estimate the honour, of either body. The speech is below refutation, and to be properly rated needs only to be read:—"The pay of the Captains," says the same speaker, "has been considerably increased within the lapse of a century; it has been raised from nine shillings and twopence to ten and sixpence."—The increase of every article of life, which is double, or I may say triple, passes unnoticed; and General Gascoigne has shown that, with the deduction of the Income-Tax, the receipt is even less than at that time. Another Member observes, that there are various profes-

sions to which young men may be brought up, and instances medicine; but he has forgotten that, were the army only entered by young men of fortune, not only every other line would be soon too overstocked to be profitable, but also that the army would be deprived of the most valuable part of its officers; as it is to be expected that those who have nothing but their profession to look to for advancement, must be ever more zealous than those who are independent of it.

Sir Thomas Turtou remarked, with truth, that the question was not a question of perquisite, but of subsistence. By a little computation it will appear that the bare necessities of an officer cannot be procured by any rank in the army under that of Captain. It must be recollected, too, that there is an appearance, which is absolutely requisite to keep up, and that the stork of an officer is by no means an inconsiderable expense. I will endeavour, Mr. Editor, to give you an idea how totally inadequate the pay of the Subaltern is to procure his very necessities:—The daily receipt of an Ensign, having deducted the Income-Tax, is 5s.; that of a Lieutenant, 6s. Now, there are few messes, exclusive of wine, that amount to less than 2s. 6l. per diem, and many are 3s. With the remaining 2s. 6l. the Ensign has to procure his breakfast, and to pay his servant and his washing-bill, with several smaller yet equally indispensable articles, which will leave him little, if any thing, to clothe himself—by far the most expensive part of his necessities.

It may possibly be objected to this statement, that there are in the army many young men whose pay is not their only support: some there certainly are, but, I believe, not so many as is commonly supposed. That officers without private fortunes can subsist is impossible, unless they have recourse to credit—which of all the evils that can befall them, is the worst, and inevitably ends in their ruin—the amount of the debt increases, the creditor grows importunate, and the sale of the commission becomes absolutely necessary, as the only means of payment; and numerous, I am sorry to say, are every day the instances which occur of this distressing nature, by which the service is prematurely robbed of many a truly gallant and worthy officer, who is reduced to spend his life in indigence and obscurity.

The yearly sum arising from a trifling addition to the three junior ranks in the army, would be comparatively small; the practicable reduction of cavalry, mentioned in the House, would be infinitely more than sufficient; the abolition of a few of our many disgraceful sinecures, would not only render the army comfortable, but essentially lighten the excessive burthens of the people. It is certainly no small discouragement to those who are shedding their blood in the service of their country, to behold people, whose names are only known to the nation as the consumers of her substance, surrounded with luxuries, and vehemently exclaiming against the very granting of subsistence to those whose toils should entitle them to comfort. Mr. Editor, let the long train of sinecure place-holders and pensioners come forward, and disinterestedly resign their undeserved emoluments; and I am mistaken, to whatever inconvenience the army may be reduced, if it be not borne without a murmur—the economy, or even parsimony, rigidly observed to all, could not then be complained of with justice.

LORD COCHRANE.—Accounts have been brought by the packet from Malta, of a dispute between Lord COCHRANE and the Court of Admiralty in that island, in consequence of his Lordship's endeavouring to rectify some irregularities. It is said that "Lord COCHRANE insisted that a table of the fees, which the Admiralty Officers could legally demand, ought to be hung up in the public Court, in order that all suitors might be aware if they were imposed upon. Instead of this, the instrument itself was kept up in an adjoining room; and Lord COCHRANE having removed this document into the Court, an order was issued for his arrest, which was carried into effect and his Lordship committed to prison. He remained for three days in confinement, and then contrived to make his escape by means of a ladder. A convoy being on the point of leaving Malta, Lord COCHRANE got on board the Commodore's vessel, in which he proceeded to Gerjenti, and from thence to Gibraltar. Here he left the convoy, and went on board the Prometheus, for England, expecting to be the first in this country with the news of the strange occurrence at Malta. The packet, however, outsailed him; but it is stated in the Portsmouth letters that the Prometheus has arrived, and is put under quarantine."

THE KING'S ILLNESS. MEDICAL BULLETINS.

"Windsor Castle, April 7.

"His Majesty continues to go on well."

"Windsor Castle, April 10.

"The King continues to go on favourably."

REPORT OF THE QUEEN'S COUNCIL.

"Queen's Lodge, Windsor, April 6, 1811.

"Present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Aylesford, Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Wm. Grant (the Duke of Montrose being absent on account of indisposition.)

"We, the Members of the Council here present, appointed to assist her Majesty in the execution of the trust committed to her Majesty, by virtue of the Statute passed in the 51st year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, and for the resumption of the exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty"—Having called before us, and examined on oath, the Physicians and other persons attendant on his Majesty, and having ascertained the state of his Majesty's health, by such other ways and means as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose, do hereby declare the state of his Majesty's health at the time of this our meeting, as follows, viz.

"The indisposition with which his Majesty was afflicted at the time of the said Act does still so far exist, that he is not yet restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of his Royal Authority.

"That his Majesty appears to have made material progress towards recovery since the passing of the Act, and that all his Majesty's Physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery.

(Signed) "C. CANTUAR, E. EBOR, WINCHELSEA,
AYLESFORD, ELDON, ELLENBOROUGH,
WILLIAM GRANT."

The above Report would not have been laid before Parliament or published, had not its production been called for in both Houses. Had it been of a nature to gratify Ministers, it would have been immediately blazoned forth in the *Post* and *Courier*, with divers "loyal" and common-place comments. As it is, however, not a word

is said, though a few observations, by way of explanation, might reasonably have been expected on such an interesting topic. The truth is, the cold and cautious language of the Report is peculiarly striking. When the Physicians were examined by Parliament, their language was of a very different description. Of his MAJESTY's recovery, Dr. REYNOLDS had "very confident hopes;"—Dr. BAILLIE deemed it "very probable;"—Dr. HENDERSON had the "greatest expectation;"—Dr. HALFORD had "high expectations;" and Dr. WILLIS "confident hopes." In the Report before us, all these sanguine epithets are entirely dropped, and his MAJESTY's Physicians now merely express their "expectations" of such recovery. But there is a circumstance of much greater importance. The KING's derangement was first noticed about the 25th of last October; that is, nearly six months ago. When Dr. WILLIS, whose opinions upon such a disorder must have the greatest weight, was examined before the Lords, he was asked the following questions:—

Q. "After what period of time, supposing the symptoms continued nearly as at present, would Dr. Willis cease to entertain *confident hopes* of his Majesty's recovery?"

A. "I should certainly begin to have a *very unfavourable opinion* of his Majesty's recovery, if the *usual period* at which recovery has taken place in the former attacks had passed by."

Q. "What do you conceive to be the *usual period*, dating from the commencement of the complaint?"

A. "The periods have differed. In 1788-9, it was nearly six months: the other periods were shorter. I have spoken of the longest."

This readily accounts for the altered language of the Physicians. The longest period has now elapsed, and therefore the Doctors cease to entertain "confident" hopes of recovery. Still, however, says the Report, "his Majesty appears to have made material progress towards recovery;" and notwithstanding the above assertion of Dr. WILLIS, that he "should begin to have a *very unfavourable opinion* of his MAJESTY's recovery, if the *usual period* at which recovery has taken place in the former attacks had passed by;"—notwithstanding such positive assertion, still "all his Majesty's Physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery."—There is a mystery in this, which is wholly inexplicable. Some light would probably been thrown upon the matter, had the Report contained, as it ought to have contained, the *evidence* of all the Physicians.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 91.

LONDON.

MR. BRAHAM has re-appeared among the Drury-lane Company at this theatre, and performed twice in the *Siege of Belgrade*. This piece, I believe, was written by a Mr. COBB, of whose name the public seem to be growing into a comfortable forgetfulness, as will soon be the case with regard to his brother manufacturers, in spite of the singers who still keep their vehicles in use. What audience ever thinks now of the author of such productions, and of the fifty other pieces that are kept on the stage for nothing but the music? Or why do any persons of taste ever inquire about their names, but to lament that the words of such writers should disgrace and seriously injure the music of our ARNS, SHIELDS, and STORACES?—The *Siege of Belgrade* so perfectly resembles these pieces, that it has been criticised a thousand times over in every one of them

as well as in itself; and as nobody feels an interest respecting a modern opera that, according to the phrase, is not "entirely new," it would be an useless annoyance of our readers to repeat to them its puns and its old sayings;—not to mention those delicious rhymes, intended no doubt to make up for the absence of poetry—mistake and par-take, veil and prevail, pressing and expressing. Lest the author however should think himself ill-used by withholding a sample of what he can do, let us take the following exquisite specimen of common-place in confusion.

Duet between *Katharina* and the *Seraukier*, in which the former dictates a love-letter, which the latter repeats as he writes it down.

Of plighted faith so truly kept,
Of all love dictates, tell;
Of restless thoughts that never slept,
Since when she bade farewell;
The rising sigh, the frequent tear,
The flush of hope, the chilling fear;
So may the sympathetic soul
Direct kind fancy's wing,
Were future hours in transport roll,
And love's reward shall bring.

Mr. BRAHAM is still the same florid, but masterly singer as ever: his voice has the same strength and sweetness, dashed with a Judaical twang; and he is still the same automaton in a speech, the same instant enthusiast in a song. It is really a great pity that a man of his feeling and power should indulge so false a taste as that of exuberant ornament. Perhaps he does not think so, because he finds that the majority like it; but he should recollect that he spoils their taste before he wins their applause: and in fact, he ought to be informed that there are not a few persons among his hearers, who are become tired of his splendid misrepresentations, and heartily wish to hear something of the composer again as well as the singer. How would he like the perusal of a pathetic and simple story by some affected person, who at every word or two should be giving him his brilliant comments on the passage; and destroying the proper effect of the text by the impertinence of his annotations?

FINE ARTS.

CHRIST'S CHARGE TO PETER.—Engraved from the Cartoon of RAFAELLE by T. HOLLOWAY, R. SLANN, and T. S. WEBB.—It was justly observed by the able author of the *Review of Publications of Art*, in speaking of Mr. HOLLOWAY'S engraving of *Paul preaching at Athens*, that "if Mr. H., in the future Cartoons, should repossess himself of that more painter-like spontaneity of style which we have seen with pleasure in some of his former engravings, they will be yet more to be admired than the present." Mr. H., with that diffidence of his superior talents which informs him that something is always to be learned, even by the most accomplished genius, has taken the advice of the critic, and has engraved this print with more freedom and boldness, and with a less precise, though sufficiently elaborate finish. Previously to Mr. HOLLOWAY, DORIENT, a Frenchman, was the best engraver of the Cartoons; but Mr. HOLLOWAY'S graver is as superior to DORIENT'S as first-rate merit is to mediocrity, and the engraving of *Christ's Charge to Peter* ranks with the noblest productions of the sculptural art. Though the Cartoons are justly reckoned among the wonders of painting, yet

they are not without defects, and the engraver has evidently improved on the chiaro-scuro, superadding brilliancy and harmony. The drawing and expression, in both which the Prince of Painters so eminently excelled, he has rendered with the utmost faithfulness. I scarcely recollect any engraving in which the style is so admirably accordant to that of the painting, for there is a simplicity, an unity, and sobriety, in the character of the lines, perfectly in unison with the great original. The shaken and bold lines on the fore and middle ground, the strong lines on the drapery, and the shaggy and woolly coats of the sheep, confer by opposition a due degree of delicacy on the flesh, every part of which is admirable. I except, and I except with great diffidence, the back of St. Peter, which I think is engraved with a line too fine and hairy. The strength of line is judiciously and gradually lessened as the landscape recedes from the fore ground. A delicate and unspotted gradation pervades the sky; and the execution of the landscape throughout is creditable to the talents of the engravers. Mr. HOLLOWAY has translated the *Virgil of Art* with the masterly truth, vigour, and beauty of a Dryden; and if the lyx eye of criticism discovers a blemish or two in the general excellence of the performance, truth will confer on him the praise of having added to the stock of pictorial excellence a print which has rarely been equaled, and seldom, if ever surpassed.

MR. SHARPE'S ENGRAVING OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

While our print shops, and those of our private houses whose possessors enjoy or are interestedly connected with pensions and places, abound with the portraits of liberticidal public characters, of loose-principled Whigs, and more barefacedly corrupt Pittites, it is refreshing to the feelings of constitutional Englishmen, and to every one who respects integrity in public and private life, to notice the appearance of a large-sized half length portrait of Sir F. Burdett, from a painting executed during his illegal imprisonment in the Tower. Among the abey; this portrait appears like Milton's *Abdiel* amidst the *Satanic crew*. It is painted and engraved by hands worthy of so elevated and unimpeachable a character. The accomplished pencil of Mr. NORWICOTE has presented the public with the best likeness of him hitherto produced; a most faithful and vigorously painted and thinking likeness; and it is as faithfully and vigorously translated by the engraver. It is not a mere copy of forms, but it is a characteristic delineation; and while the print recommends itself to the connoisseur by its excellent workmanship, abstractedly considered as a specimen of sculpture its worth is doubly enhanced by its general boldness of style, impressing on the mind of the spectator the unsophisticated and manly character of the Honourable Baronet. His hand rests on a *Magna Charta*, our political bible; and he is in an upright and firm attitude, expressive of the bold and unmovable stand he has made and is ever resolved to make in its defence. The frizzy character of the hair, the curvatures, projections, and inflections of the face, are well expressed, and its drawing, as well as that of the hands, excellent. The print, in fact, sustains the rank Mr. SHARPE has attained among the first engravers in this or any country, and will assist to convey his name down to posterity with the illustrious personage it represents.

(Mr. West's grand Picture next week.)

R. H.

COMMISSION OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

The Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry has been printed. It embraces the office of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance. It dwells principally upon the Civil Establishment of the Ordnance, and the great increase of its expences within the few last years. It concludes with recommending a new formation of the Board of Ordnance, and a new arrangement of the Business of the Department, with a view to greater simplicity and economy in conducting it, and a more defined responsibility in those who have the actual management of it. The alterations which it recommends are—

That there should be only one Secretary attached to the office of the Master-General, with a salary not exceeding 800*l.* a-year, in lieu of fees and every thing. The business of the office to be carried on under the same roof with the general business of the Ordnance.

Two Clerks appointed to the Lieutenant-General's Office, to be discontinued as unnecessary. *

The four Junior Members of the Board to be abolished; and the Board of Ordnance, like those of the Admiralty and Treasury, to be constituted by one general commission, with the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance at its head, with the powers exercised by the present Board, subject, however, to the Master-General's interference; and not more than two of the Commissioners to sit in Parliament. The salary of the Lieutenant-General not to exceed 1500*l.* a-year, and those of the four Junior Commissioners at 1200*l.* a-year, in lieu of every thing.

Allowance for stationery, and the practice of employing persons in the pay of the public in their domestic service, to be discontinued through the whole department.

Instead of the present offices of the Tower, an office of survey and cheque, a money accountant-office, and a store accountant-office, to be constituted. The office of clerk of the deliveries to be abolished, and the actual custody, &c. of the stores to be committed to a new officer, called the Tower Store-keeper. The office of survey and cheque to be the same, with the exception of the tonnage of stores, &c. as is now carried on in the Surveyor-General's office; and that of the money accountant-office, the same as in the office of the Clerk of the Ordnance, except the recording of orders, warrants, &c.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Monday a melancholy accident happened in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, in consequence of the falling down of two old houses. Several of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins, one of whom was soon after dug out dead, and others have been much hurt.

On Saturday week a clerk to an attorney in Lynn went to the bank in that town, where his master kept cash, and desired to have 100*l.* They let him have it, and the business being done in a hurry, not any of the numbers of the notes were taken. In a short time after, it was discovered that the clerk had obtained the 100*l.* without the authority of his master, and had absconded with it. Several persons were dispatched in pursuit of him. The attorney having written off to his agent in London, with a description of his person, the agent gave information at Bow-street, and Vickery was employed to go in pursuit of the offender. He learnt that some of the Bank Post Bills obtained had been changed on Monday at the Bank. This convinced the officer that the offender had arrived in London; and on enquiry at several inns he ascertained that a young man, answering the description, had arrived by the Boston coach early that morning, at the Saracen's-head Inn, Snow-hill, in company with a young lady who was then in the inn waiting his return. In the mean time one of the Bankers from Lynn arrived, and waited with Vickery till the young man returned, when the

Banker identified him as the person who had obtained the 100*l.* Vickery took him into custody; also the young lady he had travelled with; and on searching them, he found upon her notes to the amount of near 600*l.* Upon him he found a gold watch, chain, and seals, which it appeared from a bill and receipt found upon him, he had paid 50*l.* for in London, and he had purchased several other articles. The young lady is said to be of a respectable family at Boston, and had eloped with him for the purpose of being married in London, without any suspicion of how he became possessed of the notes.

Richard Armitage was brought to Marlborough-street Police Office on Thursday morning, heavily ironed;—he underwent a short examination, and was fully committed to Newgate for trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

On Monday James Fallon, late corporal in the 62*d* foot, was executed in front of Newgate, for the murder of a woman with whom he cohabited. Previously to the commission of the crime for which he suffered, he had in the regiment the character of a gallant and well conducted soldier. Although only 29 years of age, he had seen much service, and been often wounded. He was respectably connected, and was a native of Ireland. The moment he appeared on the platform he began to shuffle his feet, and soon after kicked his shoes off. The Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic divine, of Moorfields chapel, attended him on the awful occasion. After hanging the usual time, the body was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for dissection.

Robert Blair, who was convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions held in February last, and who was respited for seven days, on Wednesday underwent the awful sentence of the law, opposite the Debtors' door, Newgate. His friends, it appears, made application to the Prince Regent for a reprieve, under a promise that such matter would be brought forward in extenuation of the conduct of the culprit, as might lead to a commutation of his punishment. Upon the most minute investigation, however, no circumstances were found sufficiently strong to warrant an exercise of the Royal Mercy. He appeared on the scaffold, attended by two friends, with whom he shook hands before he was turned off. Upon the whole, he met his fate with firmness. He was a young man of respectable connections. His wife, to whom he had been married but nine months, and who was a young woman of amiable manners and qualifications, is said to have died on Wednesday of a broken heart. From the time she knew her husband's fate with certainty, she was inconsolable.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at St. Mary, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, Mr. Robert Hunt, of Beaufort-Buildings, Strand, to Miss John, of Stoke Newington.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst. at Bath, aged 83, Sir William Addington, Knight, who for upwards of 28 years was a Magistrate of the Public Office, Bow-street.

On the 29th ult. at her sister's house, at Teignmouth, Miss Jane Abrams.

On Friday, in South Audley-street, Mr. Donaldson the Messenger, in consequence of an accident he met with on Sunday in Thames-street. His foot slipped, and he was entangled with a hackney-coach, which threw him down, and the wheel went over his leg. The coachman drove away with the utmost indifference. The fracture caused a fever, which prevented amputation, and he lingered in great agony till Friday morning.

At Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, aged 90, John Axiom, a labouring man, and Elizabeth his wife, aged 78; they had been married above 60 years; and died within an hour of each other; they were both buried in the same grave.