

THE EXAMINER.

No. 159. SUNDAY, JAN. 13, 1811.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 155.

TWO LETTERS

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
RESPECTING THE REFORMISTS AND HIS PRO-
SPECTS OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER I.

Sir,—In addressing your Royal Highness through such a medium as the present, and *on such a subject*, it is difficult to avoid an air of petty importance, alike unbecoming your destined office and foreign to the intentions of the writer. That however, which might be futile or indifferent to you as the voice of an individual, acquires a different claim and interest when it repeats the voice of thousands; and it is only as the representative of the greater part of his readers,—that is to say, of no mean and disreputable portion of the middle class in this metropolis,—that the *Examiner* now ventures to address you. Of such a body, it is as far from the interest to flatter you, as it is from their present feelings to reproach. The constitutional sentiments long since uttered by your Royal Highness they are delighted to recollect; and they are still more delighted to anticipate, in your late retired mode of life, a virtue somewhat more than theoretical. The best praise they can hereafter give you is to be cheerful subjects; and all that they desire on your part is to leave them no excuse for being otherwise.

It is not the design of this letter to set forth the present arduous state of affairs, to enter into the merits and demerits of parties, or to point out to your Royal Highness the measures which would be most acceptable to a harassed people. The long and patient experience which you have had of past events would have been utterly wasted, had it not rendered all such details unnecessary. The longest experience however has it's had as well as good effects upon the mind:—in rendering us patient, there is danger that it may also render us hopeless, and take away that just confidence both in ourselves and others which, to a certain extent, is the root of all public endeavour. To do away therefore every impression, tending to this effect, which may result either from an habitual acquaintance with certain men or from doubts of your own powers of action, it is necessary that your Royal Highness should have a just opinion of the great mass of your future subjects, and, at the same time, no exaggerated idea of the requisites on your part to make them happy. Far be it from any of us to pre-suppose that your thoughts are not already made up with justice on both these matters; but there is a possibility that it may not be so; and if we are somewhat over-

anxious on the occasion, our officiousness is at least an earnest of our affection.

When we remind your Royal Highness, that the Reformists, as a body and as comprising a considerable portion of the English nation, have been grossly misrepresented by the persons long supposed to have enjoyed your confidence, we are neither so irritable, so intolerant, nor so foolish as to demand that such confidence should be altogether withdrawn from them. Let the irritability be where the injustice has been, and where it has entirely arisen from a consciousness of having forsaken what we are conscious of having properly taken up. By these persons it was asserted, and of course intended for your Royal Highness's belief, that "half the great body of the nation," that is to say, all those who call loudly for Reform, were "democrats;" men who threatened "the Constitution itself and the Monarchy of England;" traitors, in short, who were ripe for revolt and only wanted the "slightest alarm" for an opportunity to fill the country with anarchy. The grounds upon which these assertions were repeated, in all sorts of ways, it is needless to go over again: it is sufficient to recollect, that they were grounds upon which these very persons had been *formerly* accused of the very same intentions by men differing with the constitutional opinions of your Royal Highness; and that the repetition was made whenever the Reformists reproached them for not acting up to those opinions. The only grace exhibited by accusers so inconsistent and unjust, was the studious omission of your Royal Highness's name, sentiments, or future intentions, as at all sanctioning what they advanced. This omission was not overlooked by the Reformists, and it gave them additional reason to be satisfied that the purity of your political feelings had undergone no alteration. It would have been mortifying indeed, had your Royal Highness shewn any unfaithfulness to the sentiments that were interwoven with and adorned your name; and still more so, had you betrayed this distrust of a manly and affectionate people, who had so often pardoned your failings for the sake of what they believed and expected of your heart. What was it, Sir, that your servants ever discovered in the conduct of the Reformists, that threatened the least contradiction to your Royal Highness's avowed principles of government? Was it that earnest recommendation of Reform, which they themselves had commenced, which they themselves had taught us to regard as connected with the best interests of the throne?—Was it their repeated protests against a wasteful expenditure, which betrayed all that was left of the public trust, and every day heaped up fresh difficulties for the succeeding Monarch?—Lastly, was it their repeated protests against that borough-chaffering interest, which rendered any set of men arbitrary and irresponsible who chose

to adopt sentiments different from those of your Royal Highness? which threatened to take the divisions of power equally from the hands of people and king? and which has proved, to the full conviction of our accusers, how well it could carry this threat into practice? The vain attempt of the anti-ministerialists to bring to punishment the authors of the Walcheren Expedition, opened their eyes a little to the truth of what the Reformists had told them, if it did not change their temper or their public expressions toward us. To be baffled by all their opponents, interested and disinterested,—to find themselves discomfited by rulers whom they had called weak, and convinced by reasoners whom they had affected to despise, was too much for their self-love: it met accordingly with remarkable indulgence on the part of the Reformists, who were contented to be still called ignorant and vulgar, and to repeat the lines of the poet.

He that's convinc'd against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.

But opportunities perhaps were still wanting to the "Republicans:" some wound was yet to be made in the body politic, into which these "Democrats" and "Revolutionists" might insinuate their assassin knives, and put an end at once to the beautiful soul within!—Sir, however serious it may be to contemplate the overthrow of our excellent Constitution, and however seriously one might wish to speak of it in the presence of your Royal Highness, it is impossible to regard these suspicions without a feeling of the ludicrous, knowing as we do their utter inapplicability to the most ardent of our brother Reformists. Perhaps the most ingenious anarchist would not have desired a finer opportunity for the innovations and disorders of these disaffected subjects, who compose "half the great body of the nation," than the late proceedings of the ministers—proceedings, which seem to have set aside the Executive for the sole purpose of withdrawing the restraints on desperate men, which made it a question how far treason itself could be punished, and forced the most reasonable and placid observers to confess that there was actually no government! And yet, Sir, how did the Reformists behave on this emergency? What language did they utter that was not most severe against the suspenders of government, most earnest for a supply of the Executive, and most affectionate toward yourself? What temper did they betray that was not consistent with this language? And what exertions have they made, as far as in them lay, both in and out of Parliament, that have not been calculated to strengthen the "Monarchy of England" and to baffle their own evil designs if they had any? Your Royal Highness's feelings, harassed with the contradictions of those about you, and disgusted with professions of respect from a wretched set of intriguers, who after having been your father's servants would have made you theirs, will readily answer questions so grateful. Seated in that domestic privacy, which you have learnt how to value and, we trust, to dignify, you will contem-

plate the Reformists, abstracted from that busy noise, some of which they have been compelled to make, but more of which has been erroneously made around them; and you will do justice to a set of men, who while they can be frank with your errors, are prepared to defend you as their Prince, and still hope to love you as their benefactor. The Reformists, Sir, do think they have some claims on your good opinion, not only because they stand with you on the constitutional and liberal side of things in opposition to what is arbitrary and bigoted, but because they feel no disinclination to give up the particular and prominent character, which they have been compelled to assume, whenever men of more power and abilities will take it out of their hands. The same consciousness of innocence that enabled them to despise calumny, will enable them to overlook the cause of it, the moment such an event becomes probable; and the great object of their ambition, at the present moment, both for your sake and their own, is, that *their new Regent and his servants* may take at once the cause and the glory of a radical, constitutional Reform, into their own hands. So wonderfully have past circumstances held back the success of this cause, and so favourable for it are the present, that fate seems purposely to have reserved the amiable task for your Royal Highness, that at one restoring breath you might melt away the accumulated oppressions of half a century, and bid the British genius arise, invigorated and rejoicing. On this latter subject, the writer will have the honour of addressing your Royal Highness in one more letter; and in the mean time begs leave to subscribe himself, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most humble

And devoted Servant and fellow-subject,

THE EXAMINER.

[Letter II. next Sunday]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 29.—By a Decree of the 14th, the Emperor has ordered the formation of Councils of Discipline for the Advocates of the different Courts of Justice, with powers, under certain circumstances, to strike their names out of the lists of those privileged to plead. All Advocates, on being admitted to the Bar, are to take the following oath:—

"I swear obedience to the Constitution of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor; that I will not say or publish any thing contrary to the laws and regulations, good morals, the safety of the state, and the public peace; that I will never violate the respect due to the tribunals and public authorities, and that I will never give an opinion for, nor support any cause which I shall not, in my soul and conscience, believe to be just."

It is directed by this decree, that if an Advocate shall, in his pleadings or writings, permit himself to attack the principles of the Monarchy and the Constitution of the Empire, the laws, and the established authorities, the Court shall forthwith sentence him to one of the punishments described by the 37th Article of the Criminal Code, without prejudice to further proceedings in the case.

Paris, Dec. 13.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

MARINE CONSCRIPTION.

The Councillor of State, Count Caffarelli, presented the following *Expose* :—

“ SENATORS,— We are commissioned by his Majesty to present to you the projet of a *Senatus Consultum*, in which you will take pleasure in remarking the character of public utility, of energy, and of foresight, which belongs to the vast conceptions of his Majesty.

“ The empire enjoys the most profound peace.—The nations which surrounded it, deeply convinced that the surest pledge of their repose will constantly be found in their alliance with the French people, every day draws closer the ties which unite them to it, and appear to constitute only one and the same great family, by their sentiments towards the august Chief of France.

“ And if the horrors of war still desolate the extremities of Europe, if the misled portion of a neighbouring nation, agitated by factions, still mistakes its true interests, you know, Gentlemen, that the cause must be sought for in the perfidious machinations of the Government, the enemy of Europe, which, repelled and menaced on all sides, has no longer any thing but a single corner, where it is still able to fan the flame of discord and of civil dissensions.

“ England blockades the ports of Europe; she parades upon the seas her ships, every where the objects of reprobation; she seeks openings for the produce of her manufactures, piled up in the warehouses of her disunited inhabitants. Her criminal system is recognised; her snares have lost their effect; the nations at last know how to appreciate both her fatal alliance and her disastrous services.

“ Amidst the calm which his Majesty has re-established in the empire and in Europe, he is occupied with the amelioration of his marine; and his genius suggests to him efficacious means for opposing to his enemies upon the seas, numerous fleets, animated, like his veteran and formidable phalanxes, with a desire at last to conquer an universal peace. The will of his Majesty shall be always that of *destiny*; for power and genius never will in vain.

“ Already, Gentlemen, at the voice of his Majesty, maritime establishments are created; our coasts, the extent of which is augmented, are every where defended by courage and fortified by art; the arsenals are provided with materials; ships are rising in our ports, and our fleets will *one day* try their strength with those of the enemy, and reign upon the seas. But to arm these vessels, to equip them, his Majesty has felt that he stood in need of seamen. Those who at present man his squadrons, would not be sufficient for the greatness of his plans; new means are necessary for new views.

“ Commerce and the fisheries, which were wont to furnish seamen for the State, are at present *too inconsiderable*, and a new system must be forthwith resorted to for supplying the wants of the country.—At the voice of his Majesty there issues from the Marine Departments a crowd of young men, who, being at once sailors and soldiers, will shew themselves worthy rivals of those who have raised so high the glory of the arms of the Empire.

“ We shall now unfold to you, Gentlemen, the basis of that Institution, from which his Majesty expects the most advantageous results. The Emperor has perceived that the mode of conscription can alone procure for the marine those resources in men which it requires; but he has felt that this mode could not be extended through the whole of our territory, for the inclinations of men are generally the fruit of their habits. Thus, the inhabitant of the towns of the Interior never sees the sea or seamen; a stranger to that element, to that mode of life, he forms to himself only a monstrous idea of it: he prefers the land-service, for which the innumerable victories of our armies have already excited his early enthusiasm.

“ The inhabitant of the coast, on the contrary, from his earliest years is hearing the sea-service talked of; around him every thing presents the image of it; while yet a child he gambols in that element, upon which he will one day brave the

storm and the battle. Born on coasts adjacent to those of the enemy, he feels the necessity of defending them, because he has to protect his family and his property. He is actuated more than any other with the feeling of resistance to aggression; he is at once a man and a citizen.

“ It is from the Maritime Departments, then, that the marine must be recruited; it is from the line of coasts that must be made the selection of men destined to serve on the sea.

“ But the profession of the seaman is liable to so many vicissitudes and dangers, that it is necessary to commence it from the most tender age, when the organs are docile, the body flexible, and habits are contracted without difficulty. It is necessary that the mariner should be early accustomed to peril, and learn to face it with a smile.

“ Young sailors shall therefore be selected at the age of from 13 to 16; if younger, the State would wait too long before it enjoyed their services; if older, the physical constitution of man could only be bent with difficulty to all the toils of seamanship. Here it is our duty to communicate one of those fine thoughts of the Emperor—that of initiating from the present moment these young conscripts in the career in which they are destined to run.

“ His Majesty has formed crews for ships, and crews for flotillas. The former, composed of experienced mariners, will man the ships; for the latter, his Majesty is fitting out in his ports small vessels, commanded by skilful officers; on board which will be exercised in manœuvres, in steering, in the use of arms, these young seamen, whom the *Senatus Consultum*, which we present, summons to the honour of serving their country.

“ Doubtless, Gentlemen, the experience which they will acquire in the navigation of the coasts and in the roads, will not be so great as that communicated by distant expeditions; but they will thus be familiarized with the state; they will see and will vanquish its difficulties; they will acquire a taste for it, even in this way, that it will present to them obstacles which they will have to surmount; and in a few years they will be fit to serve in a more useful manner, on board the ships of his Majesty.

“ At the same time that his Majesty projected means for training to himself seamen, he has ordered the necessary measures for forming the officers who are to command them. Every thing is connected in his conceptions; their whole always bears the impression of the genius who presides over the prosperity of the Empire.

PROJECT OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

ART. I. The coast districts of the thirty Departments hereafter named shall cease to contribute to the conscription for the land-army, and shall be reserved for the conscription of the sea-service.

II. The following are the thirty Departments in which the maritime districts shall be reserved:—Maritime Alps, Appennines, Aude, Mouths of the Rhone, Calvados, Lower Charente, Coasts of the North, Dyle, the Scheldt, Finisterre, Gard, Genoa, Gironde, Herault, Ile and Vilaine, Landes, Lower Loire, Lys, Manche, Montenothe, Morbihan, Two Nethes, Nord, Pas de Calais, Lower Pyrenees, Lower Seine, Somme, Var, Vendee.

III. Ten thousand conscripts of each of the classes of 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine.

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

The Minister of State, Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, read the following

REPORT OF THE WAR-MINISTER TO HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1810.

“ SIRE,—According to the laws of our military organization, the conscription should be raised on the 1st of January, 1811. I therefore submit to your Majesty the project of a *Senatus Consultum*.—I have not distinguished the conscription of this year into active and reserve contingents, because it appear-

ed to me, that the intention of your Majesty was only to make levies progressively, and in the course of the year.

"In proportion as the new conscripts arrive under their colours, an equal number of old soldiers must be sent back to their homes. A great many have already re-entered them, and your Majesty will take into consideration the circumstances of the war in Spain and Portugal, in order to authorise me to grant more or less definitive charges.

"The conscription is the basis of the prosperity of France: it is that which for so many years has removed far from our territory the scourges of war.

"When your Majesty shall have concluded a maritime peace, and shall be able to disband your armies, it will be equally necessary to raise every year a part of the conscription, for the purpose of maintaining the forces of your Majesty on a footing which is suitable to your empire; but I do not reckon that there will then be any necessity for more than a third of the conscription which I propose to raise at present, which will form at the most only one-ninth of the males liable to be called upon as conscripts. It is obvious, then, how much that contribution will be lightened—the first in importance of those which the French owe to the country. The militia, which appeared a moderated institution, but which was aggravated by a multitude of exemptions, weighed heavily on the nation after the wars of Louis XIV. and even the wars of Flanders and Bohemia.

"The conscription of 1811, will occasion extraordinary expences for the first clothing and equipment, for the expences of the march, &c. of so considerable a number of men. I have brought them to the budget of the year, and they are comprehended in the general arrangements which your Majesty has made for the finances of that service, without that augmentation of expence rendering necessary any augmentation of taxes. My department feels the effects of the prosperous state of your Majesty's finances. Scarcely do a few contested accounts, and which require examination, remain to be paid; no part of the service languishes, and all my expences, formerly so much in arrear, are brought up to the present day. I am, with respect, &c.

"The Duke of FELTRE, Minister at War."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The neighbourhood of Leeds was visited on Christmas night by a severe storm of hail, thunder and lightning. The house of Mrs. Waddington, of Wither, suffered much; and two of her daughters were so affected by the lightning, that they have been under medical care. One of them being struck by the electric fluid, appeared for some time lifeless: the other was stricken less severely, but, either from alarm or its effects, fell down stairs and was much hurt. Mrs. Waddington, her son, and a young lady, had a narrow escape. They were sitting in the parlour, where the electric fluid passed with such force, that it struck out the candle and the fire from the grate, without however injuring any of them.

Cooper, who escaped some time ago from York Castle, and was retaken in Hull, has again vanished. The walls of the court where he was confined are 13 yards high, with iron spikes fixed in every angle.

On the 26th ult. as Mr. Hutton, contractor for supplying Dartmoor prison with meat, was returning from Tavistock market, in the evening, having dismounted to refresh his horse at a rivulet, it being dark, the animal escaped from him, and in endeavouring to recover it, Mr. H. missed his way, and was precipitated into an old lead-shaft, upwards of 68 feet deep, but there being several feet of water in the bottom, it in some measure broke its violence. On rising to the surface, Mr. H. laid hold of one of the cross-pieces, on which he supported himself, and he plainly heard the passengers conversing on the turnpike-road, but his efforts to make known his situation proving ineffectual, he endeavoured, by means of a pair of scissars, to dig holes in the side of the pit, to facilitate his ascension, and had got within a few feet of the surface, but the earth giving way, he was again plunged into the dark abyss. He

remained in this dreadful situation until the Friday following, when he was discovered by a labourer, who was passing by; ropes were immediately procured, by which he was soon released from his perilous situation, and he is now perfectly recovered. In his endeavours to extricate himself he lacerated his toes and fingers in a shocking manner.—The danger to which travellers are often exposed from the old pits being left without any kind of fence, ought to be a matter of strict investigation.

An inquest was held on Friday se'nnight, in Gosberton fen, Lincolnshire, on the body of Matthew Slator, a labouring man, whose death was occasioned by partaking of some cake on the preceding Wednesday, at the house of a shepherd, named Vellum. It appeared that some mercury was brought to the shepherd's house to mix with seed wheat, and that a considerable part of the poison remained.—About a month since, the shepherd's wife, in order to destroy vermin, put a handful of mercury and the like portion of flour on a plate. Her mother and sister, supposing that the plate contained flour only, emptied its contents into a puncheon of flour. On Wednesday some neighbours were invited to spend a Christmas evening with them, and several cakes were made, of which the party present partook. Shortly after, they were all seized with violent sickness, and on inquiry, the circumstances above related were explained. Fortunately one of the party had strength enough left to inform a neighbour of their situation, who went to procure medical aid; but as the distance was four miles, it was midnight before an apothecary arrived. He found the poor people in a situation the most forlorn and miserable; neither fire nor candle at hand, and at least half-a-mile from any house. Slator had expired, and the others were stretched on the floor nearly in a lifeless state; Mr. B., however, in the course of a few hours, had the satisfaction so far to bring them about as to entertain hopes of their recovery, and they all, except the mother of the shepherd, are now considered to be out of danger.

At Mr. Miles's exhibition of wild beasts lately at South Shields, a number of sailors being desirous of a ride on the elephant's back, they were admitted, and fourteen got up at once. The sagacious animal carried them with great good temper round his apartment for some time, and when he thought they had rode long enough, to the great admiration of a number of beholders, he very kindly took hold of them with his trunk round their waists, one by one, and lifted them out of his abode, without the least injury, only very much frightened.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE REGENCY.

This House, during Monday and Tuesday, was occupied in holding Conferences with the Commons, on the subject of the Regency.—Having adjourned till Thursday, they met again on that day, but nothing of interest occurred.

Friday, Jan. 11.

The Duke of NORFOLK presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of London, praying that their Lordships would proceed in the most expeditious manner to remedy the defect in the Royal Authority, arising from his Majesty's indisposition, by investing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Administration of the Government, according to the precedent established at the Revolution of 1688, &c. &c. which was ordered to lie on the Table.

COMMUNICATIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HER MAJESTY.

Earl CAMDEN rose, and proceeded to inform the House that their Lordships' Commissioners had waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the part of that House; when the Resolutions and accompanying request of both Houses of Parliament were duly communicated to his Royal Highness; and his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:—

ANSWER OF THE PRINCE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint Resolutions on the subject of providing for "the exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness," with those sentiments of regard which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two Houses.

"With the same sentiments I receive the expressed "hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me," under the restrictions and limitations stated in those Resolutions.

"Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him, inculcated in these Resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects, that such would have been my conduct.

"Deeply impressed with the necessity of tranquillizing the Public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice, consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are; still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similarly distressing occasion.

"In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left to me to meet both.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"You will communicate this my answer to the two Houses, accompanied by most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."

The Answer being read,

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved, that the said Resolutions, together with his Royal Highness's Answer, be printed.—Ordered.

The Earl of HARCOURT then made a similar report with respect to the Commissioners waiting on her Majesty the Queen, and that her Majesty was graciously pleased to make the following Answer:—

ANSWER OF THE QUEEN.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to this Country, which induced me, in the year 1789, readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience, under the protection of his Majesty, since that period; and I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me.

"The assistance in point of counsel and advice, which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.

"Of the nature and importance of that charge I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations; but by nothing so strongly, as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings."

The Resolution of Parliament, and the answer, were also ordered to be printed.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMISSION.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL then moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation. This being ordered, he briefly observed, they were now arrived at that stage of the proceedings, when it became necessary for that House to adopt a Resolution with respect to the Opening of Parliament by Commission. The Resolution which he should move was similar to that adopted on the former occasion, which was, that it was expedient that Letters Patent be issued under the Great Seal of the tenor and form as expressed in the Resolution alluded to, for the purpose of formally opening the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Noble Secretary of State then formally moved the first Resolution.

Earl GREY could not avoid taking this first opportunity in his power to express in decided terms, his strong objection to the whole line of proceeding adopted by Ministers on this most momentous question. Unwilling as he was to add in the smallest degree to those most dangerous delays which had already taken place, he could not remain silent when a proposition was brought forward, calling upon that House to assume one of the most important powers of the Crown, namely, the affixing the Great Seal to an Act of Parliament; a course of proceeding hostile to the very fundamental principles of that Constitution, and tending to establish a precedent of the most dangerous tendency. The character of the line of conduct they had adopted was, that under the form of law, they had violated all the principles of the law; under pretence of respect for the Constitution, they had violated the fundamental principles of the Constitution; and, under a pretence of a scrupulous regard for the rights of the Monarchy and the Regal Privileges, had sapped the very foundations of that Sovereignty.

Lord WALSINGHAM then put the question—when Earl STANHOPE said, "Not content," in consequence of which a division took place, when there appeared for the Resolution, 53—Against it 33—Majority 20.

The doors continued shut for some time, and the adjournment took place before strangers were admitted—but the subordinate Resolution was passed without any division. Their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 7.

THE REGENCY.

A Committee of the House proceeded to a Conference with the Lords in the Painted Chamber. On their return, it was reported that the Lords had agreed to the Resolutions of the House, filling up the blank with the words,—“Lords Spiritual and Temporal.”

A Petition was presented from Nottingham, against the Restrictions on the Regent.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Amendments made by the Lords in the Resolutions of the Commons, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

Two Committees were appointed, one to wait on the Prince of Wales, and the other on the Queen, respecting the Regency and the care of his Majesty's person.

Mr. OWEN, who had been taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms, for not obeying the Call of the House, was ordered to be discharged, after paying his fees.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The House was occupied this day in conferences with the Lords, respecting the Deputations to the Prince and Queen.—These matters being settled, they adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

MEMBER FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. HOWARD having moved that a Writ do issue for a Member for Gloucestershire, in the room of Viscount Dursley, who had become Earl of Berkeley, a conversation of some length took place. The legitimacy of his birth having been disputed, his claims to a seat in the House of Lords has not been decided, and Mr. PERCEVAL therefore argued, that the Re-

presentation for the County was full, until Lord Dursley should be called to the Upper House.—Mr. WHITBREAD and Sir S. ROMILLY were of a different opinion, and urged, that if the Writ was withheld, the County would remain unrepresented for a considerable time.—A division at length took place, when the Ministers were defeated by a majority of six, there being 30 for the motion, and 24 against it.—Adjourned:

Friday, Jan. 11.

The SHERIFFS presented a Petition from the City Corporation, against the measure of a restricted Regency,—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PERCEVAL and Lord CLIVE laid before the House the Answers returned by the Prince of Wales and the Queen to the Addresses of the House: (for which see the Lords). After a short conversation the House adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

- J. Peck, Lombard-street, stationer, from Dec. 29 to Jan. 22,
J. and C. Robinson, Liverpool, merchants, from Jan. 8 to Feb. 8.
R. Tipping and G. Fleming, Holden Clough, Yorkshire, calico-printers, from Jan. 12 to March 2.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Luckratt, Plymouth, carpenter.
R. Billington, Cobridge, Staffordshire, potter.
N. Grigg, Plymouth-Dock, tea-dealer.
H. H. Eve, Bath, pastry-cook.
E. Collier, Ingersley, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.
W. Rexworthy, St. James's-market, wine-merchant.
D. Murray, Pope's-Head-alley, insurance-broker.
J. Perryman, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire.
T. Leaver, Plymouth, merchant.
N. Collyer, Gravel-lane, Surrey, iron-founder.
E. Burford, Bethnal-green, merchant.
T. Loughton, Old Ford, coal-merchant.
S. Williams, Oswestry, dealer.
T. Bentley and F. A. Whyatt, Fenchurch-street, drysalter.
H. Dirks, St. Catherine's-square, shopkeeper.
L. Norris, Sheffield Mills, paper-maker.
T. Lumley, Ramsgate, jeweller.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

- I. Samson, Crutched Friars, merchant, from Jan. 12 to Feb. 27.

BANKRUPTS.

- L. Solomon, St. Martin's-court, umbrella-maker.
E. Campbell, Southwark, milliner.
F. Noble, Leadenhall-street, master-mariner.
T. Taylor, Charlotte-street, Christ-church, Surrey, baker.
J. Potter, Manchester, corn-dealer.
J. Prout, Bristol, baker.
T. Parker, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woolstapler.
B. Savou, Manchester, grocer.
J. Berchall, Brindle, cotton-manufacturer.
W. Drummond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.
J. C. ry, Hold-worthy, shopkeeper.
H. Crompton, Gyman, paper-manufacturer.
J. D. ekhan and R. Lankester, Bread-street, warehousemen.
C. C. mmeroy, Billiter-square, merchant.
L. Ke. drick and M. Barlow, Warrington, Lancashire, milliners.
J. Child, Neath, Glamorganshire, flour-factor.
W. D. Taylor, Cranley, Surrey, apothecary.
J. Blow, Ware, Hertfordshire, malt-factor.
G. and J. Bolton, Witney, Oxfordshire, victuallers.
S. Legg, Portsea, boot and shoemaker.
W. Carr, Hythe, Kent, draper.
B. Wade, Rotherhithe-street, mast and oar-maker.
H. Webb, Manchester, victualler.
J. West, jun. Pall-Mall, taylor.

S. Walker, Bull-wharf-lane, Queenhithe, hoop-binder.
W. Gooch, Bow-common-lane, bricklayer.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cen. Consols for Op. 67 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Omnium.... — dis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first Letter to Mr. WILBERFORCE will appear next week. FLETCHER has himself mentioned the reason why his communication should not appear. He is however quite right.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

THE French Emperor has at length turned his attention to the increase of his Marine, and a Naval Conscription throughout the whole of the coast of France is to furnish a large body of youth between the ages of 13 and 16, who are to be trained to the sea-service by navigating the roads and coasts, in small vessels, commanded by "skilful Officers."—The *Exposé* presented by the Counsellor of State CAFFARELLI, is a curious paper. It speaks with candour of the want of seaman necessary to equip the ships building in French ports, that "will one day try their strength with those of the enemy, and reign upon the seas." "Commerce and fisheries," continues the *Exposé*, "which were wont to furnish Seamen for the State, are at present too inconsiderable, and a new system must be forthwith resorted to for supplying the wants of the country."

That the plan proposed is as good a one as the present situation of France admits, there is no reason to doubt; but it is quite ludicrous to hear the French Orator prating about it as "one of those fine thoughts of the Emperor,"—as a project which exhibits the "character of public utility, of energy, and of foresight, which belongs to the vast conceptions of his MAJESTY."—The measure is wise in its degree; but BONAPARTE himself confesses (for the Report is made by his command) that "years" must elapse before the young Conscripts will be fit for actual service; and when fit, no Englishman can have much to fear for the result of their meeting with his hardy and experienced countrymen—

"Whose march is on the mountain wave,

"Whose home is on the deep."

It is however evident, that during the years which are to perfect the new system of the enemy, we also, if we look for salvation, must have our new system. If the old and rotten and ruinous one, the merit of founding which exclusively belongs to the "great Statesman now no more," is to be persisted in, this country must shortly sink in the scale of nations, without any violent exterior pressure. The national debt alone, now amounting to the terrific sum of eight hundred and eleven millions of pounds, if suffered much longer to accumulate, will do more for the French Emperor than all his marine *projets* put together. He need not form plans for putting down the power of Britain, if we are to go on as we have done for these 20 years

past. Unless a total change takes place, his Imperial Majesty may keep his "fine thoughts" to himself, for the system of the "immortal Pitt" will have accomplished all his wishes, in the utter ruin of this infatuated and enduring nation. The Whigs, it is true, are about to enter upon place and power, and hopes are entertained that the REGENT will perceive that the final chance of prosperity is to be found in a speedy and substantial *Reform in Parliament*, which can alone renew the vigour of the country, by cherishing its Resources, by reducing its Expenditure, lightening its burthen of Taxation, and uniting all descriptions of men, in every part of the Empire, in one indissoluble bond of concord. Thus, if a lengthened War be inevitable, we should be prepared for its continuance; and if Peace be sought for, we should enter upon it with a better hope of its duration. The enemy would thus see, that though earnest for conciliation, we were both willing and able to return aggression and resist disgrace. But a little time will shew, whether public virtue is only a name, and whether the sad experience of the past will operate as a warning for the benefit of the future. Seeing, however, what we have seen, one cannot be very sanguine. The Whigs have already taught us the value of political pledges, and before we can congratulate each other on their recal to power, they must give us reason to respect their honesty as much as we admire their wisdom.

His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES has consented to accept the office of Regent, with the proposed limitations.—In giving his assent, he alluded in a very proper manner to the ungracious nature of the proposed restrictions, but he submitted to every personal sacrifice, from a deep impression of the necessity of tranquilizing the public mind. It is expected that a dissolution of Parliament will take place; and this expectation is strengthened by a passage in the PRINCE'S Speech, where he talks of "the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament." His Royal Highness not appearing to be satirical, he of course could only allude to the new one it was his intention to assemble.

On Saturday *Moniteurs* were received to the 1st inst.

"Dunkirk, December 28.

"The Northern signal posts descrie an English frigate on the coast, two leagues north of Dunkirk; she has cut away her masts, and is in great danger."—*Moniteur*, December 31.

The *Moniteurs* contain Addresses from different places thanking BONAPARTE for burning British merchandize!

Some of the other Papers are speculating upon the conduct that will be adopted by the Regency. One of them begins an article in the following manner:—

"Will the Regency persist in the system of perpetual warfare? Will the Regency follow maxims whose obstinacy has been confounded, and whose want of foresight has been proved? This is a moment for reflection to England—She may say with Hamlet in his famous soliloquy—

To be, or not to be, that's the question.

"The evils she has encountered these two months reveal the future. The differences between France and America are adjusted, and America has never repelled English commerce with more aversion, even when she was fighting for her independence.

"Do Spain and Portugal offer England some consoling points? When will they be tired of seeing the defeats of the fanatic bands who bear still the name of her Allies? Two English expeditions against Malaga and the coasts of Biscay have been as disastrous as the desperate enterprizes of a DON JUAN or a MARGUESILLOS. What will be the effect of the snare laid for the English General who covers Lisbon?—We shall soon learn."—*Gazette de L'Empire*.

A Cartel has arrived at Dartmouth, with an American Messenger on board with dispatches from Mr. PINCKNEY.

A transport has arrived from the Tagus, bringing letters of the 24th ult. but which not having sailed until two days afterwards, we have intelligence from Lisbon ten days later than the date of our previous information. From this source we learn, that up to that time the armies continued precisely in the same situation as they were stated to be in our former advices.

A number of French prisoners are arrived at Plymouth from Lisbon, who have been in the battle of Busaco; they hold the Portuguese in the greatest contempt, but speak very highly of the English soldiers. They left MASSENA at Santarem, and state the French army to be well supplied, and in want of nothing. Sickness is the only evil they have to complain of, and it has been very great in the French army.

Letters from Dunkirk state, that all the traders and shipmasters along the French coast have lately been required to take an oath that they will neither hold correspondence nor facilitate any intercourse with England.—TALLEYRAND has been sent to Brussels to see the Decrees for the destruction of English merchandize carried into execution.

Several Papers contain the following paragraph:—"It is mentioned, in letters from Paris, that, whether through excess of love or jealousy, NAPOLEON never leaves the Empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to increase as she advances in her pregnancy. Not satisfied with being her keeper, he has also become her Physician, and has taken upon himself to regulate her exercise. A short time ago she had ordered her high mettled courser to be brought, for she is extremely fond of riding, and is a great adept in the equestrian art. NAPOLEON was just hastening away from a State Council to her apartments, when he met her dressed for riding—"An Empress of France must not expose the hopes of the whole nation, and of Europe, to the caprice of a horse," he said, and, dismissing the grooms, led back his disappointed consort by the hand to her apartment."

One million and forty thousand persons in England and Wales are said to be in the habit of receiving parochial relief. The poor's rates collected at the present time are more than double the amount of those in 1786.

One of the Swiss Literati, of the name of BERNARD HERNANN, has announced a large work, under the title of "The Grave of Copernicus," in which he proposes to demonstrate that the earth is not a planet, but the center of the universe.

The Colossus is arrived from Cadiz, which she left the 18th ult. She has brought no news.

It is supposed that as soon as the Regency Bill has been passed, and some pressing business has been transacted, the Parliament will be dissolved: The friends of Colonel BLOOMFIELD, who possesses a post in the Prince of WALES'S Household, have been canvassing Plymouth.

Almost every wall west of Temple-bar had chalked upon it, on Friday, in large characters, the following words:—
"THE PRINCE AND NO PERCEVAL."

The LORD CHANCELLOR, a few days ago, during the severe frost, fell in crossing a street near Lincoln's-Inn, and a waggon had nearly gone over him. He was dragged from inevitable death with the loss of his coat-tail, which was torn off by the wheels. What would have become of the *Great Seal* in case of his death?

MR. LEWIS, the veteran Comedian, so long and so justly the favourite of the Public, is dangerously ill.

There is no truth in the report that the Duke of QUEENSBERRY has left 10,000l. to the Middlesex Hospital. The report requires to be contradicted, as if it was thought so large a sum was bequeathed to that valuable institution, it may prevent others from extending their favours and consideration to the Hospital. The statement, also, which has been inserted in the different Papers, of the Duke's Legacy to the Lock Hospital, is erroneous, his Grace having left only *five*, instead of *twenty-five*, thousand pounds, to that laudable institution.

LORD COURTENAY, whose sudden embarkation in his own yacht for the Continent is a subject of general conversation, is in *lineal* descent the most illustrious of the British Peerage. He is the 17th in lineal succession from HUGH COURTENAY, Earl of DEVONSHIRE, and MARGARET, his wife, grand-daughter of EDWARD I, and the 22d in descent from REGINALD DE COURTENAY, who came into England with HENRY II. There have been several Kings of Jerusalem in this family, as well as Latin Emperors.—They derive their original descent from PHARAMOND, Founder of the French Monarchy, being descended from LOUIS the VI. King of France, surnamed *Le Gros*, and hence this family are allied to the late Blood Royal of France.

A daily Paper contains the following story:—"On Thursday, two young men amusing themselves on the ice at the Surrey side of Blackfriars'-bridge, picked up a small parcel, which was frozen to the ice, which they took home and thawed. On opening the parcel they found in a handkerchief, which was wrapped in twelve rounds of brown paper, tied with a thick string, a human heart, in which there was an aperture, to all appearance made with a knife. On examining it, blood flowed therefrom, as if it had been fresh done. The parties who found it live in Clerkenwell, where the circumstance has very naturally excited much surprise and astonishment. There are initials on the handkerchief, which will probably lead to the developement of this extraordinary affair."

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable EDWARD LORD ELLENBOROUGH, Lord Chief Justice, &c. in and after Hilary Term, 1811.

MIDDLESEX.	IN TERM.	LONDON.
Monday, - - -	Jan. 28	Thursday, - - Jan. 31
Saturday, - - -	Feb. 2	Monday, - - Feb. 4
Saturday, - - -	- - 9	Monday, - - - - 1
	AFTER TERM.	
Wednesday, - - -	- - 13	Thursday, - - - - 14

Last Monday MR. TURNER, the Professor of Perspective to the Royal Academy, delivered his introductory Lecture on that Science. By examples drawn from the first masters, ancient and modern, he pointed out its utility to the different branches of Art. He enforced that principle in perspective which encreases the object to give it its proper appearance of proportion,—animadverted on the impropriety of geometrical drawings being treated perspectivevly, and inculcated the advantages of geometry in painting, from the practice of RAFAELLE, especially in his celebrated work of the Transfiguration, in which the figure of Christ and others are geometrical, agreeably to the recommendation of MICHAEL ANGELO, to make the figure two by three.

The venerable artist, BARTOLOZZI, has lately put his hand, at the age of 83, to a portrait of Lord WELLINGTON, which has been published at Lisbon by one of his pupils.

SLAVE-TRADE.—By the Abolition Act, the captors of every vessel condemned for slave trading are entitled to a bounty of 40l. sterling for every negro man taken, 30l. for every woman, and 10l. for every child. Informers are also to receive a moiety of the penalty of 100l. for every slave, upon prosecuting the persons engaged in the trade to conviction.

Most *great* lawyers employ what are called *Case Hunters*. A certain gentleman of the profession, from the activity he has lately evinced, appears to have retained a *whole corps* of *Libel Hunters*.

A constant reader observes, that the declaration of Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, "*that upon his honour he did not know*," reminds him of a fellow who appeared as a witness at the Old Bailey. Having been transported for seven years, the Counsel cross-examined him to that fact; when the man, with all the *sang froid* imaginable, said, such a thing might have happened, but it *escaped his memory*.

The number of individuals now under confinement in Newgate, amounts to no fewer than 774, as appears by the following statement which appeared in a Morning Paper of Wednesday:—

75	under sentence of Death.
8	to be Transported for Life.
6	to be Transported for fourteen years.
137	to be Transported for seven years.
197	to be Transported for various periods.
121	for trial at the present Old Bailey Sessions.
320	Debtors.

Yesterday, at the Old Bailey, *Joseph Blair* and *Thomas Dale* were indicted for forging and uttering a cheque for 600l. purporting to be the hand-writing of Patrick Crauford, with intent to defraud Messrs. Crauford, Bruce, Freen, and Simpson. The prisoner Blair, a very respectable young man in appearance, and of connexions of the first respectability, was formerly clerk at a banking-house in Bartholomew-lane, and he afterwards became clerk and manager of the bankers' books in the house of the prosecutors. It was proved that the body of the check was Blair's hand-writing, and it was also proved that the whole of the persons that Blair was concerned with were of an abandoned description, and that there had been several consultations with Roberts and Hitchins in Newgate relative to the business. Blair was found *guilty*, and Dale (who has been twice pillored) was *acquitted*, the Jury having retired more than an hour.

CITY HOAX.—“Sunday last, (says a Correspondent), every confectioner in the Metropolis, from Whitechapel to Hyde Park, including all the adjacent streets, to the amount of near 100, sent Twelfth Cakes of various dimensions, none less than 20 pounds weight, to Mr. E. I. SAMUELS, West India merchant, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields; circular letters having been sent to the different shops with the orders, stating that Mr. S. was recommended by an eminent City Baronet. The whole of the gentleman's friends were invited, most of whom did themselves the *honour* to accept of the invitation, to the no small amusement of the authors, who, it is suspected, attended as if invited.—On Tuesday circular letters were also sent to about 100 grocers, in consequence of which, from 9 in the morning to 9 in the evening, the neighbourhood was amused with the arrival of parcels of tea and sugar, about 30 pounds weight each; and on Wednesday arrived, by the same plan, about one hundred *fine large Cheshire-cheeses*, which cut a curious appearance from their uniformity, and sometimes 8 or 10 meeting at the door at one time!—It is supposed the authors of the Berners Street Hoax were the authors of this, from the hand-writing, but have varied their plan.”

The *Morning Post* and the *Courier* are taking great pains to convince the Public that they are not venal Prints, but are wholly *independent* of party! The *time* they have chosen for this display of purity, renders their professions not a little ludicrous.

AN OLD EPIGRAM NEWLY TRANSLATED.

SPENCER the first! each truth decry;
And thou, fictitious CANNING, too!
You cannot either, though you try,
Say more 'gainst truth than truth 'gainst you.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 6.

“His Majesty had several hours sleep in the night, and is as well in all respects as he was yesterday.”

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 7.

“His Majesty is as well as he has been in any part of the preceding week, the whole of which has passed favourably.”

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 8.

“His Majesty has passed a good night, and is still rather better.”

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 9.

“His Majesty has passed a good night, and remains as well as he was yesterday.”

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 10.

“His Majesty continues to go on well.”

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 11.

“His Majesty appears to be a little improved since yesterday.”

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 12.

“His Majesty is not quite so well this morning as for some days past.”

In an extract of a letter from Windsor, the following circumstance is stated as evidence of his MAJESTY'S convalescence;—“On some very recent occasions, when his MAJESTY, in consequence of his defective sight, struck a wrong key on the harpsichord, he instantly corrected the error, modulated the tune, and finished it with his accustomed science and judgment.”

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

On Wednesday, Lord JOHN TRYNNE obtained a private interview of her MAJESTY, who was pleased to signify that she would not hold a Drawing-room on the 18th inst. At the same time her MAJESTY was pleased to signify her commands, that the Court Mourning should not cease on the 3d of February, as originally intended, but that it should be extended to the 11th, which would make it three calendar months.

Monday was the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES, who has now completed her fifteenth year. Her Royal Father celebrated this anniversary with a grand entertainment at Carleton House, of which a great number of Nobility and persons of distinction partook. Her Royal Highness was present. Her Royal Highness received the visits and compliments of the Nobility at her residence, at Warwick House.

The Newspapers say, that the young Prince of ORANGE is now pursuing his studies at Oxford, with the view of ultimately offering his hand to her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES.

THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. EDITOR,—By a letter from an “Admirer,” &c. which appeared in your last Number, the conduct of the Lyceum Manager is severely, and perhaps properly, arraigned; this I shall leave to the judgment of your readers.—but, on another topic, most irrelevantly introduced, I must crave permission to say a few words, as the professional reputation of a writer who has long stood high in public estimation, is thereby most unjustifiably assailed. Indeed, Mr. Editor, I fear you have unconsciously furthered the lawless designs of some envy-stricken witling, who, unwittingly I doubt not, has strictly adhered to the advice of our Shakspeare,—“Let there be gall enough in thy ink; though thou write with a goose-pen, no matter.”

The particular passage I allude to runs thus:—“We owe you much for your successful severity on bad authors, (for you have driven Mr. Cherry to Wales, and Mr. Dibdin to the Circus.)”—Can any thing be more completely ridiculous! I am convinced, Sir, you must be well aware that no author, enjoying both praise and profit, even in a moderate degree, would relinquish those valuable possessions, merely because the voices of some few self-created critics were raised in opposition to the unanimous approbation of the whole town! As to the retirement of Mr. Cherry from Drury-lane Theatre, it arose not from your weighty exposure of his dramatic incapacity, but from the allurements of a more eligible situation as Manager of a Provincial Company; and Mr. Dibdin's connection with the Surrey Theatre originated from a somewhat similar motive.

I have often thought, Sir, that your continual harping on the blemishes ascribed to Mr. Dibdin's productions, has savoured too much of invidiousness. This gentleman has made his way through life, obstructed by many difficulties; and solely on the strength of his own merit, soon reached the reputable rank he now holds. Could private worth be considered as an admissible passport to public favour, no one, I aver, is more entitled to that enviable distinction than Mr. Thomas Dibdin. Although he cannot prefer his pretensions on this ground, still his claims are sufficiently substantiated by those amusing powers,

which have been so frequently felt and acknowledged. Like all authors whose works are diffusive, he may have occasionally fallen short of those expectations so justly excited by foregoing efforts; but in a triple capacity, as the writer of comedy, opera, and farce, few of his contemporaries can boast more general success. Of his ability in the first species of composition, *Five Miles Off* is a satisfactory specimen,—the *Cabinet* in the second,—and the *Jew and Doctor* in the last.

I trust, Sir, we shall hear no more of writers being "driven" from the stage by the lash of any pseudo censor, whose opinions rarely emerge from the obscurity in which he is himself concealed. To conclude: I doubt not, Mr. Editor, you will join with me in reminding your "Admirer," that to praise and blame is not equally easy; that to commend demands taste and discrimination; but to censure requires only ill-nature and common English.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Jan. 7, 1811.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

MR. EDITOR,—Agreeing in opinion with the Prospectus of your Quarterly Production, relative to the prefacing letters to men (whose columns profess to be open to all parties and influenced by none), in the ridiculous phrasology of, "As an admirer of your superior work;" or, "As a constant reader of your invaluable Paper, I take the liberty of addressing you," &c. I, therefore, as the defender of merit, demand to be heard, and I doubt not, as the vindicator of insulted genius, the *Examiner* will view me as I am—its friend.

Your Theatrical Correspondent, who subscribes himself, "although in a limited sense, an Admirer of the *Examiner*," must, I conceive, be some rejected theatrical scribbler,

"For many of those there be,"

who, in the opiated manners of the day, has dared to start from the crowd, given a hop, step and jump on the literary pedestal, and put himself in the attitude of Apollo! Yes, Sir, without a wish to lower theatrical criticism in the eyes of your readers, I must be permitted to point out the true cause of our being so plagued and pestered by those terrible things called Self-dubbed Critique-writers, alas limited Compilers of Common Sense.

Your limited admirer and correspondent, whom I shall distinguish by the name of Knockemdown, has doubtless written a delectable farce, in the shape of a comedy, and

"Self-created, Self-elected, Self-dubb'd,"

has presented it to the Managers, who, to use Knockemdown's own words, has rejected it, conceiving him only an author in a limited sense. Oh! Oh! says Grub-street, I'll be revenged—I'll turn critic—abuse the Managers—root out the performers—fume, fuss, fret—and, in a limited sense, become a great man!

"He that has ears to hear, let him hear."

I must, however, allow Signior Knockemdown to possess a little conscience in subscribing himself in a limited sense; and he would, in my opinion, much oblige your readers by confessing himself a judge in a limited sense of theatrical entertainment.

And now, Sir, permit me to say a few words in behalf of Messrs. Penson and Oxberry, the literary victims of your literary (I mean limited) Correspondent's goose-quill. The former of these Gentlemen has for two seasons (with little exception) sustained the most arduous characters in a style which has not only called down the approbation of

his auditors, but the admiration of the true critic: the latter has, for a still longer period, ranked high in the public favour; and I am persuaded that though limited men may censure, liberal minds will continue to protect them.—I am, Sir, though not in a limited sense,

AN ADMIRER OF LIBERALITY.

Russel-square, Jan. 9, 1811.

THE OPERA.

SIR,—I have seen with some concern and astonishment in your paper of Sunday last a letter from A. Z. accusing me of illiberality and unmanliness for the remarks upon Mad. BERTINOTTI inserted in the *Examiner* of the preceding week. The epithets therein bestowed upon me I should willingly endure, if I considered that A. Z. could, from my writings, justify his assertions; for I am absolutely accused of one of the most monstrous calumnies that ever disgraced ink and paper;—nothing less than charging with gluttony a female of whom I know nothing and whom I have only once seen! Well might A. Z. be indignant, consign me over to the *Post*, and load me with abuse, if I was capable of uttering so malignant and so unfounded an assertion; but to me my remarks appeared merely to convey an opinion, that Madame BERTINOTTI was better suited for the usual domestic occupations of private life, than for the representation of the heroine of a serious opera, with whose distresses the calm, contented appearance of that lady is completely at variance. I am willing to coincide with A. Z. in the praises he may be inclined to bestow on Madame BERTINOTTI's singing, for he can scarcely admire it more than I do; but I cannot subscribe to his indifference whether the sounds he hears proceed from a female or a sugar hogshead. In a concert-room we have nothing to do with the appearance of those who exert themselves to please us, but it is surely not so on the stage, where we expect some regard to propriety and probability. That kind of indifference which A. Z. possesses has occasioned the present degraded state of the Italian opera stage, where absurdities that would set an audience at Covent Garden or the Lyceum in an uproar are repeatedly passed over without the slightest murmur.

A. Z. totally mistakes me when he imagines that I shall treat his remarks with ridicule;—he writes in a good cause, and although he has wronged me by his misconception of my words, he has afforded me an opportunity of convincing him, I hope, that I am not the contemptible slanderer he took me for.

H. R.

DEBATES ON THE REGENCY.

SIR,—Mr. YORKE, in his Speech in the House of Commons on Friday last, stated that "The second Resolution said that it was the right and duty of the two Houses to provide for any deficiency in the Royal Authority in cases where absolute necessity occurred." Now, who is to judge of this absolute necessity? Why, the two Houses of Parliament!—To what an extreme latitude does this not extend! Upon this principle, whenever the two Houses shall please to suppose any deficiency in the royal authority, they may provide for it—Provide for it! how? by their own acts, without the consent, and even in defiance of the other, the third, branch of the legislature.

In respect to "the necessity of the case," we see by

the very application of Ministers to the *two Houses* on the subject of that night's debate, that the *law* of the case, and the *necessity* of the case, may be completely at variance, even by Ministers' own statement. The plain sense of the country has observed this variance, Mr. Examiner, throughout the whole of the debates on the Regency question.—Your's, very obediently,

Jan. 7, 1811.

TRISMIANES.

IRISH IN FRANCE—PROBABLE CHANGES—
DOUBTS ABOUT PEACE.

SIR,—Various interruptions have hitherto prevented the publication of a few remarks I had prepared in answer to a Letter signed "G. H." which appeared in the *Examiner*, of Sunday 11th November, being not less anxious to justify myself when I think I am in the right, than to shew that I receive with pleasure any objections against my opinion, when done in the spirit of urbanity, as it is by this Gentleman.

I am confident that "G. H." has not well comprehended my meaning, when he says I had attacked the Protestant Religion; I am sure there is nothing of it in any of my Letters. While I was repelling the calumnies propagated against the Roman Catholic Church, I was not guilty of uttering others against the Protestant, because I know very well that this country has displayed in latter times as much valour as she had done in the glorious days of the Edwards and of the Henries, and that Protestant England has shewn no less detestation of tyranny than Spain and Portugal do now.

I beg leave to add, that in humbly vindicating my religion from unjust attacks, I had the honest motive in view, to work as far as lay in my power to do away those unfortunate prejudices which yet exist in many people against that portion of the British subjects which yet remain attached to the Catholic Religion, considering them as of immense injury to the most essential interests of the United Kingdoms.

When I was in Paris, I had occasion to see many Gentleman from Ireland, and I can safely declare that almost to a man they detested Bonaparte's tyranny, bitterly lamenting those cruel circumstances that had driven them from their home. There cannot in consequence exist a doubt, that if those unfortunate distinctions which now exist between the Protestants and Catholics in that country were annihilated, these numerous exiles that now fill the French armies would leave the enemy and return to their country; but far greater advantages than *this* would result from this happy reconciliation: it would put an end to that alarming *feature* in the state of Ireland represented to exist by a distinguished Member of Parliament (Mr. Grattan), a *French party*.

That interesting portion of the British Empire would cease to be an object of alarm; it would become *one* of strength:—that considerable army which is now kept in Ireland, more to defend it from the interior than foreign foes, might be employed with immense advantage against the common enemy. Suppose that twenty thousand men, which I believe are about one-half of what are now kept in that country, had been sent to reinforce Lord Wellington, there is not a doubt but that able General, who has even, with the present small force, been a complete match to Massena, would, with this powerful addition, have

driven the French army from Portugal, and pursued them into Spain, where the Patriots, animated by his successes, would have completed his destruction. If I am mistaken in my conjectures, I hope the honesty of my motives will not be questioned.

I beg leave now to enter into some explanation of a circumstance regarding myself, which I mentioned in the letter published in the *Morning Chronicle* the 26th ult.: this is, "that his Majesty's present Ministers (it was not so with their predecessors) continue to treat me little better than though I was a suspected person." Investigating the causes of so strange a circumstance, I hear it is that I have the honour of knowing Sir Francis Burdett. Certainly I have that honour: I have known him several years: I knew his excellent Lady before she was married, as herself, and all Mr. Coutts's respectable family, have visited several of my houses in the city of Venice and in the Tyrol, (all which I have lost *only* for opposing Bonaparte). I have had the good fortune of being more than once in Sir Francis's company, though I can by no means boast of that intimacy which somebody supposes I possess. In regard to his politics, I beg to be clearly understood that I do not pretend to give any opinion whatever; but I have no difficulty to declare, that a gentleman of more pleasing simplicity of manners,—a person of his important rank more free from pride,—a statesman more animated by an ardent love for public good (whether his ideas be correct or not I presume not to judge—I speak only of the goodness of his intentions) than Sir Francis Burdett, I never met in this or any other country in which I have been: if to respect such a character be a crime, I am sorry for it, but cannot change.

Now, returning to objects of more general concern, I hope I shall not be taxed with presumption if I venture to offer an answer to an objection I hear pretty general in case of a change of Ministers,—the danger of an improvident peace. There is no individual who dreads such an event more than the humble writer of these pages; yet he has no sort of fear. The late Mr. Fox, whose benevolence of mind formed the most prominent feature in his amiable character, had an abhorrence of war nearly bordering on weakness, and in consequence ardently wished for a restoration of peace; he tried it when he was Minister, but found it impossible; for notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the *Moniteurs*, the negotiation was at an end before his decease: the rest of that Cabinet,—the Greys, Grenvilles, Speucers, Erskines, &c. continued in their efforts for the same object, but all in vain. From such men and their friends, who are likely to become Ministers under that illustrious Personage called during the present unfortunate emergency to hold the reins of government, you have nothing to fear of mean, pusillanimous, or dishonourable. When they find peace impossible, as I am certain they will, for every other nation who has trusted to this impostor has met only submission, disgrace, and ruin,—then they will carry on the war with a vigour unexampled before,—a vigour adequate to the magnitude of the object and the immense resources of the British Empire. This great war will be carried on on liberal principles, that will render it popular on the Continent; and every thing bids us fair to hope to see this arduous contest end in giving security to England—freedom to Europe.—I remain, your most humble servant,

Golden-square, Jan. 4, 1811.

ZENOBIO.

SALE OF GUINEAS.

TRIAL OF DE YONGE.

Quoniam ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?—HORACE.

MR. EXAMINER.—I have not delayed to resume the subject of this trial from any alteration in my opinion respecting its importance; for I continue to feel an entire conviction that it involves one of the greatest questions of political economy, that can engage the attention of the public,—namely, the state of our Paper Currency; in which, if I am not egregiously mistaken, may be easily traced the source of the disgrace and calamity which have already befallen the country, and which so imminently threatens its future safety.

I know it is the prevailing opinion, that, to the obstructions which the French Government has opposed to our commerce upon the Continent, is almost entirely attributable the numerous failures which seem to threaten general bankruptcy to the country. I shall not contend that the cause here alluded to has been without effect; but I maintain, that the great efficient cause of the distress lays in our paper system. The poverty that for a time it has concealed, begins to be felt with aggravated misery: the industrious middle rank of society is sinking rapidly under the hollow nature of false credit. Oppressed by the galling weight of taxation, the needy trader is unable to resist the temporary relief which Paper Money offers, and his destruction is thereby rendered inevitable. I cannot flatter myself that we have yet beheld any thing like the worst of our situation; on the contrary, I fear we shall, at no very distant period, stand aghast at contemplating the frightful chasm which our paper system has produced.

Although the Bullion Committee has made no new discoveries, I certainly flattered myself that a Report from such an authority, and which has so fully exposed the degradation of the paper currency, would scarcely leave an individual in this soi-disant "thinking nation" who could, after any moderate degree of attention to the leading and substantial parts of that Report, retain any doubt whatever of the mischief produced by the restriction, as it is called, of cash payments by the Bank of England. I perceive, however, with surprise, by our diurnal prints and other publications, that there are persons who still consider, or affect to consider, the subject as a sort of abstract proposition, and rather as a question of curiosity than a plain practical one, such as it is daily more and more developing itself to be.

Under the circumstances I have mentioned, and especially at a time when the feelings of the public are so strongly excited by other causes, which press more immediately upon us, I might well enough find an apology for still deferring the further discussion of the subject I have undertaken; but with my conviction of its vital importance, so long as my endeavours to procure attention to it appear likely, in the smallest degree, to contribute to the general information, I cannot conscientiously withhold them.

We are cautioned, and sometimes not improperly, to be on our guard against seductive and delusive theories; but is not caution much more wisely applied, when we are called upon to abandon our reliance upon those maxims of our ancestors, which have been demonstrated by expe-

rience to be as sound in practice as they are in theory?—Are there no axioms or unerring principles in either politics or mathematics? I for one presume to think there are, and that among such may be included the proposition that "real money must consist of the precious metals; and that although a limited paper currency, convertible into what it represents, may be an adequate representation of such real money, it cannot in the nature of things be made an independent *substitution* for the same."

According to the hopeful train in which this "thinking nation" is proceeding, we shall next be ridiculed and laughed at for even defending the first principles of ethics: for instance, if we assert the old maxim, "honesty is the best policy," Mr. Perceval may turn round upon us and exclaim—No! religious cant, hypocrisy, and fawning subserviency, are the best policy; and if you dispute *my* authority, look at the creatures that like myself have crawled into power during the long period of the present reign.—This may be very conclusive reasoning with Mr. Perceval, who cannot perhaps believe that an honest man has a treasure within his own mind that makes him feel ineffable contempt for the base hirelings of a court.

Perhaps also Mr. Attorney-General, by a parity of reasoning, may, like his friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, hold in utter derision all our cobweb theories, and in reply to our objections against the substitution of paper for money, triumphantly and tauntingly ask us, "How he himself managed to turn all his *brass* into gold?"

I now proceed to my third proposition:—"The *sale* of guineas, as it is erroneously called, is in reality nothing more nor less than the *purchase* with guineas of a depreciated paper currency, and deserves encouragement instead of punishment." In my former Letters, I have, I trust, sufficiently explained all but the latter part of my proposition, in which I venture to set up a claim for encouragement of that which De Yonge has been convicted of as a *crime*, but which Mr. Attorney, with an amiable forbearance that I think must be assisted by some other cause than the compassionate workings of his gentle nature, seems as if he can scarcely make up his mind about the punishment of.

The avowed object of the prosecution was to prevent the gold coin from being withdrawn from circulation, and sent out of the country. I contend, that allowing and encouraging a competition between the coin and paper, is the only mode, next to an abolition of the latter, whereby the former can possibly be retained in circulation. It matters little whether guineas are employed to buy up a surplus of depreciated Bank of England notes or any other commodity: it is quite sufficient for my argument, if the guineas must necessarily be employed, if they cannot be dispensed with in the operation.

If, indeed, the country would for once be true to its own interest, we have an effectual and speedy remedy at hand, and that is, to positively refuse promissory notes, either of the Bank of England, or any other Bank, in payment, such notes being issued for any sum under twenty pounds.—This is what must inevitably become sooner or later the case, if the Bank Restriction Act be continued; and pregnant with evils as the present system is, I have no hesitation in saying, that no time should be lost in putting an end to it.

Without specie in the country, what mind of any foresight does not tremble at the probable consequences of

any serious attempt by the enemy of invasion? We should have no resource but putting every thing into a state of requisition, and great discontent, if not anarchy and rebellion, might follow in the train.

My fourth and last proposition was as follows:—"A law to prevent the sale of Bank Notes below their nominal value would be outrageously unjust in principle, while it would be totally nugatory and impracticable as to its professed object."—It is quite superfluous to adduce any arguments in support of what has been historically confirmed by the examples of America and France; and those who are incapable of making the application of them, are quite beyond the reach of any thing I can say to convince them, because they either want sufficient sense or sufficient candour to acknowledge self-evident truths.

If I have again involuntarily yielded to a momentary relaxation from the grave style and manner which my subject required, my motto must plead an extenuation for me, and I hope will procure me the indulgence of your readers.—Your's, faithfully,

CIVIS.

London, Dec. 28, 1810.

TAX-GATHERERS.

SIR,—So much has been said and written against Collectors in every newspaper, and which can only tend to inflame the minds of the vulgar against a description of men not easily now to be set aside, it is hoped you will insert this, in answer to a letter in your paper of the 16th Dec inst., purporting to be an observation on the mode of collecting taxes, and the general conduct of collectors. The letter, however, contains but little of these observations, (the mode of collecting taxes has been pretty well settled by the legislature), and there are few general remarks. It is a partial letter on the particular conduct of a Collector of the borough of Southwark, who is compared to a lion roaring for his prey, and this beastly resemblance is followed up with other invectives tending to injure the man.

So stalks the lordly savage o'er the plain,
In sullen majesty and stern disdain:
Regardless, furious, he pursues his way;
He foams, he roars, he rends the panting prey."

But this simile suited the Lycian Leader and the Son of Love much better than it will an obscure Tax-gatherer—perhaps the Ass in the Lion's skin would have been happier for the writer, for all Collectors are not Lions. A certain City Orator, well versed in Esop's fables, has made great use of the above Ass, to the great pleasure of his auditors, and the Ass or simile of the Ass has been much hackneyed.

All Collectors of duty have been vilified, from St. Matthew down to P. the Tax-gatherer, the subject of the letter. St. Matthew, like him, was also a publican and sinner—we do not so well know his mode of collecting the impost, but it is believed to have been obnoxious to the Jews; but if his heart had been bad, our Saviour would not have selected him for an apostle and follower.

The picture of this terrific Collector, with his inkhorn dangling, and the hint of his longevity not being desirable, reminds one of the rabble of Jack Cade, as drawn by Shakespeare: in expressing their fury, they are made to say—"hang him with his inkhorn about his neck."—Such have been the expressions of all mobs inimical to Government, however collected; they would all revenge

the ills they are made to suffer on the officers immediately oppressing them, and Governments have been known to suffer their rage to be satiated, without defending men acting immediately under their orders. Philo-Justitia appears to be inspired by the same ignorant spirit; his letter is not a simple statement, as is pretended;—but an invective and a designation of manifest ill-will against poor P. the tax-gatherer—Poor unfortunate fellow—I neither know him nor his district, but if his neighbourhood abounds in poor houses, 'he deserves to be pitied.'

I do not see much illegality in his statement, and I expect it has been exaggerated; a hardship it certainly is, but not illegal while the laws justify levying a distress. Does Philo-Justitia know that the general answer given to Collectors, when complaining before the Commissioners of the difficulty of collecting the duty from the lower orders of people, is this: "We cannot attend to your statements; put your warrant in force; the Act of Parliament is positive: it must be collected?" Why not complain of the harshness of the Acts of Parliament, so often altered and so often revised—so defined as to leave no alternative to the Collector, but that of levying his warrant of distress where any property exists, or being liable to make up the deficiency himself? Public notice is given, and the books open to inspection, if the assessed taxes; if the property tax, all housekeepers have (or should have) notices sent them. Perhaps, after all, as no mention is made of the species of duty in collection, it was only the Overseer or Parish Officer distressing for the poor rate;—but all Collectors are alike odious; it is a bad business, and hard to defend.

Many of the Collectors in and round London are men of as much humanity as their neighbours, but it is become general to lavish abuse on them for doing their duty; they are become a race of men "more sinn'd against than sinning." Every editor appears glad to receive an account of their misdeeds, and the communication is published with avidity, however false the relation; but enough is on their shoulders. Their labours are attended with considerable trouble, not always with remuneration. They are accountable, not only for their own but sometimes for others' mistakes; they are hated by the poor, scorned by the rich, and sneered at by all pretended lovers of justice.—I am your humble servant,

Dec. 19, 1810.

A LOVER OF EQUITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTUGAL.

SIR,—As a number of slanderous reports have been industriously published by some wicked person or persons, in and about Lisbon, destructive of the honour and character of the Medical Department of our Army in Portugal, by imputing to them want of zeal and attention to the sick and wounded soldiers, I request your insertion of the following public document issued by the Inspector-General of our Hospitals in that country, as the most complete answer to such malicious calumnies.—I am, Sir, your constant reader,

VERAX.

"DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

"Lisbon, Oct. 15, 1810.

"The Inspector of Hospitals feels himself bound, in justice to the ability displayed by Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, Baltón, and the Medical Officers in immediate charge of the different Hospital Establishments in Lisbon, to thank them for

the attention they have paid to the accommodation of the sick soldiers, as well as to the more important duty of administering professionally to their relief. He could not fail to observe, with the greatest satisfaction, the spirit and zeal so conspicuously manifested in all the Officers of the Department in the discharge of their several duties, and is happy in the opportunity afforded to him of hearing testimony to their merit in the report of the state of the Hospitals, which he shall have the honour to transmit for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. He requests Parveyor Gunson and the Officers of his Department to accept his thanks for the exertion they have made in providing for the sick at this moment of pressure.

(Signed) "J. FRANCE."

CASE OF CAPT. FOSKETT.

This Gentleman, who some time since quitted the 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, because his promotion was prevented—and he could never obtain an investigation into his conduct—has recently published a pamphlet, under the following title:—"The Rights of the Army vindicated; in an Appeal to the Public, on the case of Capt. Foskett. To which is subjoined the whole of Capt. F.'s correspondence with the respective Commanders-in-Chief, the Duke of York and Sir David Dundas, and also with the Officers successively commanding the 15th Light Dragoons.—By HENRY FOSKETT, Esq. late Senior Captain in the 15th Light Dragoons.

"Where's the distance throws

"Me back so far, but I may boldly speak

"In right, though proud Oppression would not bear me?"

It will be remembered, that Capt. Foskett's case was brought forward in the last Session of Parliament, but the call for inquiry was refused by the House of Commons.—Mr. Whitbread, on that occasion, made some remarks on the dreadful practice of picketting, which is still kept up in this regiment, although (we believe) it is abolished in every other regiment in the service. The following passage from the pamphlet respects the extraordinary number of changes which has taken place since his Royal Highness has had the command:—"Since his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland took the command of the 15th Light Dragoons, an entire change has taken place in the regiment. Capt. F. does not take upon himself to decide, whether this change has been for the better or for the worse; but certainly, of all the Officers who were previously in the corps, only two are now remaining in it. Of all those gallant, able, and experienced Officers, who had so gloriously distinguished themselves in the ranks of the 15th Light Dragoons, when contending with the enemies of their country, before that regiment was under the command of his Royal Highness, not one remains to grace the corps with his presence, or to animate it by his example. Indeed, it may be truly said, that, in the space of nine years, the duration, hitherto, of his Royal Highness's command, no fewer than seventy Officers have quitted the regiment; many of whom have since benefitted other regiments by their exertions; the names of some of them have graced the pages of the Gazette, recording their illustrious achievements in defeating and destroying the squadrons of the enemy; and some, finding it impossible to overcome the deep-rooted disgust they had been made to feel in the 15th Light Dragoons, have retired altogether

from the service. That this last-mentioned effect should in some instances have been produced, will not excite surprise, when it is known that several of the Officers alluded to have, on a sudden, and without the least imputation of misconduct or incapacity, received the simple and unceremonious intimation, that their services in the regiment could be dispensed with!! Nor is this all. Several Field-Officers, of high rank and character, of distinguished professional abilities, and of great family connections, have been compelled to relinquish the command of a corps, to which they were attached by the strongest predilections and the most endearing ties. Such has been the change introduced into the 15th Light Dragoons, since the accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the Colonelcy of that regiment."

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

A TABLE shewing the progressive increase of the TAXATION, EXPENDITURE, and NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, from the Accession of QUEEN ANNE 1702, to the 5th Jan. 1810.—Also, the Amount of Debt Redeemed from the first operation of the Redemption Act 1786, to the 1st Feb. 1810.

	Taxation.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1702 Death of Wm. III. Acces. Anne,	£4,212,353	£5,610,987	£16,394,702
1714 Death of Anne, Acces. of Geo. I.	6,762,643	6,633,581	54,145,363
1727 Death of G. I. Acces. of G. II.	6,522,540	5,441,248	52,092,235
1760 Death of G. II. Acces. of G. III.	8,744,682	24,456,940	146,682,814
1784 After the close of the Amer. War and at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's Administration,	13,300,921	21,657,609	257,213,043
1802 After the close of the last war, commonly called the French Revolution War,	36,728,971	61,278,018	579,931,447
1810 5th January,	70,240,226	82,027,288	811,898,081
National Funded Debt, Jan. 5, 1810,		£761,117,455	18 02
Unfunded Debt,		50,780,625	14 3
Redeemed Debt,		163,679,089	0 0

The Funding System commenced 1696, eighth year of William III.—The first monies raised were laid as duties on Salt and Stamps, to the amount of two millions. At the death of William III. whose reign was one continued scene of warfare, the Debt amounted to 16,394,702*l*. At the death of Anne, 1714, whose reign, the last year excepted, was war, the Debt had increased more than threefold, being 54,145,363*l*. At the death of George I. 1727, the Debt had decreased more than two millions, being at that period 52,092,235*l*. At the death of Geo. II. 1760, a period of thirty-three years from the death of Geo. I. in which two wars had taken place, the Debt had nearly doubled, being 146,682,814*l*. In 1784, after the close of the American War, and at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's first Administration, a period of twenty-four years from the accession of George III., the Debt had almost doubled itself, being 257,213,043*l*. At the close of the year 1802, the termination of the French Revolution war, a period of eighteen years, the Debt had more than doubled itself by sixty-five millions, being

579,931,447. From the close of the year 1802, to the beginning of the year 1810, a period of seven years only, the Debt had increased 232 millions; the whole amount of the National Debt, Funded and Unfunded, on the 5th January, 1810, being 811,898,081.

CITY.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL AND LIVERY OF LONDON.

The Citizens of London have had two Meetings last week, to consider of the measures which ought to be taken to supply, in the person of the Prince of Wales, the present defect in the Executive Power.—It is quite evident, that these Meetings, to have effected any immediate good, should have been held a fortnight ago; but as it is, the opinion of the metropolitan city upon this important question, has been clearly ascertained to be in strict unison with that of the most enlightened and disinterested politicians in the country, and the expression of it cannot but be salutary.—Messrs. WOOD, WALTHAMAN, and QUIN, were the proposers of the Resolutions, which were almost unanimously adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of Aldermen CURTIS, PRICE, SHAW, &c. The question has been so fully discussed of late, that it is not necessary to report the Speeches delivered at these Meetings; those of the former gentlemen were filled with good sense and constitutional principles, and were frequently interrupted by shouts of approbation, whilst the three Baronets were heard with the utmost impatience, not to say disgust.—As the two sets of Resolutions agreed upon at the Meetings were in substance the same, it is only necessary to give one of them:—

RESOLUTIONS:

In a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1811;—it was

Resolved unanimously—That the end and design of all Government is, or ought to be, the good of the people—that the Prerogatives of the Crown are vested in the King, as a sacred trust for their benefit.

2. Resolved unanimously—That it is, therefore, equally their duty to guard, by every constitutional means, against all encroachments and innovations upon the just and necessary Powers and Prerogatives of the Crown, as to oppose those encroachments and innovations which have so notoriously been made upon the Representative Branch of our Constitution.

3. Resolved unanimously—That, anxious as we are to remove from the Government every species of unjust influence, equally injurious to King and People, and to promote a system of general Reform, especially in that branch of the Legislature, the corrupt state of which has been the great source of all our national calamities, the Commons House of Parliament; we, nevertheless, feel equally anxious to maintain the real splendour and dignity of the Crown, and all its just and necessary powers and prerogatives.

4. Resolved unanimously—That, deeply lamenting the afflicting incapacity of our most gracious Sovereign, by which the Functions of the Executive Government have been suspended, we derive a cheering consolation in contemplating the many amiable qualities of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the attachment which he has invariably evinced for the rights and liberties of the people, affording the nation the best grounded confidence of seeing the Royal Functions wisely and ably exercised.

5. That, impressed with these considerations, we cannot but view all attempts to abridge the Royal Authority, and impose Restrictions upon the Regent, in the person of his Royal Highness, as highly dangerous and unconstitutional, establishing a new Estate in the Realm, to control and counteract the Executive Government, and tending to render it feeble and inefficient, at a time when the state of the Nation peculiarly requires its full energies.

6. Resolved—That we, therefore, view with concern and indignation the attempts which were made to degrade the Kingly office, and to render it dependent upon those Ministers, who have so long abused the confidence of the Sovereign; who have uniformly shewn a marked contempt for public opinion; whose whole career has been a series of incapacity, misconduct, and violation of the Constitution; who have added to the catalogue of their crimes by usurping the Royal Authority; and who, not content with having engrossed patronage and emolument, and secured themselves and adherents a profusion of pensions and sinecures, are now endeavouring to retain an unconstitutional power and influence, which would enable them to embarrass and impede the Executive Government in all its operations, and render it subject to their controul.

7. Resolved unanimously—That the command over his Majesty's Seals, assumed and exercised by the two Houses of Parliament, in the late instance of ordering an issue of treasure from his Majesty's Exchequer, appears to us subversive of the independence and dangerous to the existence of the regal part of our Government; and that to prevent the necessity of having again recourse to such perilous expedients, and of thereby confirming and extending still further this alarming precedent, it is the opinion of this Meeting that in the present suspension of the exercise of the Royal Authority, the most constitutional mode of proceeding would be to imitate the glorious example of our ancestors in 1688, by the two Houses of Parliament addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the civil, military, and financial Administrations of the Government.

8. Resolved unanimously—That this Common Hall do petition the Right Hon. the House of Lords, and the Hon. the House of Commons, agreeably to the foregoing Resolutions.

[The Drafts of the Petition being read, were unanimously agreed to.]

9. Resolved unanimously,—That the said Petition be signed by the Lord Mayor, four Aldermen, and ten Liverymen.

10. Resolved unanimously—That the Sheriffs do wait upon and request some Lord in Parliament to present the said Petition to the Right Hon. the House of Lords.

11. Resolved unanimously—That Mr. Alderman Combe, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, be requested to present the said Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons.

12. Resolved unanimously—That the Representatives of this City in Parliament be instructed to support the said Petition in the House of Commons, and to oppose all attempts to abridge and fetter the Regent with restrictions.

13. Resolved unanimously—That the Thanks of this Common Hall be given to Thomas Smith, Esq. Alderman, our late worthy Chief Magistrate, for his very able, upright, and independent conduct, during the time the arduous and important duties of that Office were confided to him, wherein he evinced the most kind and friendly attention to his fellow-citizens, a dignified and unostentatious hospitality, a strict impartiality on all occasions, and a constant regard for the rights, liberties, and franchises of this City.

14. Resolved unanimously—That the Thanks of this Common Hall be given to Robert Walthman, Esq. who moved, and Samuel Favell, Esq. who seconded the several Resolutions which have been agreed to this day.

15. Resolved unanimously—That the Thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for his readiness in calling this Meeting, and his impartial conduct in the Chair this day.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday the Sessions commenced, when *Gustavus Lowe*, whose trial was put off at the last Session, stood capitally indicted for feloniously uttering, knowing it to be forged a certain Bill of Exchange for the payment of 20l. purporting to be the draft of Major Ramsay, upon Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, army-agents, with intent to defraud the said agents.—

The prisoner, who was formerly an Ensign in the Queen's Regiment, being on the day stated in the indictment at the Circus Coffee-house, St. George's Fields, employed a labouring man, named Parker, to carry the draft in question to Messrs. Cox and Greenwood for payment, with directions to bring him back the amount. Parker carried the draft as directed, and presented it for payment to Mr. Down, clerk in the office, who immediately suspected it to be forged. Parker was therefore detained until an officer was sent for, who, accompanied by one of the clerks, took him in a coach towards the coffee-house whence he came, in order to point out the person from whom he had received the draft. On entering the coffee-house, Parker gave the two ten-pound notes, which he received in the coach, as the amount of the draft, to the prisoner, in view of the police-officer; who immediately came up to the prisoner, and told him there was a suspicion that the draft for which he received these notes was forged. Upon which the prisoner answered, he had had the draft himself on the preceding day from Major Ramsay, at a coffee-house in Oxford-street.—The prisoner said, that the bill he had given to Parker was a genuine draft, however it might have been changed afterwards; and that he had written to Major Ramsay, requesting him to attend and give evidence upon his trial; but that being under orders for embarkation on foreign service, he could not come.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty—*Death*. He is a fine looking young man, about 25, and he burst into tears on hearing the verdict.

On Thursday, *George Wynne* was capitally indicted for a most criminal assault upon *Sarah Howe*. The prosecutrix detailed the case with apparent reluctance and modesty; but when cross-examined, she admitted facts that went to prove her own guilt; and the prisoner was of course acquitted.—The Judge expressed his abhorrence of the vile conduct of the woman, and she was committed to take her trial for perjury.

On Friday *John Bowles* was indicted for the wilful murder of *Mary*, his wife, by giving her several blows on her head and body. By the evidence of two women of the names of *Tooley* and *Togwell* it appeared, that the prisoner, who was a journeyman sawyer, had been out on the 26th of December last. When he came home in the evening, he found his wife absent from the lodgings, at a neighbouring gin-shop. She soon after came home in company with a *Mrs. Smith*, whom he objected to her keeping company with. As soon as she entered the house a quarrel ensued, when he struck her several blows in the passage; afterwards they had another altercation up stairs, when he struck her again, and one of the witnesses saw him kick her on the floor. Soon afterwards *Mrs. Togwell* came into the room, and saw the deceased lying on the bed.—The Prisoner was standing by the fire-side; he said his wife had had a fit, and he had laid her on the bed. The woman went up to her, and saw she was dead, and immediately exclaimed, "Mr. Bowles, you have murdered your wife!" The Prisoner seemed in great agitation, and beat his head. He himself afterwards went for a surgeon, who shortly arrived, but the woman was found quite dead. No one was present when the deceased dropped, and *Mrs. Tooley* said she was in the next room, and must have heard if any more blows had been given.

Mr. Bell, Surgeon, opened the body; he found the stomach full of gin, and a vessel ruptured in the head, which was the cause of the death. But there were no marks of violence sufficient to lead him to say that they caused the rupture of the vessel; on the contrary, he thought it probable it might have been caused by intoxication.—*Not Guilty*.

Antonio Cardoza, (a Portuguese), *Mary Rogers*, and *Sarah Browne*, were indicted for the wilful murder of *Thomas Davies*, by giving him several stabs with a knife. The deceased was a waterman, who, on the night of the 12th December, had been with his brother dancing, in a public-house in *Nightingale lane*, *St. Catherine's*. In their way home they saw the two female Prisoners, *Browne* and *Rogers*, in the street, when the deceased put his arm round the waist of *Sarah Browne*, which she took to anger. The brother desired her not to be angry,

and he would give her something to drink. A squabble ensued, in which the deceased tore the clothes of *Browne*, by the hook of an umbrella getting entangled in them. She immediately called out for *Antonio*. When *Cardoza* came up, *Browne* immediately exclaimed, "that is him who has so served me; murder him, don't leave a bit of life in him." *Cardoza* directly attacked the deceased with a long knife. A scuffle ensued; they both fell down, and *Cardoza* stabbed the deceased several times in the back, of which wounds he immediately expired. There was no evidence affecting the Prisoner *Mary Rogers*, excepting that she was present.

The learned Judge stated a distinction to exist between the cases of *Cardoza* and *Sarah Browne*. There was a quarrel and heat of blood between her and the deceased; but *Cardoza* came in, and, without any provocation given personally to him, attacked the deceased.—*Cardoza* was found guilty of Murder, *Sarah Browne* of Manslaughter, and *Mary Rogers* acquitted.

The Recorder immediately pronounced sentence of death on *Cardoza*, and directed him to be executed on Monday next.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Saturday week, a large Dutch vessel, performing quarantine off *Margate*, drove from her anchors, and after making several attempts to gain the harbour, came on shore in *Westgate Bay*, when, it not being possible to afford them any assistance, all the crew perished. In the course of Friday se'nnight another vessel was also wrecked on the *Margate Sand*. The bodies of the unfortunate men abovementioned have since been picked up on the shore.

On Wednesday morning a decently dressed woman broke her arm in two places, by a fall, in *Old-street-road*.

Tuesday evening, a girl of twelve years old, residing in *Gardner's-court*, was almost burnt to death, in consequence of approaching too near the fire in the absence of her parents. The moment the flames seized her cloaths, she ran screaming into the street: a Gentleman casually passing by, had the presence of mind to throw off his coat and wrap it round the unfortunate sufferer, which was the means of extinguishing the fire. She was instantly conveyed to an hospital with little hopes of recovery.

A poor woman was found drowned on Wednesday at *Billingsgate*. It is supposed, that as she going down stairs, at the river side, for oysters, she fell in. Her body was completely covered and cased with ice, and her feet only were visible.

The body of a man has of late been seen floating about on a sheet of ice, in the vicinity of *Woolwich*. The piece of ice is so large, it has been found impracticable to get at the corpse, or to ascertain what sort of person he was.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday morning, at *St. Stephen's*, *Coleman-street*, *J. Nelson*, Esq. of *Bow-lane*, to *Hester*, second daughter of the late *Ezekiel Edmunds*, Esq. of *Tower-street*.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, in *Portland-Road*, *Sir Francis Bourgeois*, R. A. and Landscape Painter to the King. He was born about the year 1757, in London. He had been ill for some time, and had suffered much pain. Having been enriched by the late *Mr. Desseins*, who left him a fortune and his Collection of Pictures, he had of late done little in his art, in which he held but a secondary rank.—It is said, that *Sir Francis* has left his Collection of Pictures and the bulk of his property to *Dulwich College*,—that an addition is to be made to the Gallery of that edifice for the purpose of receiving the Pictures,—and that provision has been made for keeping them in due preservation.

At *Buda*, on the 26th of November, of a fit of apoplexy, the veteran General *Alvinzy*, so well known in the war of the first Coalition. He was in the 75th year of his age, and the 62d of his service.