

# THE EXAMINER.

No. 149. SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1810.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 26.—General Drouet, commanding the 9th corps of the Army of Spain, communicates, under the date of the 10th instant, the arrival of a person in whom he can place confidence at Valladolid, from whom he received the following intelligence:—

“On the 30th the Prince of Essling arrived at Coimbra, one of the principal towns of Portugal, situate half-way between Almeida and Lisbon. The French army had already marched 40 leagues since it broke up from Almeida. The advanced guard and flanking parties had several engagements with the Portuguese regiments and the militia; it had taken upwards of 2500 prisoners, and disarmed several Portuguese regiments. On the 27th of September it fell in with the English army, in a strong position, within a day's march of Coimbra, which it conceived impregnable. The English were attacked, turned, and closely pursued; they abandoned some of their sick and magazines. The result of the affair on the 27th was 700 prisoners, of whom 400 were English, and two pieces of English cannon. But what was of more importance, the army became masters by this affair of the superb position of the Mondego and the town of Coimbra, which affords great resources. The officer bearing the dispatches, containing the details of the events subsequent to the 27th of September, was proceeding with the guard that escorted the prisoners. The person, from whom this intelligence was received, left them at Vizeu. The army was in excellent health, and abundantly supplied with provisions. The wounded had been sent to Vizeu; they were principally those who suffered in the affair on the 27th; they scarcely amounted to 500 men, including the sick. General Drouet was proceeding to Almeida, to keep up the communication with that part of Portugal in the rear of the army.”—*(Moniteur.)*

THE GENERAL OF DIVISION DROUET, COUNT D'ERLON,  
COMMANDING THE 9TH CORPS, TO THE PRINCE OF  
WAGRAM.

“Head-quarters at Valladolid, Oct. 17, 1810.

“MONSIEUR,—I hasten this day to transmit to your Highness a letter which I have just received from M. the Intendant General Lambert, who remained at Vizeu. The letter was brought by a Portuguese agent, who has already given numerous proofs of zeal. It would appear that the affairs of the Army of Portugal are going on well. I am on the march to brush away the militia who infest the rear of the army, and that the Prince of Essling may not be obliged to make a detachment, but may pursue, with all his force, the English, at the point of the bayonet.”

LAMBERT, INTENDANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF PORTUGAL, TO THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL.

“Vizeu, Oct. 5, 1810.

“MONSIEUR,—Conceiving the solicitude of his Majesty the Emperor for his army of Portugal, and foreseeing that his Majesty can have no news of it for some days, because the officer who is the bearer of the Prince of Essling's dispatches, containing an account of the success obtained by the army since its entrance into Portugal, is obliged to proceed with the prisoners, and by stated marches; I sent to General Drouet one of my Portuguese emissaries, an intelligent and trust-worthy man, to inform your Highness of what has passed, and to implore him to hasten his march, and to come and clear the country in our rear. It would not be convenient that the Prince of Essling should be under the necessity of weakening his forces, and detaching a part of it for that purpose.

“We have had no affair of great importance since we entered Portugal. On the 26th of September, the Prince encoun-

tered the English army, occupying the mountains and defiles of the Mondego, within eight leagues of Coimbra. The enemy's light troops, driven back on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, abandoned all their positions, which were as strong as any in the world. The Prince, in consequence, did not attack them in front; he was satisfied with holding in check, by his light infantry, the English army, and he marched with the Duke of Abrantes, the cavalry, and three-fourths of the army, by the route from Coimbra to Oporto. But the English General was already in retreat, had re-passed the Mondego, and abandoned to us all his fine positions, and the resources which the town of Coimbra affords.

“The army is in excellent health; it is abundantly supplied with provisions. We found some resources at Vizeu. The Hospital is plentifully supplied; there are only 500 wounded, and 250 sick. No General or Colonel was wounded in the battle of Coimbra. I am informed, but the information is not to be relied on, that the General of Brigade Simon, having attempted with three battalions of voltigeurs to carry the Convent of Bazaco, was made prisoner, with some men. Several of the wounded, who were engaged in this rash enterprise, assure me that the enemy have taken but few prisoners; for having received repeated orders neither to attack the Convent, nor to advance, our troops had full time to fall back.

“We have a free communication with Coimbra. I am informed that our cavalry is already arrived at Pombal. The stores found at Coimbra are considerable. It appears that Lord Wellington calculated upon remaining a long time in his position on the Mondego. He had only time to destroy part of his magazines. I expect this evening 192 English, of whom 18 are officers. As to the Portuguese prisoners, we have several thousands of them, and find great difficulty in guarding them. Unfortunately a great many of them make their escape.”

Letters received from the Isle of France by the Eugene, state, that the English have taken the Isle of Bonaparte, formerly the Isle of Bourbon. Colonel Sainte Susanne, the Governor of this colony, was attacked on the 7th of July by 6000 men, who landed at two different points. Cut off from all communication with the Isle of France, he defended the Island as long as the enormous disproportion of the respective forces would allow him. He made an honourable capitulation.—The Captain-General Decaen has put the Isle of France in an excellent state of defence. The National Guards and the crews of the vessels have taken up arms. Should the enemy make an attack upon it, he will be vigorously repulsed.

FONTAINELEAU, Oct. 24.—This day, Sunday, before mass, his Majesty the Emperor and King received at a private audience, Gen. Waltersdoff, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Denmark, who presented his credentials in that capacity.—Madame the Countess of Montesquieu has been appointed Governess of the children of France.—M. Dubois, Chief Surgeon at the Hospital of the School of Medicine, has been appointed Surgeon-Accoucheur to her Majesty the Empress.

### GERMANY.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—Count Metternich is expected to-day in this town: we are assured that he concluded, previous to his departure from Paris, a Convention, by virtue of which the Emperor of Austria engages, under certain circumstances, to furnish an army of 80,000 men to France.

## SPANISH AMERICA.

## OFFICIAL NOTE.

His Majesty's ship Bedford is arrived at this port with 13 Spaniards, who were taken out of the Neptune, coming from Lima, under very peculiar circumstances, for which the English Captain must be accountable. In the name of my Sovereign, I instantly remonstrated with him in the strongest terms, that he should deliver to me the above-mentioned Spaniards, which being complied with, I instantly placed them at the disposal of the Spanish Minister.

The conduct of the Captain of the Bedford, with respect to the said vessel and men, I entirely disown, and am absolutely ignorant how he will be able to justify himself with his Government, under such delicate circumstances. Upon this occasion the detained men shall be sent to that city, and I beg in the most serious manner, that your Excellency will overlook the conduct of a mere individual, when the character of his nation is at stake; and that it may not in the slightest manner disturb the harmony and friendship which subsists between the two nations.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the sentiments of my esteem and respect, and have the honour to be, with the utmost respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

Rio Janeiro, 1st July, 1810. STRANGFORD.

To the Provisional Junta governing in the Capital of the River Plate.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

There have been some very serious disturbances at Falmouth. The men on board most of the packets in the harbour mutinied, it is said, in consequence of the severity of the Custom-house Officers, who persisted in searching every sailor's chest, many of which were burst open before their owners had time to bring the keys. The seamen handled them roughly, and proceeded to other acts of tumult and violence, which called for the interposition of the civil, and afterwards of the military power.—The Riot Act was read, whilst the Cornish Miners approached Falmouth in large numbers, and affairs began to wear a threatening aspect, when some of the ringleaders were secured. Two of them were instantly sent to London. Every circumstance respecting the affair is on the eve of undergoing a strict examination.

On Friday week, about three o'clock in the afternoon, between two and three hundred convicts, belonging to the hulks in Langston-harbour, who were at work in Cumberland-Fort, assembled in a body, and armed with spades, pickaxes, &c. came down to the entrance guard-house, with an intention of making their escape. Part of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion was on the guard, and seeing their object, immediately beat to arms, and drove them back. They then attempted to cross the mud to Milton Common, it being low water, and eleven of them effected their escape; but from the activity of the Veterans, ten of them were secured by six o'clock in the evening, and about eight the missing one was discovered in some bushes, near the Fort. The whole of them are now safely lodged on board the hulks.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The new sown wheats have planted well on clover leys, but the stony fallowed lands and bean edishes have not worked so kindly for the seed as might be wished. The continuance of large importations of corn from the Continent, under French licenses, have caused a considerable reduction in the price of old wheats. The barleys, beans, and peas, yield largely in Kent and Sussex, and Norfolk and the shires also rise well, and afford brighter samples in general than have been known for many years. Potatoes prove in all districts an abundant crop. Clover for seed does not cut kindly, which has occasioned a considerable advance on old seed of fine quality.—The harvest throughout North Wales is just closed, and never was known

to be more abundant. The hop counties have given a larger average produce than was looked for; on the principal Farnham and Kentish grounds, more than half a crop has been pocketed.—Turnips are generally abundant, and continue in full growth; and the grass countries, from the shortness of the early hay crops, have thrown out more seed than the oldest Graziers remember. Large quantities of rowens, or latter math hay, have been made round London, which will afford plenty of winter fodder for cow kins, and other lean cattle, but the marketable hay is every where so short a crop, that it must necessarily command higher prices in the Spring than perhaps were ever known.—The wool markets continue dull, even for the finest Merino fleeces.—Lean stock are dearer than in the preceding month, except for the new large importations of Spanish flocks, which have fallen considerably in value.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

## THE KING'S ILLNESS.

The House met about half past three o'clock.—About four the LORD CHANCELLOR addressed the House from the Wool-sack:—"My Lords, your Lordships are now assembled without any notice having been given that Parliament was to meet for the dispatch of business, and after a notification had been published directing that this Parliament should be prorogued to the 29th of this month, and authorizing the Chancellor to issue a Commission under the Great Seal, for such prorogation. My Lords, I have to state to your Lordships, and I do it with the greatest concern and regret, that in consequence of his Majesty's personal indisposition, that Commission has not received his Majesty's signature. There may be a question, whether the Chancellor is authorised to put the Great Seal to such a Commission, without the King's Sign Manual—and whether such Commission would be legal? but upon this question, looking to the Precedents in our proceedings, and to the Records of Parliament, I do not think it proper to enter into any discussion. Under the circumstances of his Majesty's indisposition, I have thought it my duty to abstain from proffering the Commission to his Majesty for his royal signature. It is, therefore, for your Lordships, in your wisdom, to determine what course of proceeding it will be expedient to adopt. It remains for me to state, that the indisposition of his Majesty has arisen from the pressure of domestic affliction operating upon his paternal feelings, and I have the satisfaction to add, that a confident expectation is entertained of his Majesty's speedy recovery."

The EARL OF LIVERPOOL—"My Lords, under the afflicting circumstances stated by my Noble and Learned Friend, circumstances which have arisen entirely from the domestic cause to which my Noble and Learned Friend has alluded, I think it my duty to move an adjournment for the shortest period, within which, by law, the Parliament can be summoned to meet for the dispatch of business. It is my intention, therefore, to move, in conformity with a precedent before us, that this House do adjourn till Thursday, the 15th instant; that the House be summoned for that day; and that letters be sent to the Lords, informing them that their attendance on that day is required. It would not be proper for me to enter into any discussion, whether any, and if any, what proceeding it may be expedient to adopt on that day, should his Majesty's indisposition unfortunately continue; but it is highly requisite, whatever course it may be deemed advisable to adopt, or, although no proceeding may be then requisite, to take the necessary steps to ensure as full an attendance as possible. I have great satisfaction in adding to what has been stated by my Noble and Learned Friend, that the Physicians attending his Majesty entertain the most confident hopes of his Majesty's speedy recovery."—His Lordship concluded by moving an adjournment.

LORD HOLLAND—"I trust, my Lords, under the melan-

choly circumstances in which we are assembled, it will not be supposed that in rising upon this question, I intend to offer any opposition to the motion of the Noble Lord, neither do I wish to make any remark that can lead to discussion. I cheerfully acquiesce in the motion, founded as it is upon a precedent with- in recollection. Were that precedent to be made over again, I should rather prefer a proceeding *de die in diem*, but the motion of the Noble Lord being founded upon the precedent, and being aware of the importance of unanimity upon such an occasion, I cheerfully acquiesce in the proposition for adjournment."

The motions of the Earl of Liverpool were then put by the Lord Chancellor—

"That this House do at its rising adjourn till Thursday the 15th day of this instant, November."

"That the Lords be summoned to attend the service of this House on Thursday the 15th instant."

"That the Lord Chancellor do write letters to all the Lords, informing them that their attendance is required on Thursday the 15th day of this instant, November."

Which were severally agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question upon the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, "That this House do now adjourn," which was also agreed to; and the Lord Chancellor notified "That this House is adjourned till Thursday the 15th instant."

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

This day, being the period when the term of the last prorogation of Parliament expired, a number of Members were assembled in the House from three o'clock. About half past three o'clock the Speaker entered, and remained in a chair at the table until four. By that hour nearly 100 Members were collected.

The SPEAKER then addressed the Members as follows:—"The House is now met on the day to which it was last prorogued, but I am informed, notwithstanding the Royal Proclamation for the farther prorogation of Parliament which has been issued, we are not to expect any Message from the Commissioners, no Commission to prorogue having been made out. Under such circumstances it becomes my duty to take the Chair, in order that the House should be enabled to adjourn itself, and I therefore take the Chair accordingly."

The SPEAKER then counted the House from the Chair, and 40 Members being present, asked, if there were any new Members to be sworn?—None appeared. He then communicated to the House, that during the recess he had issued a new writ for the election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for Northampton, in the place of Edward Bouverie, Esq. deceased.

Mr. PERCEVAL then rose:—"Mr. Speaker, I am persuaded that it is wholly unnecessary for me to state, that this House is now assembled upon the day to which it was last prorogued, and that a Proclamation has been notified in the Gazette, intimating the pleasure of his Majesty, that Parliament should from this day be still further prorogued; the House must therefore be naturally anxious to ascertain how it has happened that his Majesty's servants have not executed his commands, and why on this day they were not prepared with that Commission which his Proclamation notified. It is now my duty, and a painful duty it is, to communicate to this House, that it is owing to the indisposition of his Majesty that this occurrence has taken place. It is owing to the severity of that indisposition that the Lord Chancellor, whose immediate duty it is, has not been able to procure to that Commission the signature of his Majesty. I presume it is unnecessary for me to state to this House, that it would not be becoming in his Lordship to affix to such a document the Great Seal, without the sanction of the Royal Signature.—(Hear! hear! hear!) Perhaps the House will excuse me, in

making one or two observations on the subject of his Majesty's regretted indisposition. It will not be imputed, I think, to me, that I would unnecessarily increase and aggravate the public anxiety, which is so universally felt upon that event. Indeed, I should altogether refrain from the topic, did I not feel that the communication I am about to make is truly consolatory—for if any thing could more sensibly increase those feelings of affection and diminish those of affliction, which are at this moment felt by his people for their Sovereign, it is the knowledge that his disorder has originated from his constant, unremitting anxiety and attention during the painful and protracted sufferings of a dearly beloved child. (Hear! hear! hear!) This being the cause of his Majesty's complaint, it affords strong, satisfactory, and additional reasons for hoping a speedy recovery. (Hear! hear!) I have further the sincere happiness of being able to state, that the symptoms of his disorder are peculiarly mild; and that the Physicians who attend his Majesty express a most confident hope of his speedy restoration. It would be unbecoming both the duty I owe this House, and inconsistent with my own feelings, not to have afforded that communication before I adverted to that which is at this moment the practical question for our consideration. That question barely is, what the House, now assembled, should under such circumstances adopt. You, Mr. Speaker, have, in my apprehension, intimated the proper course we ought to pursue. There can, as it strikes me, be no discussion upon any other subject but the adjournment, and the interval of that adjournment. But setting aside the question, whether this House is competent or incompetent to entertain any other than that of adjournment, surely, when we take into our consideration the circumstances under which this day we are assembled, no intimation from the Sovereign expressive of his desire that we should meet, but, on the contrary, the most authoritative expression of his will that such meeting from this day should be farther prorogued, there can be no doubt that any other course than adjournment would be highly inconsistent. Then the next point is, to what period that adjournment should extend, so as to afford that notice and preparation which is best calculated to obtain a full attendance—such a degree of attendance as would produce a true Parliamentary opinion as to any ulterior measure, whether of a farther adjournment or not. For this object, I think the least time should be fifteen days. Indeed, we have a parliamentary enactment that may operate as a guide; I mean that which empowers his Majesty upon any unexpected emergency to convene his Parliament in fourteen days. In modern times there has also been a case which might indeed be judged a precedent, and to be only analogous, where a similar motion was proposed and universally acceded to. A motion to that purport it is my intention to make before I sit down. I apprehend there is only another consideration springing from that motion, immediately incident to that proceeding which goes directly to further its object. I allude to the necessary means of procuring that very full attendance which, under such circumstances, is most desirable. I conceive that the best means are a Call of the House on this day fortnight, and that in the intermediate time a circular letter be written by you, Sir, requesting the attendance of Members. I have only to conclude with moving, that this House do, on its rising, adjourn to this day fortnight; that on that day there should be a Call of the House; and that in the interim the Speaker be requested to write a circular letter to all Sheriffs of counties, Stewards of towns and boroughs, to acquaint their representatives thereof."

Mr. SHERIDAN.—"Mr. Speaker, fully concurring in the propriety of every sentiment expressed by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and feeling, as I do, highly gratified, as I am confident every man who has heard him must, in the sanguine hopes he entertains of the speedy recovery of our gracious Sovereign, I only rise for the purpose of seconding his motion."—Marked and continued cries of Hear! Hear! After this speech.)

The motions were then put and agreed to; after which the House adjourned to Thursday the 15th inst.

## TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Compresse D'Hamburgh French privateer, of 14 guns and 55 men,—by the Caliope sloop, Capt. M'Kerlie.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. Heald, Cloak-lane, merchant.  
 J. Hayward and G. Burney, Whitechapel-road, merchants.  
 J. Waterhouse, Manchester, victualler.  
 P. Gummer, Bridport, twine-spinner.  
 M. Hutchins, Tetcott, Devon, spinster.  
 W. Jackson, Liverpool, grocer.  
 M. Ward, Gosport, merchant.  
 M. Robson, Albemarle-street, milliner.  
 J. Johnson, High-street, Southwark, hop-merchant.  
 J. Ellis, Ashburton, Devon, tanner.  
 B. Meek, Bermondsey-street, paper-merchant.  
 W. Nelson and R. Morris, Liverpool, merchants.  
 J. Almoud, Ulves Walton, Lancashire, corn-dealer.  
 J. Russell, Perry Parry, Staffordshire, gun-barrel-maker.  
 D. Sargent, Southwark, wine-merchant.  
 R. Mathews, Wood-street, Blackwell Hall-factor.

## SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, November 2, 1810.

This day, about twelve o'clock, departed this life, at Windsor, after a long and painful illness, her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, his Majesty's youngest daughter, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

This Gazette contains also an account of the capture of the Loup Garon French privateer, of 16 guns and 100 men, by the Orestes sloop, of the same force, after a smart action of half an hour. Likewise an account of the capture of the Stainbill Danish cutter, of 10 guns and 30 men, by the Tweed. Capt. Symonds;—and a notice that the boats of the Ruby, under Lieutenant Stratfield, had destroyed two of the enemy's privateers off Lestoe, captured a third, and forced several others to take shelter in Jutland.

## BANKRUPTS.

R. Barnsdall, Sawley-Field, Derbyshire, boat-builder.  
 J. Bevan, Swansea, Glamorganshire, cooper.  
 F. Holmes, Borough of Warwick, Warwickshire, grocer.  
 R. Chadwick, Porchester, Southamptonshire, baker.  
 J. Hodson and C. Quarrell, Radcliffe, Lancashire, calico-printers.  
 W. A. and A. Wood, Manchester, cotton-merchants.  
 T. Houlden, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, maltster.  
 J. Bradly, Maid-lane, Southwark, founder.  
 E. Lees, Basinghall-street, merchant.  
 J. H. Roche, Sudbury, Suffolk, wine-merchant.  
 D. B. Murphy, Piccadilly, enameller.  
 W. Robinson, Manchester, cotton-spinner.  
 J. Lake, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, dealer and chapman.  
 J. Bone and W. Bone, Strand, booksellers.  
 S. Hardacre and W. Barnard, Little St. Thomas Apostle, London, merchants.  
 F. Hope, Liverpool, merchant.  
 J. Durant, St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler.  
 W. Lucas, Bishop's Castle, Salop, carrier.  
 J. Borrow, St. Isey, Cornwall, corufactor.  
 W. Merritt, Mill-lane, Tooley-street, merchant.  
 J. Swift, Commercial-road, boat-maker.  
 S. Marsden, Rochester, linen-draper.  
 J. Mountain, Paneras, Middlesex, victualler.  
 W. P. Gummer, Bridport, Dorsetshire, twine-spinner.  
 J. Guodair, Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant.  
 J. Grip, Rortsea, stationer.  
 G. E. Fidler, Oxford-street, jeweller.

T. Gordon and Co. Tower-street, merchants.  
 R. K. Vorley, Thrapston, Northampton, shoemaker.  
 J. Roberts, Kent-road, stone-mason.  
 R. Jones, Bow Church-yard, London, merchant.  
 J. Richards, Budge-row, merchant.

## PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons..... 66  $\frac{1}{2}$  | Omnium..... 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.

The EDITOR has been prevented by illness from attending the Theatres during the past week, and from writing the usual Article at the commencement of the Paper.

AN OBSERVER,—R. W.,—G. H.,—and other Communications, next week.

## THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

THE disorder which has again attacked his MAJESTY naturally supersedes the common objects of anxiety in the public mind. Its consequences, be they what they may, are more interesting to us as a nation than those of any other circumstance that can happen even at the present eventful period of history; and therefore every body reasons or speculates upon it, according as his understanding appreciates that period. What the precise nature of the attack is, the public are not officially informed, nor is it the custom of the bulletins to be particular on this subject. The origin of the disorder is attributed to his MAJESTY'S great agitation respecting his daughter AMELIA, whose late release from years of hopeless suffering must be viewed as a happy circumstance by every person of rational feeling, even though such persons have not put on a profound and face-making anxiety respecting her Royal Highness. It is likely, that a parent, old and infirm like the King, should have felt the effects of his sympathy with a daughter so situated; but at such an advanced age, it is impossible to say what actual share this sympathy may have had in causing the disorder. By the first Bulletin, dated October 29th, it appears, that his Majesty had been ill "for some days past," and we are told that he has fever and passes restless nights. These symptoms, though sufficiently serious in a person of his Majesty's age, are no marks of absolute incapability of Government; but by the meeting of Parliament on Thursday night, it was discovered that his disorder was of such a nature as to hinder him from even signing his name. The Parliament therefore found it necessary to act for itself, and as the prorogement could not be extended by the King, agreed upon an adjournment to the 15th instant. On this occasion the universal tone was in unison; and Mr. PERCEVAL'S speech in the Lower House was seconded by the Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN, who declared himself "highly gratified" with the prospect held out by the Minister of his Majesty's speedy recovery. The feelings of that Right Honourable Gentleman will be duly appreciated by every body; and therefore no further observations on the subject are necessary at present.

## RETURN OF THE KING'S FORMER MALADY.

The KING, owing, as it is said, to his sufferings on account of the Princess AMELIA's lingering illness, which on Friday terminated in death, has relapsed into his former state of mental indisposition.—The following Medical Bulletins have been issued, which in fact contain no information whatever as to the cause or probable consequences of the alarming malady:—

“ Windsor Castle, Oct. 29, 1810.

“ The King has been indisposed for a few days past.—His Majesty has had Fever, and his nights have been restless, but he has had several hours sleep this morning.

“ HENRY HALFORD.

“ W. HEBERDEN.

“ M. BAILLIE.”

“ Windsor Castle, Oct. 30, 1810.

“ The King has passed a restless night, and his Majesty is much the same to-day as yesterday.”—(Signed as before.)

“ Windsor Castle, Oct. 31, 1810.

“ The King has passed a restless night, but his Majesty's Fever is not increased.”—(Signed as before.)

“ Windsor Castle, Nov. 1, 1810.

“ His Majesty has passed rather a better night, and is much the same to-day as yesterday.”—(Signed as before.)

“ Windsor Castle, Nov. 2, 1810.

“ The King has passed a night with very little sleep, and is much the same to-day as he was yesterday.”—(Signed as before.)

“ Windsor Castle, Nov. 3.

“ His Majesty past a better night, but his fever is not diminished.”—(signed as before)

[FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE OF FRIDAY, NOV. 2.]

We have hitherto, from motives of delicacy which our readers will truly appreciate, abstained from stating the nature of the malady with which his Majesty is again afflicted. The proceedings of yesterday, however, make it no longer a matter that can be concealed. His Majesty's loyal and affectionate people will learn by this day's paper, that the calamity, which by the dispensation of Providence, was suffered by the nation two and twenty years ago, is again come upon us. The King, from the excess of his sensibility at the melancholy and protracted sufferings of his amiable daughter, has sunk, under the agitation of his mind, into a state of inability to perform the functions of his high office. We encourage the cheering hope, held out to us by the Lord Chancellor in the one House, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other, that the indisposition has been caused by the shock which his paternal feelings received from the alternate fears and hopes held out to him day by day, of the approaching end and possible recovery of the Princess; the fever may speedily subside, since it suddenly came on; and that the strength of his Majesty's constitution may again bring him into a state of convalescence, when his piety would instruct him to submit with resignation to the stroke he was appointed to endure. But, however sanguine the hopes of his restoration might be, under the report of the Physicians, it was impossible for Ministers to wait; as one of the most essential acts of the Prerogative was called for, namely the Sign Manual to the Warrant for putting the Great Seal to the Commission for the further Prorogation of Parliament to the 29th inst. agreeably to the Order in Council, which appeared in the Gazette, on the 20th ult. This document was required,

for yesterday, when the two Houses were to meet according to the last prorogation, and when, but for the want of this document, they would have been formally prorogued again. Ministers have acted on the occasion with a becoming deference to the Constitution, and have taken the precedent of 1788 for their guide. Our readers may see by the following extract from the Annual Register the course of proceedings then taken:—

“ NOVEMBER 20.—The Parliament had been prorogued to the 20th of November; and as the intended Commission for a farther prorogation had not been issued by the King, its meeting took place upon that day as a matter of course. The Peers and the Commons remained in their separate chambers; and the Chancellor in the Upper, and Mr. Pitt in the Lower House, having notified the cause of their assembling without the usual notice and summons, and stated the impropriety of their proceeding under such circumstances to the discussion of any public business whatsoever, both Houses resolved unani- mously to adjourn for fifteen days. At the same time, Mr. Pitt took occasion to observe, that as it would be indispen- sably necessary, in case his Majesty's illness should unhappily continue longer than the period of their adjournment, that the House should take into immediate consideration the means of supplying, so far as they were competent, the want of the Royal Presence, it was incumbent upon them to insure a full attendance, in order to give every possible weight and solemnity to their proceedings. For this purpose it was ordered, that the House be called over on Thursday, the 4th of Decem- ber next, and that the Speaker do send letters requiring the attendance of every Member. Orders to the same effect were made by the Lords.”

We need not remind our readers of the long and painful state of anxiety in which every member of the Royal Family has been kept, by the melancholy state of the Princess Amelia's complaint. They have been alternately raised into hope and plunged in despair. The lively interest which his Majesty felt in these vicissitudes, was observed to have an alarming influence upon his feelings. Three weeks ago his Majesty received from the Physicians the afflicting report, that the Princess might be no more in an hour, or that she might languish for many days; but they felt it to be their duty to apprise his Majesty of the imminent danger in which she then was. From that time the King's agitation was manifest. He passed some days in excessive grief, and some days, according to the gleams of hope, was equally elevated by expectation. He at times kept the Physicians with him, when they made their report, two or three hours, in minute inquiries. He was accustomed to receive a report every morning at seven o'clock, and afterwards every two hours in the day. At three o'clock regularly he went in his coach to the Lodge to visit her—and the effect of these visits upon his heart was visible in his tears. The affecting incident of the ring\*, put upon his finger by the dying object of his

\* On the day the Jeweller received his orders from the Princess Amelia to prepare the ring for the King, it was 12 o'clock before he left her Royal Highness, and undertook to be back from London before three o'clock on the following day (the hour the King generally visited her Royal Highness). He kept his promise, and was back at a quarter before three on the following day, so that there was plenty of time before the King went to visit the Princess. The Jeweller knocked up a Frenchman at two o'clock in the morning, to do the principal part of the ring. The form of putting the ring on his Majesty's finger, and the inscription, it is grievous to reflect, has had the effect, as it is generally reported, of causing his Majesty's indisposition. On his Majesty going to the bed of the Princess, he put out his hand to shake hands with her, as was his daily

tenderness, completed the shock his nature had received. On Thursday morning, the 25th ult. the Gentleman whose duty it was to be near his person, felt it necessary to communicate to Mr. Perceval the obvious alteration that had taken place in his Majesty's speech and deportment. On Friday this became more manifest, and on Saturday it was so alarming, that a Council was held; the Lord Chancellor was sent for; Dr. Heberden was directed to attend, and orders were given that the Physicians and medical attendants only should have access to the royal apartments. On Monday, Lord Eldon and Mr. Perceval had a long audience of the Queen, and afterwards received the opinion of the Physicians, who all concurred in declaring, that the fever might speedily subside; but in his present state, they did not consider his Majesty to be able to attend to business. Upon this report, the Ministers felt it to be inconsistent with their responsibility to submit to his Majesty, for the Sign Manual, the Commission for the prorogation of Parliament, and without such Sign Manual the Lord Chancellor knew that he could not put to it the Great Seal.

In this melancholy suspension of the Executive Power, messengers were dispatched for the immediate attendance in London of all the great Officers of State, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis Wellesley, the President of the Council, &c. &c.; and the first Bulletin was issued, which was sent in every direction to the friends of Administration. On Tuesday another Council was held, and the report of the Physicians being, that the fever had not abated, circular letters were sent, requesting the attendance of Members in town for the meeting of the two Houses yesterday, as it was found to be improbable that the further prorogation could take place.

Yesterday another Council was held, and Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Ryder, and other Members of the Cabinet, went to Windsor, to examine the Physicians, and determine, from the state of his Majesty's health, whether it would be proper to take his pleasure on the important document which had been prepared according to his previous command. They unfortunately found this to be impossible, by the continuance of the disorder, though his Majesty had passed a better night, and the symptoms were more flattering. They accordingly returned to town, and our readers will see, by the proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament, the very delicate course that was pursued.

#### DEATH OF THE PRINCESS AMELIA,

[FROM THE MORNING POST OF YESTERDAY.]

We have at length the painful task of announcing the death of this interesting, long afflicted Princess. During the whole of Thursday night, and yesterday morning, her Royal Highness could scarcely be perceived to breathe, and at a quarter past twelve, *p. m.* this amiable object of public solicitude departed this life.

However we may regret the early death of this truly amiable Princess, every reflecting and feeling mind must

esteem, and her Royal Highness at that time put the ring on his finger, without saying any thing, which agitated him very much. The inscription, we understand, was her Royal Highness's name, and the words "Remember me," and we have been told, that the words were added, "when I am gone;" but of this we are not certain. A lock of her Royal Highness's hair was

derive consolation in the consideration that she has at length been released from sufferings to which no human aid could afford relief; and which, from her patient endurance of them, the better prepared her for that heavenly abode which her virtuous spirit doubtless now enjoys.

Her Royal Highness had been severely afflicted for many years, but she bore her sufferings with Christian patience and religious resignation to the will of Heaven, whose bliss she has at length been called to share. Her Highness was the youngest child of their Majesties: She completed her 27th year a few months since, having been born on the 7th of August, 1783.

The remains of her Royal Highness will be interred about the end of next week, and in the mean time the Theatres and other places of public amusement will be closed.—A general deep mourning will commence to-morrow se'nnight, and be continued for six weeks, after which the usual change of half-mourning will take place.

The Bulletin of yesterday states, that "his Majesty passed a better night, but his fever is not diminished."

In addition to the Physicians hitherto in attendance on his MAJESTY, the aid of Dr. MEADOWS has been required.

When his MAJESTY's first derangement took place, there was so striking a difference in opinion among his physicians, that we should be cautious how we pin our faith on the assertions of these learned Doctors. Some of them, on that occasion, vehemently maintained that his MAJESTY would never recover his senses,—while others as vehemently declared, that he would shortly be restored to health. Drs. WILLIS and WARREW, in particular, were violently opposed to each other; perhaps neither of them knew much about the matter!

The *Post* of Tuesday last, with its usual utter disregard of truth, assured its readers, that his Majesty's illness was "only a slight cold."—"We repeat," said this honest print a few lines lower, "that his Majesty's indisposition proceeds merely from a slight cold, of which he was yesterday (Monday) somewhat recovered. At twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer waited on his Majesty and TRANSACTED OFFICIAL BUSINESS WITH HIM."—It is quite needless to inform the reader, that the whole was a gross falsehood.

"His Majesty's lamented indisposition has in some measure withdrawn the attention of the public from our brave army in Portugal. No intelligence either official or unofficial has yet been received. There are rumours, but they can be traced to no good authority. One is, that the Spanish Ambassador has received an account of Lord Wellington having cut off MASSENA's retreat. The Spanish Ambassador has not received any such account. A second is, that MASSENA has been defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. A third, that letters arrived from Guernsey mention a French Paper to have been received there announcing MASSENA's recall. Now a French Paper of the 28th has been received in London, which does not contain any such intelligence. No Paper of a later date could have reached Guernsey when the last Mail left it.—The wind is still unfair."—*Courier*.

Letters from Gibraltar of the date of the 11th ult. bring the afflicting intelligence that the yellow fever has broken out in the adjacent coast of the Bay, but has not reached the town and garrison.



A Decree of BONAPARTE, dated from Fontainebleau, the 19th of last month, declares, that English manufactures found even in the public Custom-houses, or in private possession, shall be burnt. This law is not only extended to France, each Department of which is separately named in it, but to every State and Kingdom occupied by the French troops—Switzerland, Italy, Naples, and Spain, and to all the remote dependencies. The penal part enacts, that whoever shall be found in disobedience to this Decree, to introduce English manufactures, shall be branded in the hand, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than three nor more than ten years.

It has been decided, it is said, that for the purpose of easing the Lord Chancellor, and facilitating the business of the Court, there shall be two Masters of the Rolls, instead of one; and that all the ordinary business of the Court of Chancery shall be referred to them; that they shall sit morning and evening, and that the Lord Chancellor shall have only to hear Bankruptcy and Lunatic cases, with Appeals.

On Friday the Lord Mayor received a communication from Mr. RYDER, informing his Lordship, that in consequence of the continuing indisposition of his Majesty, no new Chief Magistrate of the City could be submitted for the Royal Approbation, and that his Lordship would be expected to continue in the discharge of the duties of that office until his Majesty's pleasure should be taken on the appointment of his successor.

At the conclusion of the farce, on Friday night, Mr. KEMBLE addressed the audience thus:—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—With the deepest concern for the occasion, I wait on you to inform you that, on account of the calamity which has this day befallen the ROYAL FAMILY and the nation in the death of her Royal Highness the Princess AMELIA, the performances at this Theatre will, for some days, be discontinued.”

The mourning for the Princess AMELIA will be black bombazine, or raven-grey silks, trimmed with crape; bonnets and mantles of black silk, covered with crape. Full dress: crape dresses, ornamented with jet and bugles; bandeaus or turbans to correspond; black crape fans, and black leather gloves. The undress gowns will be made tight at the throat, with muslin or crape ruffs.—Gentlemen's full dress: black swords, crape sword-knots and weepers.

At the Old Bailey yesterday, *William Truman* was indicted for feloniously assaulting *Mary Jackson* on the King's highway, and taking from her person a watch and appendages.—This was a robbery of the most daring description. The prosecutrix, who is a milliner and dress-maker, was walking through the yard of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the evening of the 19th ult., when the prisoner came behind her, knocked her down, and stole the watch from her side. The prosecutrix gave an immediate alarm, and the prisoner was followed and secured in Smithfield, after making an obstinate resistance. He was put into a coach, which was surrounded by a gang of thieves, who cut the reins and let down the body of the coach. The prisoner was found guilty.—*Joseph Hatbrook* was tried with the prisoner, for aiding and assisting in the escape; but he was acquitted. Two men in the gallery were recognized, during the trial, as belonging to the gang who surrounded the coach, and they were secured!

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday, a wretch of the name of *Thomas Hammet* was convicted for a criminal assault on a youth in the employ of an upholsterer in Bond-street.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *Knt.* bookseller, and bankrupt, has been the cause of much mischief to a number of individuals. Stationers, bookbinders, printers, and engravers, —(several of the latter in particular, who can very ill afford to lose their money,)—all suffer by his improper not to say dishonest practices. To such a length had this selfish speculator carried his paper system, that most of the tradesmen he employed, nay, even his very *shopmen* and *boys*, were acceptors of his bills to an enormous amount.—The Knight, not content with getting deeply into debt to one poor Engraver for work performed during a length of time, actually induced the unlucky artist to employ and pay others for his benefit, and he even went so far as to get him to borrow money for his (the bankrupt's) use! and thus the unfortunate man is not only left to struggle with his own losses, but to make good those of his friends. Reasonable men always doubted and despised this puffing and puffed-up quack; and his career of impudence and imposture has terminated, as all such careers should end, in exposure and disgrace.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in and after Michaelmas Term, 1810.

IN TERM.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Monday, -	November 12	Wednesday, November	14
Saturday, -	- - - 17	Monday - - - -	19
Monday, -	- - - 26	Tuesday, - - - -	27
AFTER TERM.			
Thursday, -	- - - 29	Friday, - - - -	30

FINE ARTS.

THE LATE MR. GRIGNION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On Thursday morning last died, at Kentish Town, in his 94th year, Charles Grignion, who flourished in this country, as an historical engraver, upwards of half a century. He had the good fortune to pass a portion of his early youth at Paris, in the study of the celebrated Le Bas; and though his stay with that artist was but short, yet it was of sufficient duration to enable him to imbibe such sound principles as laid the foundation of a style at once energetic and elegant. Having commenced his career in this school, he could draw as well as engrave; and as he possessed that rare talent in his art, the power of giving a free and faithful translation of a picture, the quality and cast of his productions were bold and original. His engraving was not an imitation of Audran, of Edelinek, or of Fray; it was the emanation of a natively-vigorous mind, skillfully directed by a familiar study of the ablest models. His best works not only possess, in an eminent degree, whatever constitutes character and expression (as the Print he engraved from one of Hogarth's series of Election Pictures abundantly proves), but they partake of that *curiosa felicitas*,—that happy carelessness of execution, which is as much a characteristic beauty in the style of painting or engraving as it is in that of poetry.—As Mr. Grignion advanced in life, his pure, old-fashioned style was superseded by a more imposing—a more finished, but a less intelligent manner. This revolution in engraving threw him into obscurity, and reduced him to poverty; but a few Artists

and lovers of Art, to whom his virtues and his talents were equally dear, by a prompt and efficient subscription, smoothed the path of his declining age, and enabled him to close his days in the bosom of his family, with a contented and grateful mind.

R. H. C.

[The above venerable Engraver resigned his life without any pain or struggle, and rather like one insensibly falling into a soft sleep, than by the unerring hand of "the King of Terrors." The vital oil which supplied the lamp of life was exhausted merely by old age. Of the elegant Art of English Engraving he first planted the seed, which has risen to such luxuriance and maturity under the more accomplished hands of our chief Engravers, either of whom he would have equalled, had he, in conjunction with his knowledge of drawing and his various taste, been competent to a more powerful production of effect, and to that mechanical dexterity of style and finishing, requisite to perfect the Art, such as it is seen in the works of our best Engravers.—Exam.]

### JEFFERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Islington, October 17, 1810.

SIR,—As every humane individual must be interested in the fate of poor Jeffery the seaman, whose cause Sir Francis Burdett so nobly advocated in the House of Commons, I transmit you an *Extract* from a letter shewn me by a friend this morning, dated Marblehead, March 8, 1810: it was written by a Mr. Sawbridge, who had emigrated to the United States, and is a person of the strictest veracity; it is addressed to a relative here in England, and, speaking of the great kindness of the Americans to strangers, he specifies the following instance, which must relate to Jeffery the seaman, though no name be mentioned:—"A boy, about 16, was picked off an uninhabited island by a Marblehead vessel the week before last: he had been put on shore there by a Captain of a man of war from Plymouth, for tapping a cask of liquor; had been nine days without food; was nearly dead, and no cloaths! The Marblehead people collected money for a new suit of cloaths. He is now quite well; had got work at nine shillings sterling a week, board, washing, lodging, and mending. In short, I never thought there were such kind, hearty people in the world."

This *extract*, though short, may be deemed satisfactory as far as it goes, though there is probably a mistake respecting his age. The *affidavit* stated to be that of Jeffery, which lately appeared in some of the papers, seemed to have set the public mind at rest; but a subsequent letter, said to be his mother's, has thrown it back again into a state of hesitation. Your insertion of the present communication will no doubt be gratifying to every humane mind, and at the same time much oblige

Your humble servant, JOHN EVANS.

Appeared in the Times, Oct. 19, 1810.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Pallin's-row, Islington, Oct. 25.

SIR,—I take up my pen to congratulate you and every humane individual, that my conjecture respecting the safety of Jeffery the Seaman, who was left on the uninhabited island of Sombbrero, in the West Indies, Dec. 13, 1807,

was realized by his arrival at Portsmouth on the very day of its publication (in the *Times*). There was indeed, as I remarked, an error in the *Extract* from the *American Letter* which I communicated, as to his age; and another mistake, as to the time of his being picked off the Island, was pointed out by a celebrated Journalist. But the great fact, that the man was alive and in America, is established; I have only to add, that of the existence of Jeffery no reasonable suspicion can now be entertained. A naval gentleman of respectability, who arrived with him in the Thistle schooner at Portsmouth, knowing the interest I had taken in his fate, very obligingly called on me, with the view of satisfying me on the subject. The particulars detailed by him dissipate every remaining doubt. He tells me, that Jeffery, who is a tall, thin, pale, young man, of decent appearance, about the age of two and twenty, was on the uninhabited island of Sombbrero eight days and a half,—that he had no sleep during the whole time, excepting a few very broken slumbers, from which he started with horror at his situation,—that by means of quills, out of the feathers of sea birds hovering over him, he sipped the rain water lodged in the crevices of the rocks,—that by waving a large straw hat which he wore, he, after many fruitless efforts on various ships, caught the notice of the American vessel that landed him at Marblehead,—and that, had he not succeeded in this his last attempt, he must, from extreme debility, have perished! Even this signal probably would not have answered its purpose, had not the Captain approached the Island from a motive of curiosity. When this poor sufferer had indulged his last hope, and his heart was sinking within him, how feelingly might he have addressed the author of his calamity in the language of Job, chap. xxx. 20.:—"I cry unto thee and thou dost not hear me; I stand up and thou regardest me not; thou art become cruel to me; with thy strong hand thou opposeth thyself against me. Thou listest me up to the wind—thou causeth me to ride upon it, and dissolvest my substance. For I know thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all living."—But the good Providence of God watched over him, and the victim of cruelty was delivered! From this singular interposition of Providence, let Officers, both of the Navy and of the Army, learn never to abuse the power with which the British legislature hath, for wise reasons, invested them. May they be as conspicuous for their humanity as they are distinguished, justly and eminently distinguished, for their valour and bravery!—With authority they are intrusted, not for the gratification of private passion, but for securing that subordination and good discipline, which, by concentrating the energy of the sailor and of the soldier, are necessary to the defence of our beloved and highly favoured country.—I am, Sir, with great respect, your constant reader,

JOHN EVANS.

P. S. I beg leave thus publicly to acknowledge a very handsome letter of thanks sent me, signed *Britannicus*:—but no thanks were due for my original communication:—it is the duty of every man to espouse the interest of suffering humanity.

"As some persons still (and very naturally) entertain a doubt of the fact of Jeffery's arrival, I think it right to add, that I have before me a letter, dated at Loue, on the 27th instant, which contains what is to me a sufficient proof of



the fact. In this letter it is stated, that upon Jeffery's arrival at Portsmouth, "two gentlemen came down from London, and he was discharged. They took him to London, where he made the matter up with Captain Lake's friends. ONE OF THE SAME GENTLEMEN HAS ACCOMPANIED HIM TO POLPERO, and returned from that place last evening."—How kind! How affectionate! Not leave him a moment to himself, lest, I suppose, any accident should befall him; lest he should be robbed, or wronged; lest any one should hurt him in any way! What a difference! How wide the difference between this treatment and that he experienced on board the *Recruit*! How wide the difference between this treatment and that which he received from those, who, in cold blood, left him, half-naked, and with bleeding feet crying upon the rock of Sombbrero! This change, such, perhaps, as no human being ever before experienced, has, be it remembered, been the work of Sir Francis Burdett. This is a fact, which neither the abuse of the Morning Post nor the silence of the Morning Chronicle will be able to disguise from the nation, and which will, in spite of all the counter workings of malice and hypocrisy, produce, in due time and manner, its appropriate effect. Since the foregoing was written, I have seen the following paragraph in the Morning Post of the 29th instant:—

"Mr. Whitbread, when at Portsmouth last week, visited the prison ships in that harbour, and was particular in his inquiries as to their situation, and if they had any grievances to complain of. He also went and saw Jeffery, the seaman, on board of the *Thistle*, but it is understood the result of his enquiries turned out different from what he might have expected, for it appears that the circumstances of this man's case have been greatly misrepresented."—What is meant by *misrepresentation*? How have the circumstances of his case been *misrepresented*? How has this been done? We have the facts in evidence, taken upon oath; and these facts are, 1. That the man was by Warwick Lake's Order, put upon a barren and uninhabited rock, half naked and with neither victuals nor drink; that he cut his feet in climbing up the rock; that either the cowardly or hard-hearted men who put him upon the rock, left him crying there; that Lake and his ship were within sight of the rock the next day, and that he cold-bloodedly sailed away and left the man on the rock to perish, in all human probability with hunger and raving madness, preceded by anguish and horrors too great of mind to endure the thought of; and, finally, that Lake signed a book, a copy of which was sent to the Admiralty, in which the letter R (standing for *Run-away*) was put against Jeffery's name.—These facts are all proved upon oath, as will appear from the minutes of the Court-martial, in the Register, Vol. XVII, page 396 and onwards. —What does this writer mean, then, by *misrepresentation*? How has Jeffery's case been "*greatly misrepresented*?" Here is the representation of it in evidence upon oath. Here are the facts, which are not, and which cannot be denied. That the man is alive is owing to the *American Captain*; and that he is restored to his friends with some little compensation for his sufferings is owing to *Sir Francis Burdett*.—I have before observed, that the Morning Post had never, from first to last, expressed any disapprobation of Lake's conduct; nor shall I be at all surprized, if this same writer should, in a few week's time, be found defending it.—Indeed, there is no act of oppression or inhumanity, which this print is not ready to defend, at the

same time that it is crying out against the tyranny of Bonaparte. Neither Nero nor Louis XIV. was ever guilty of an act of cruelty surpassing that of the landing of Jeffery; and for this act it is, that the Morning Post is making an apology. What has Bonaparte to do, in answer to all this print's charges of cruelty against him, but to remind it of its apology for Lake?—This Print is, too, observe, not the Print of the Jacobins, but of the "*fashionable world*" in England. That is, the description of persons, who support this vehicle for the apology for this horrid barbarity. The writer knows well whom he is addressing himself to. And, I do hope, that this apology will be borne in mind."—*Cobbett's Register*.

#### LUCIEN BONAPARTE AND THE HIRELINGS.

"It has been stated in most of the Papers, that Lucien Bonaparte is preparing to proceed forthwith to America; but this is not the fact. Such indeed was his wish and intention; and nothing he seems to deprecate more than to be treated as a prisoner of war. His case has consequently been submitted to the Crown Lawyers, and the question put, whether, from the circumstances under which he fell into our power, we have a right to constitute him a prisoner of war? The Lawyers have decided in the affirmative. The Government have determined to act accordingly. A ship of war has in consequence been sent out to Malta to take him on board, and to convey him, his family, and effects, to this country, where he will no doubt be treated with every attention and indulgence, not incompatible with a due regard to the public good. What a proud and striking contrast does England exhibit with all the other countries and governments of Europe! Here alone does the unfortunate, from whatever cause, find a safe retreat from persecution and oppression. England alone could afford the example of that liberality and equity which throws open at the same time an asylum to the legitimate Monarch of France and to the brother of him who has usurped her Throne."

The reader need not be told, that the above paragraph is copied from the *Post*, for though there are other papers quite as time-serving and as trimming, yet there is certainly not another in London so utterly stupid as to take such an opportunity to panegyrisse the Government. Here is a private individual, with his family and property, seeking an abode in a neutral country, far removed from the violence and crimes which disgrace the Continent. This man, it is allowed on all hands, is an enemy to the system cherished by his despotic Brother; and he adopts the only course a wise man in such circumstances would take, that of abandoning the scenes of guilt, and taking refuge in America, where he may quietly enjoy that repose which it is in vain to seek in Europe. But this is denied him by the British Government: he is forcibly stopped, compelled to proceed to a British port, and is to be finally brought a prisoner to England, in defiance, we will say, notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown Lawyers, of all public law as well as private justice. Lucien Bonaparte, on board an American ship, going to an American port, has just as much right to proceed on his voyage in peace, as a Persian or a Chinese would have. But no; such is the kind of hostility of Ministers towards Bonaparte, that they think it will annoy him personally to seize his fugitive brother, and exhibit him in England as a sort of show! Illustrious statesmen!—what a novel and judicious mode will this be of putting down the French Emperor! To be sure, this Lucien is a great Jacobin,—a Republican,—one who detests his brother for having made himself an Emperor; but

what of that? The *Jacobins*, who were the cause of all the multiplied evils with which (according to the Ministerial Writers) France and Europe have been so long afflicted, are now, it seems, the best friends of France and of Europe. The *Courier* even advises the Ministers to encourage the *French Jacobins* to overthrow the "splendid villain;" and these *Jacobins* this ministerial paper now terms "the friends of liberty," and asserts that the consequence of their accession to power "would be great moderation and circumspection." Was there ever such barefaced impudence?—After fighting for years for the express purpose of putting down these "friends of liberty;"—after deluging Europe with blood, and spending 600 millions of money, for the sole end of "security" against these *Jacobins*, who have hitherto been represented by all the "loyal" as the enemies of the human race,—this ministerial writer now turns round without a blush, and informs the taxed, insulted, and harassed people of England, that it would be wise to encourage the *French Jacobins* to rebel against the *French Emperor*, just after he had married the daughter of the most "legitimate" Prince in Europe!—Good God! was there ever such intolerable effrontery? Yet these Editors are the advisers and "friends of Government," who one day curse the *Jacobins* with a true Catholic spirit, and the next call upon the Ministers to protect and encourage them! These are the political guides of the great ones of the land, by whom they have been placed at the top of the edifice, like weathercocks, for their levity and versatility:—these are the men who praise the Ministers, who abuse the honest and defend the corrupt:—these, in short, are the chiefs of that gang, which is composed of the lowest and dirtiest writers that ever disgraced the world of literature.

#### PRIVILEGE NOT LAW.

Greenwich, Oct. 30.

MR. EXAMINER,—In a time like the present, when a powerful and dangerous enemy from without threatens us with annihilation, and when within we see corruption not solely practised, but openly avowed; how necessary is it for every Englishman; proud of the rights that have descended from his forefathers, and anxious inviolate to transmit them to his children, to oppose with all his might both the foreign, and, still more to be dreaded, the domestic foe. Actuated by that natural jealousy, so necessary for the preservation of our rights; I venture, through your medium, to address the public—the justice of the cause for which I write, will, I trust, excuse the inelegancies and defects of an unstudied diction.

In a free country, when we see our fellow subjects dragged from their homes, borne by force from the bosoms of their families, and plunged, without so much as the form of law, into a loathsome prison, are we not led to imagine that we have been deluded by a show of liberty we in reality never possessed; or that the exercise of that power is illegally assumed, and a dangerous innovation on the rights of the people? Can that be the land of freedom which has seen that absolute power assumed and exercised under the name of privilege, by the very body it's people have chosen to protect them, which has seen its capital awed by military force, its streets lined with cannon, and its peaceful citizens massacred in the streets? Certainly not! it will be answered;—but should that power be exer-

cised not only independent of, but in direct opposition to the written law of the land, the constitution of such country stands on an unsteady base.

Now, to every Englishman who has at all considered the laws and government of his country, or who has read, and I trust there are few who have not, the sacred charter of our liberties, it is evident that not one of the three estates has, by its single authority, *lawful power* to imprison, or any way affect the liberties of the subject, since our Charter is still existing unrevoked and in full force. How will the House of Commons justify their late proceedings? They will probably plead custom, and produce precedents; but neither precedent nor custom can sanctify what is in itself unjust. What judge would admit, in palliation of burglary, that the premises had been before robbed? Is there not something extremely applicable to the present times in these lines of *Otway*?

"They say, by them, our hands are free from fetters;  
"Yet whom they please they lay in basest bonds."

It indeed appears strange, that the rights of a People should be invaded by the very branch of the legislature they have chosen from their own body, for the express purpose of keeping their liberties and their laws inviolate; but our surprise vanishes, when we know that many are elected who have never seen the inhabitants of the place they represent, and that their constituents name not whom they please, but whom necessity and undue influence compel. How then can *such representatives* be interested for, and *such constituents* secure of, their rights?

It has been said, "that like the human body, every constitution receives with its birth an inherent radical defect, which must ultimately prove its destruction: thus perished Rome, Carthage, Lacedæmon, and thus also will perish Britain." It will fall," says the same writer, "when the legislative power shall become more corrupt than the executive." We should indeed be blind if we failed to take warning by the fate of those three illustrious republics. Rome, Lacedæmon, and Carthage, neglected the salutary hand of reform, and they perished; they saw corruption gradually pervade every order of the state, and were wilfully blind; ruin was the inevitable consequence; so will it be with England, if when she perceives the danger she prepare not the remedy: she already feels the baneful influence and she trembles.

Virtue, patriotism, and honour, have sunk in shameless corruption; but let the guilty fear, the day of retribution must come; they who will not reform, must be reformed; public virtue is not yet completely banished: in a few breasts it is still to be found: to them the country looks for salvation; and they shall find it; the shameless slaves of interest, the betrayers of their country's rights, shall stand convicted and unprotected, and shall meet the punishment they so well deserve.

SEMPRONIUS.

#### PURITY OF ELECTION; OR BALLOTING VERSUS POLLING.

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to claim a column in your independent Journal, the language of which has ever been congenial to my feelings. The subject of Reform in Parliament having claimed the attention of every individual who has lived long enough to know the meaning of the word "Patriotism," permit me to offer some observations on the subject of Reform in Elections. I think

every honest man will concur with me in saying, that the present system of Election has been in a great measure instrumental (if not the sole cause) of our present degraded state of Representation. It may be said by the "loyal men," how are we to alter it? but the plan I shall propose is simple yet efficacious: First, I wish that part of election which compels an elector to publicly declare who he votes for should be abolished, and substituted by balloting in the following manner, *i. e.* that as soon as the elector shall have had his name and place of abode inserted in the poll-book, and made oath to the same, the clerk shall give him a ticket, which ticket he shall deposit in a box, (I will call it a ballot-box) the said ballot-box to be placed in an adjacent room, built on the hustings, with the different candidates names written on the said box; no person to be suffered in the ballot room during the hours of election, except the elector going to ballot; the said room to be so constructed as to have one door for egress and one for ingress, for the dispatch of business:—by this method, if I am not too sanguine in my expectations, that wretched system of bribery, corruption, canvassing, interest, and ministerial influence, would, in a great measure, be frustrated, and every "true Englishman" would vote according to the consciousness of his own heart. But by the present system of election, the candidate who has claims on the elector, either ties of consanguinity, friendship, or interest, is forced to vote for him, however opposite his wishes may be to such a vote. I shall refrain from any further remarks on this subject at present, as, I think, in these few observations, I have amply elucidated the matter, and the consequent advantages that must accrue from the same: in a word, it is the "Purity of Election."

Your's, &c.

TRUMP.

St. Mary-le-bone, Oct. 29.

#### COMMITMENTS BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Without considering the legality of Commitments by the House of Commons to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, I beg leave to request Mr. Perceval, Mr. Attorney General, or any other luminary of the law, to say, by what Act of Parliament the Sheriff of Middlesex and the Constable of the Tower are compellable to receive into their custody persons committed under the Speaker's Warrant?

A Sheriff is the chief officer under the King in every county; having from the King the custody, keeping, command, and government of the county committed to his charge; and is said to be, "triplicem custodiam, viz. vitæ Justiciæ, vitæ legis, et vitæ republicæ, &c." All Writs directed to him are from or in the name of the King, beginning, "George the Third, &c. To the Sheriff of — Greeting, *Wc* Command," and tested or dated, "in the — year of our reign." The common law not having made him Gaoler of the House of Commons, and unless constituted as such by Act of Parliament, I conclude that he is not punishable for refusing obedience to, and consequently is not justifiable in obeying, the Speaker's Warrant.

The Constable of the Tower is the immediate Officer of the King, whose commands only he is bound to obey, and persons committed into his custody become prisoners of the King, who may discharge them at pleasure. What then becomes of the power of the House of Commons to commit to the Tower, if the commitment can, by any pos-

sibility, be rendered nugatory at the pleasure of the King?

If the Constable of the Tower and Sheriff of Middlesex are compellable to obey the Speaker's Warrant, the Constable of Dover, and Governors of his Majesty's other Castles, and Sheriffs of other Counties, are also bound to yield obedience to it:—And the House of Commons may imprison in Windsor, Dover, Hull, Portsmouth, or any other of his Majesty's Fortresses, and to commit to the custody of the Sheriff of the most distant County, unless those places are exempted by Act of Parliament. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. A. W.

#### MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—It has been generally imagined *Military Law* or interference ceased in Ireland with the troubles that occasioned their adoption, and at the present period the Sister Country partakes in civil and legal rights with England: how far this is the case you can in some measure decide, when informed of a case in point that has just occurred in this town:—

A man (Sullivan) was convicted at the late Sessions for the County of Tipperary of an atrocious assault, and sentenced to be flogged THRICE. Pursuant, on Saturday the 13th instant, the Monaghan Militia filed the main street, and kept the centre entirely clear, meanwhile the criminal, a stout young man, was bound by the wrists to the tail of a cart, following it on foot, and scourged (alternately) by two athletic drummers of the same regiment, the rear being closed by a promenade of Officers and Gentlemen.—In this form, slow as a horse could possibly advance, the unfortunate wretch proceeded from the Town-Hall to Irish Town-gate, and returned again to the Hall, a total distance of six hundred and sixty paces, while the drummers, with every exertion of muscle and lash, inflicted the first part of sentence, till the prisoner was in a state language revolts to depict, bearing this extreme of torture without a murmur, and only now and then casting a reproachful look on his tormentors.

Now, Mr. Examiner, however *bad* his crime or just his sentence, I cannot help thinking the execution of it entirely illegal; but as this side the Channel is famous for blunders, and which perhaps are infectious, I request the correction of yourself or any correspondent, if in this instance I commit any error in judgment, and which, if so, they must ascribe to the jealous feelings of an entire Englishman.

Clonmel, Oct. 10.

#### SALE OF GUINEAS.

TRIAL OF DE TONGE.

Fundus Sabinus meus est: Immo meus: deinde judicium: noluerunt. Fundus, inquit, qui est in agro qui Sabinus vocatur.—Cic. Orat. pro L. Murena.

MR. EXAMINER,—The important subject of this and former letters, the last of which appeared in the *Examiner* on the 30th of last month, will suffer nothing from my having consulted my leisure for resuming the discussion.

I perceive the lawyers leave me the undisputed possession of the field, which I really wonder at; for, however conscious they may be of having neither law nor argument on their side, they do not the less retain their undoubted privilege of trying to confound both by verbose inanity.

If the Hon. House of Commons, in defence of the power of acting tyrannically and foolishly, under the plea of *undefined privilege*, could put in such a strong claim of antiquity for their pretensions, as the lawyers enjoy for talking nonsense about the construction of an Act of Parliament, we should be in a very hopeless plight; but still we should feel the same abhorrence of oppression and folly, and, if possible, put a stop to their career. This is a digression, for which I have to beg pardon, but which the anxiety of every man's mind on a subject of still higher importance than what we have now under consideration, has at this critical period involuntarily drawn me into.

In having remarked what passed among the lawyers on the trial of De Yonge, the passage which I have selected for a motto occurred to my recollection, and it shews that the Roman orator, in his day, did justice to the talent of these gentlemen for perplexing plain questions by impertinent circumlocution. I now proceed to my second proposition:—

“Bank notes are no part of the lawful money of Great Britain, and there is no law in existence to prevent their being purchased at a discount.”

Presuming upon the truth of my proposition being conceded, and I have an unquestionable right to insist upon it, as matter of course, so long as it remains uncontradicted by the production of, or reference to, any positive existing statute, I demand what becomes of the cobweb sophistry by which De Yonge was convicted of selling guineas at a premium; whereas the latter being the lawful money, and Bank notes, in the vague language of your Correspondent, at best only an “accredited” part of the circulating medium, but of inferior value, it is self-evident that the Bank notes were purchased at a discount, and that it is torturing common sense to call such a transaction a sale of guineas at a premium. To view the matter in any other light is as absurd as to talk of buying guineas with bread and meat, which will vary in their relation to money, as Bank notes do, exactly according to their scarcity or superabundance.

Are we to be so enjoled, we, the “thinking people of England,” as to believe that Bank notes have a real standard value like the precious metals? What security have we that the Bank Directors will not even add to the excess, which we at present so severely feel the effects of? Have we even a reliance upon their discretion, when they have hitherto been so subservient to the purposes of Ministers, however destructive to public credit?

Your correspondent, *Rusticus*, who so unkindly dropt my acquaintance when I expected to make so much of him, endeavours to draw a parallel between Bank notes and a Bill of Exchange, as applicable to the case of De Yonge. There is no similitude whatever. If De Yonge had purchased with guineas a Bill of Exchange, for less than the amount, after deducting legal interest, we do not need to be told, that the transaction would have been usurious, and for a very plain reason:—the law entitles the holder of the bill to recover back the amount of the same, *in guineas*, and therefore presumes that he will do so. If, indeed, holders of bills, or sellers of goods, chuse to take Bank notes, at par, in discharge of their claims, there the matter ends, because compulsion and choice are totally different things. But as there is no fixed period, except upon the lying face of Bank notes, at which they are to be paid;

as they bear no interest; and, moreover, as many suspicious persons, *very suspicious*, no doubt, think they will never be paid *at all*, is it not monstrous to say that I shall not sell them at what price I can get for them?

If such revolting absurdity and injustice are to be enforced by the terrors of law, is it not quite as applicable to other parts of our glorious paper fabric? Suppose the exchange with De Yonge had been on Exchequer Bills, and he had bought the latter at a discount, for his guineas, at the very same time that according to the current price of these bills, as selling by the Government Broker at the Stock-Exchange, they bore a premium, paid for in Bank notes: I say, suppose this to have been the case, and then I have only to remark, that I should delight to hear Mr. Attorney General, in a speech of a few hours length, followed by another of the same sort from that *luminous* talker against time, Mr. Randle Jackson, endeavour to clearly “explain the construction of the Act of Parliament” so as to bring home conviction to that daring offender De Yonge, for a crime so “very injurious to the interests of commerce” as getting all the Paper he could for his money.

I should very much like to see this point of law enforced and illustrated by a few examples; and I should think it would have a *surprising* effect, if such pure and disinterested patriots, as Mr. Perceval, formerly Mr. Attorney General, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Vicary Gibbs, the present Mr. Attorney, would send all their guineas to the Bank, if they happen, like many old women, to have taken the precaution of hoarding a few, just by way of being provided for the worst.

I dare say your readers will excuse my quitting this subject ‘till I can return to it, as I intend to do, in a temper more suitable to its serious nature; but really, Mr. Examiner, I feel it impossible, any more than yourself, to always avoid laughing at the absurdity and imbecility, while I feel the most indignant scorn and contempt of the barefaced profligacy and corruption, which have seized upon every department of the state!

CIVIL.

London, October 29, 1810.

#### LOYAL ILLUMINATIONS.

MR. EXAMINER,—If you imagine that we expend so much money in illuminating on every trifling occasion out of pure, genuine, unsophisticated loyalty, you are much mistaken in every thing of that kind that we do. We have a principal eye to business. We know, Mr. Examiner, what we are about better than you can tell us; and whenever we make a blaze and throw a light on the subject, it is to procure a little notoriety and a few Puffs in the Papers. We cannot better express our meaning than in the words of that shining Poet Cicero,

“Our brilliant lamps we light,

“That satins and fools may bite.”

PUFF AND COMPANY.

Not 100 Miles from Catharine-street.

N. B. For the proper meaning of the word *bite*, consult the *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*.

SIR,—I should be glad to know from some of your numerous loyal readers, whether persons who occasion a breach of the peace, and endanger the lives and property of their neighbours, by unnecessary, ill-timed, and impru-

dent illuminations, are not liable to be indicted for creating a nuisance?

A LOYAL TRADESMAN.

Strand.

### TWOPENNY POSTMEN.

SIR,—As some of your Correspondents have lately advocated the cause of the *Journeymen Mechanics* and *Lawyers Clerks*, I hope you will not entirely overlook the case of *those men of letters*, the *Twopenny Postmen*, who most certainly are in a much worse condition than either. These poor fellows (many of them having wives and families) compelled to be out in *all weathers*, and required to give security, receive, as *Principals*, only *nineteen shillings per week*: the Juniors, or *Assistants*, as they are termed, but *seventeen shillings*. They get no perquisites, excepting the trifling sums very partially bestowed upon them at Christmas. In hopes that this statement of their case will have some effect in calling the attention of the Post Masters General to the subject, I am your humble servant,

Lincoln's Inn.

A FRIEND OF INDUSTRY.

### DEBATING SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—If the Debating Societies do not extort money from their customers, they certainly may be charged with obtaining money under false pretences, as the following statement will exemplify:—Being on a visit to the metropolis a few months ago, I was, as country people generally are, extremely anxious to see all the curiosities, and finding by the bills posted about the streets, that a very distinguished *Female Orator* was to address the public on a most interesting subject, I attended, when to my great mortification we were soon given to understand that the *Lady* was too seriously indisposed to speak that evening.—The principal performer being thus disposed of, the audience were of course much out of humour; and the mock Debate, or *Wrangling*, that ensued, went off in a most lamentable and wretched manner. On a subsequent occasion, I was induced to visit another Forum, where it was announced that several distinguished characters, *Divines, Lawyers, and Members of Parliament*, would deliver their sentiments on a question of the greatest magnitude. After waiting some time in anxious suspense, we were informed that none of the *Gentlemen Orators* could attend that evening:—upon which many of the audience very properly insisted that the money should be returned, and a partial distribution of *Shillings* (after waiting some time for the Treasurer) took place. This occasioned such an indecorous scrambling over the benches, that the more respectable part of the company made the best retreat they could without stopping to recover their cash. Having been so unfortunate in both instances, I resolved never to attend another Forum until they were conducted by persons of liberality, or at least of common honesty.

A COUNTRY READER.

Northampton.

SIR,—I should be sorry if, from an indiscretion of mine, the pleasing reveries of *Galen* should sink to oblivion, or that he should be debarred from the delightful task of proving to my countrymen, that Debating Societies abounded with virtue and patriotism, and were likely to effect such a reformation in the state, as would render us free and happy. However I may be inclined to doubt his bold assertions, yet I should feel happy, could I flatter myself that he could support them. But, alas, Sir, how can we hope it? How can we suppose it? Has not corruption seized upon every branch of the legislative body? Has not the deadly contagion attacked the vitals and spread to the extremities? Under these circumstances, it is with chilly hopes that I anticipate the answer of *Galen* himself, and am fearful the patriotism of Debating Societies will never be able

to effect what he fondly boasts, when he says, "our condition will be improved, our rights restored, and the good old British Constitution shall again be venerated and esteemed in all the beauties of original purity." He next presents us with a sketch of the nature, conduct, and tendency of those societies. I shall take his own words:—"The subjects proposed for discussion are open to all parties, freely, indiscriminately, and boldly to express their sentiments; and those whom nature has not granted the power of oratorical reasoning, may lend their honest mite by the elevation of a hand. Here all is equity and truth; no packing of rooms or special Jury decisions; for the impartiality of these decisions is not more obvious than the utility of the debates." Before I proceed further, I will examine whether I ought to take all that I have quoted for granted or not. In the first place, then, can we hope that these wretched societies, instituted for the purpose of profit, and supported by hireling speakers (I cannot dignify them with the name of orators) will ever be able to effect that which has baffled the eloquence and paralyzed the efforts of ardent patriots? Will the hirelings of a Debating Society, who take a preconcerted side of any question, and either support or oppose it according to the orders of their employer, destroy the hydra of corruption? Will such persons as these banish venality and bring about a reformation? No; if we expect it, we will be miserably disappointed; for virtue alone can conquer vice, and bad men can never in any respect be good citizens. The drunken, idle, and mercenary, can never be patriots; their breasts can never glow with a pure love of country; for their paltry passions would smother the bright flame ere it warmed one sentiment that might have emanated from their lips. Players have unjustly been held in contempt, and their vocation has been considered as degrading.—If men who professedly hire themselves out for public exhibition, and repeat with energy and justice the elegant composition of men of taste and talent, are considered as degraded in the eye of the world, what shall we say to those, who, for the sake of a few shillings, become mock patriots, and deceive their ignorant assembly by a few pompous sentences strung together so wretchedly, that it reminds the well-informed of the tattered garment of some unhappy mendicant? The assembly itself is composed of ignorant tradesmen, of whose good intentions I do not entertain a doubt, nor do I mean any disrespect to them, when I call them ignorant; for it is not to be expected that they could attend to their business and also attain so competent a knowledge of public affairs as to be able to decide with precision and justice upon passing events. When I question their judgment, it is because it requires much study and observation to be able to discover false from true arguments;—it is because the most florid speaker is always the favourite of the ignorant;—it is because they are led by their passions and not by their reason. Having shewn that the speakers at Debating Societies are hirelings,—that the assembly itself is composed in general of uninformed persons, with the exception of a few whom chance or curiosity may have led to hear the effusions of truth and virtue, I think I may safely conclude, that we cannot assent to *Galen's* first boast. As for order in these societies, it cannot be expected; but equity and truth may be found in the breasts of many of the unlettered mechanics. Indeed, I agree with *Galen*, that the impartiality of those decisions is not more obvious than the utility of the debate; for, truly, impartiality is not to be found in those temples of equity and truth; it therefore follows, according to his proposition, that no utility proceeds from the debate.

*Galen* may perhaps demand proofs, and he may deny my assertions; but in such case I have only, as a matter of fact, to rest upon a trial by jury, and to desire such persons as feel doubts to attend these societies; to observe the orators, to reflect upon their manners, their language, and their eloquence; and then to declare their opinion. As for their being hirelings, few can doubt it; for you will find them at all ends of the town, where these temples of equity and truth are to be found; you will find them declaiming in all quarters, and flying from one stage to appear upon another. The same faces, the same exordiums, and the same conclusions, serve for all times and all occasions.

At one of these institutions which sprung up near the Obelisk, where it was to be supposed that order and decorum would have flourished, I was so unfortunate as to be present at the discussion of a momentous political question, when, in the heat of argument, one orator proclaimed another as a liar. Disgusted at this conduct, I hastened from a place from whence decency and decorum seemed to have fled. As for able, independent speakers, we cannot expect to meet them in company with hirelings; we cannot suppose that such persons would subject themselves to be looked upon as five or seven shilling orators. No, Sir; such a supposition would be preposterous; for as well might we expect to find independent gentlemen players upon a mercenary stage, as to meet with gentlemen orators at a Debating Society instituted solely for the purpose of bringing money into the pockets of the Proprietors. If such is the case, what have we to expect from the decisions of such assemblies? I shall now leave them to their champion *Galen*, and since he has thrown down the gauntlet, I dare him to the combat. But I will be generous enough to tell him, that assertion is not the armour of truth, and that if he conquers it must be with the weapons of reason and the shield of fact. I know nothing of the Pamphlet to which he alludes; and although he proposed to dissect it, I must own that it appears to me he scarcely went skin deep.—I remain, Mr. Examiner, your's,

MARCUS.

#### ATTORNIES CLERKS.

Mr. Examiner,—Notwithstanding the number and warmth of the attacks made upon my statement respecting the salaries now paid to Attornies Clerks, it is the plain and simple truth. The fact, as I have already stated, is capable of very easy proof.

In Carey-street, close to Lincoln's Inn gate, there is an office established for the express, and I believe only, purpose of providing Attornies with Clerks, and Clerks with situations. To that office many hundred Clerks, of all denominations and capacities, apply in the course of a year; there they register specimens of their hand-writing,—describe their abilities,—and fix the amount of the salary they expect.

If you, Mr. Examiner, or any of your readers, should think it worth while to apply to that office, you will, I am sure, find the truth of my statement exactly proved.

Not having leisure or inclination to enter further into the discussion, I shall content myself with assuring you, that I am very much at your service,

AN ATTORNEY.

Sir,—In reading an article, signed "An Attorney," in the *Examiner* of the 21st instant, I could not but lament, that your correspondent who, as he said, wrote "for the mere purpose of correcting error and misstatement," should himself have fallen into such gross error, as is contained therein: but on a second perusal, I found I had misunderstood him; his observations on the subject being more limited, than I at first perceived. For he does not state the general practice of the profession, but simply the proportions of salary, which he individually has been used to pay; and then ventures to assert, that those salaries, which he has constantly paid, "have kept pace with the rise which has taken place in all articles necessary for the comfort and nourishment of man." Now the custom of paying the salaries of clerks in one office, will not enable a man to determine, whether the salaries of Attornies Clerks in general have kept pace with the depreciation of money, as "An Attorney" seems somewhat unreasonably to infer. The article in question therefore is rather a panegyric on the writer's own conduct, when contrasted with that of other attornies, than a correction of any error committed by "An Admirer of Justice;" who readily admits, there are a very few exceptions to this unjust conduct of Attornies; among which "An Attorney" must be considered as one.

But if "An Attorney" should, without any ambiguity, affirm that the salaries given by him are the ratio of compensation made by Attornies in general to their Clerks, I am prepared,

by many years acquaintance with Clerks and their conditions, to deny the statement in toto. I know of cases as unjust and oppressive, as those enumerated by "An Admirer of Justice." A young man, who has lived with his present employers upwards of ten years for 18s. a-week, did about four years ago (*mirabile dictu*) solicit a small addition to his allowance, in consequence of having contracted marriage; but it was peremptorily refused. Another, acquainted with the Offices and who wrote an excellent and expeditious hand, served his employer till his death, for 20 years, at 16s. per week. A third, after being with his employers upwards of six years, and unable to procure any addition to his miserable stipend of 18s. per week, entered the army, and had the misfortune to be mutilated in the Golgotha Expedition. I have known old men with families in reduced circumstances, whose misfortunes Attornies have so far taken advantage of, as to extort their services for 16s. per week; and active lads, who wrote good hands, at 9s. or 10s. a week.

The almost invariable answer of Attornies, to any application for increase of salary, is that they cannot afford it. Now, as the employ of an Attorney is very lucrative, this plea is not quite intelligible. An ordinary copying Clerk can, by his usual exertions at the desk, earn his employers two, three, and even four pounds per day, and for six days of such service his rateable compensation is estimated at 18s. or 17. A taylor can, and does, allow his journeymen 28s. and 30s. per week, and yet contrives to live, though the most avaricious among them, I conceive, could not, by wheedling or dragooning, screw out of his men a net profit of 8s. a-day.

"An Attorney" will not presume to guess the motives of "An Admirer of Justice" for introducing this subject to the public. If this implies any latent objection to the subject coming before the public, I see no reason for such objection, unless "An Attorney" be one of those men *ut pulent in turbida, quicquid in luce est*. For should the complaint on examination prove groundless, the justice of Attornies will be only more generally known and acknowledged; but if otherwise, it may very probably produce the relief of a most oppressed class of the community, and no blame nor disgrace can attach any where, but where it ought. I am, Sir, for justice through the medium of truth,

VERIDICUS.

Islington, October 31.

#### JOURNEYMEN MECHANICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I beg leave to assure those writers who have thought proper to comment on my observations respecting *Journeymen Artificers*, that I am in no way connected with the *Society for the Suppression of Vice*, although I think that Society has, in many instances, deserved well of their country. The Journeymen of the Metropolis well know that the *Common Serjeant* did not speak at random when he made the remarks that have given them so much offence:—he has on former occasions so often held *Briefs* for them, when indicted for *Combinations*, that he must of consequence be in possession of a few of their *Secrets*. For the honest, industrious artisan, I feel the greatest respect, convinced that they deserve every encouragement; but I do hope the public will resist as much as possible the machinations of those idle, profligate characters among them, who are by far too numerous, and who are incessantly engaged in confederacies to harass and distress their employers, in order that they may have more time and money to spend in the haunts of vice and dissipation.—Notwithstanding the witty remarks on my signature, I respectfully subscribe myself again,

X. Y. Z.

Oct. 31, 1810.

Sir,—Your Correspondent "W. E." in your Paper of Sunday last, having stated, with regard to an article which appeared in the *Times* respecting the Journeymen of the Metropolis, that as he was not practically acquainted with the Printing Business, he could not say how far the expression made use of by a learned Gentleman was applicable to Jour-

peman Printers,—now, Sir, having had for some time connexion in the printing line, I beg leave, through the medium of your Paper, to offer a few remarks.—The Compositors have lately had an advance granted them, which I believe is at the rate of about one-sixth; and from a due consideration of the following statement, it will appear how far the rise has been adequate to the urgency of the times. We will suppose, for instance, that a Compositor, before the advance took place, earned on an average per week 34s. (and in very few cases does it exceed that sum), the advance will consequently bring it to about 40s.; allowing that he regularly earns 40s. and that his family consists of a wife and two children, what would his weekly expences probably be?

Rent per week, 6s.—Bread and Flour, 7s. 6d.—Meat, 14lb. (at 9½d.) 11s. 1d.—Butter, 2lb. (at 1s. 4d.) 2s. 8d.—Cheese, 1lb.—Porter, (3 pints per day) 4s. 4½d.—Candles, 1s. 7½d.—Coals, (one Bushel) 1s. 9d.—Soap, Starch, &c. 9d.—Tea, (a quarter of a lb.) 1s. 9d.—Sugar, 1s. 6d.—Potatoes, 1s. 6d.—Milk, 7d.—Pepper, Salt, Vinegar, &c. 6d.—Clothing, Shoes, and Mending, 5s.—Schooling, Books, &c. 1s. 6d.—Benefit Club, 10d.

Making in the whole	-	-	£29	9	10
Average Earnings	-	-	2	0	0
Deficiency	-	-	0	9	10

It must be evident to every considerate person that there are many other expences, incidental to a family, which is not included in the above statement.

It has been frequently urged that the Compositors do not attend regularly six days in a week to business: if it so happens that a man has not constant employment in the house in which he is engaged, then he is compelled to assist on a Newspaper (though if known, would perhaps subject him to a dismissal), to the destruction of his health, and the loss of every domestic enjoyment, in order to procure those necessaries which his family requires.—Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says,—“Excessive application during four days of the week is frequently the real cause of the idleness of the other three, so much and so loudly complained of. Great labour, either of mind or body, continued several days together, is, in most men, naturally followed by a great desire of relaxation, which if not restrained by force, or by some strong necessity, is almost irresistible. It is the call of nature, which requires to be relieved by some indulgence, sometimes of ease only, but sometimes too of hilarity and diversion. If it is not complied with, the consequences are often dangerous, and sometimes fatal, and such as almost always sooner or later bring on the peculiar infirmity of the trade.”—Vol. I. Book I. Chap. viii.

It must however be acknowledged that there are some men in the Printing Business who are indifferent as to the situation of their families; but let us not condemn all for the indiscretions of a few; and I firmly believe that the generality of Compositors are of a very different description to that stated by a learned Gentleman.—I remain, yours, a constant reader,  
N. C.

MR. EXAMINER,—If the space you have already allotted in your columns to the arguments for and against the expectations of Journeymen Mechanics and Attorneys' Clerks be not as much as the press of matter on subjects more interesting to superficial readers admit, I would beg your insertion, for the consideration of your Correspondents, "An Attorney," "X. Y. Z." and "W. L." of the following under-rated estimate of the expence of supporting, in the Metropolis, a family consisting of only five persons, viz. a man, his wife, and three children, during twelve months:—

Meat, at 1s. per day	-	-	£18	5	0
Bread, at 1s. ditto,	-	-	18	5	0
Butter and cheese, at 3d. ditto,	-	-	4	11	3
Tea and sugar, at 3d. ditto,	-	-	4	11	3
Vegetables, at 2d. ditto,	-	-	3	0	10
Small beer, at 1½d. ditto,	-	-	2	5	7½
Milk, at 1d. ditto,	-	-	1	10	5

Salt, pepper, mustard, and vinegar, at ½d. ditto,	0	15	5½
Candles, at 1½d. ditto,	2	5	7½
Coals, at 3d. ditto,	4	11	3
Soap, &c. at 1d. ditto,	1	10	5
Wood and sand, at 2d. per week,	0	8	8
Rent, per year,	10	10	0

£72 10 6½

Thus, Sir, you perceive, if we take the average earnings of the Mechanics at 30s. per week, which is perhaps more than the generality of Journeymen receive throughout the year, there would remain on the above very moderate calculation but 51. 9s. 6d. to provide clothes and all the little necessaries required by a family.

Some persons may think a small quantity of porter for a labouring man would not be an extravagance; but as it may be considered by others of more obtuse feelings too great a luxury for one of the "Swinish Multitude," though working at least 14 hours out of the 24, I have allowed him only small beer. Your Suppression of Vice Men would also, perhaps, in their zeal for what they call religion, recommend that he should, on the Sabbath, abstain from the labour of eating; but this is a point on which they would be very unwilling to set the example. I certainly have not, in the foregoing estimate, made any deduction for fast-days, considering them repugnant to the constitution of an Englishman; though I fear they are to many of my abused countrymen but too familiar. One of your Correspondents has remarked, that the peasant is forced to subsist on a few shillings weekly; this is certainly true: but how does he subsist? At the same time he has many resources which the Mechanic, residing in towns, does not possess; therefore a comparison can scarcely be made between them. However, I feel convinced, and I have had frequent opportunities for observation, that the most industrious and sober Journeyman Mechanics, with a family, generally speaking, can now barely obtain the means of existence. Probably, Mr. Examiner, a Reform, and consequent retrenchment in the public expenditure, might have a good effect even in this case. I am, Sir, your constant reader, and a friend to the Journeymen, though  
A MATTER.

Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, Oct. 29.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday, Oct. 31.

This day the Sessions commenced, when Mr. KNAPP, on the part of the prosecutors (the Bank of England), moved to have the trials of D. Aris and W. Folkard postponed till next Session.—Mr. GURNEY and Mr. ALLEY, as Counsel for the prisoners, could not consent to this, unless the Counsel for the prosecution agreed to the liberation of the prisoners in the mean time.—This was agreed to, and the two prisoners were brought to the bar, and discharged on their own recognizance, to the extent of 100l. each, to take their trials at the next Sessions.

John Newbald Hepburn, whose trial had been postponed in consequence of an affidavit by himself, stating the absence in Portugal of two drummer boys, now filed an additional affidavit, detailing a variety of applications made by him at the Commander-in-Chief's Office, requesting that these boys might be ordered home, and an answer from the office that this could not be complied with without a requisition from the Court to that effect. The prisoner therefore begged the interference of the Court to the effect of procuring him the means of obtaining justice, and that his trial might be again postponed, till the presence of these boys could be procured.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, as the absence of the witnesses seemed not to have been occasioned by any remissness on the part of Mr. Hepburn, he saw no impropriety in granting the request.

Friday, Nov. 2.

William Simpson, a letter-sorter, was found guilty of embezzling a letter containing five Leicester bank-notes of 20l. each, which had been sent by Mr. Horatio Gilchrist, of Stamford, to Messrs. Nowlands, soap-boilers, in London. The

evidence was complete, and the Jury, on finding him guilty, recommended him to mercy on account of his youth, as he is under 20 years of age.

James Foster, who also is under age, was found guilty of forging a check on a banker for 103l. 12s. He was likewise recommended for mercy.

#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Tuesday James Tadden was put to the bar, upon a charge of having sent to a person of the name of Simon a letter threatening to accuse him of a hideous crime, unless he should advance the writer 500l. The prosecutor had been an Armenian Merchant, resident in London upwards of 40 years, and is now 77 years old: he gave evidence to the following effect, viz.—that some time ago, while sitting in his dressing chamber, and a person of the name of Gint, a barber, shaving him, he received the letter by the twopenny post, the purport of which was as above stated. The moment he received the letter he handed it to the barber, and he advised him to consult his lawyer, which he did, and information being lodged at Bow-street, it was arranged that he should answer the letter, and desire an interview with the writer. This was eventually complied with, and the defendant went to the house of the prosecutor, at Islington, and there entered into a conversation with him upon the subject, and he was about receiving a Bank note, when he happened to hear a noise of voices in an adjoining room, and he let the note drop on the table, and refused to take it up. The officers then entered, and he was taken into custody.—The officers corroborated this testimony, and the defendant was found *Guilty*.—The Court taking the enormity of this offence into consideration, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for the term of seven years.

Benjamin Elliott, and Elizabeth Ann, his wife, were indicted for a conspiracy, in procuring Mary Daintree, widow, under pretence of insanity, to be imprisoned in a mad-house, kept by a Mrs. Boroughs, of Hoxton; the said Mary Daintree being at the time in her perfect senses. There were two other persons joined in the indictment, Mary Bodkin and — Sur-vedge, the brother and sister of the prosecutrix, who did not appear to take their trial.—This case, from the multiplicity of witnesses called on each side, detained the Court from about one o'clock to half past five. The defendants attempted to prove that Mrs. Daintree, who lodged in their house, was in a state of derangement. By their representation, she had a straight waistcoat put upon her, and was forcibly dragged to the madhouse, where Mr. Parkinson, the visiting Surgeon, saw her, and testified she was not sane. The son of Mrs. Daintree, however, who is articled to an Attorney, declared that he had lived with his mother for years, and that she had never exhibited the slightest symptom of madness. Other witnesses confirmed this statement, as well as the collected conduct of the prosecutrix.—The Jury returned a verdict finding B. Elliott guilty, and acquitting the wife.—For such an abominable offence, no punishment can be too severe;—the sentence, it is hoped, will be such as to afford an awful example; for there is reason to believe, that attempts to confine sane persons, under the horrid pretence of madness, have of late been very prevalent.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out at the house of a bookseller, in the Cloisters, leading from Christ's to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which destroyed it, as well as those of a carver and gilder, and a green-grocer, and damaged several others. Such was the scarcity of water on the spot, at first, that to obtain a supply it was necessary to resort to the Hot Bath, among other resources, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the Laboratory and Apothecary's Shop of which were judged to be in great danger. A number of the senior scholars of Christ's Hospital supplied the engines from various sources on their premises. At length, a copious supply being obtained,

the raging element was subdued with much less damage than from the closeness of the situation and other circumstances could have been reasonably apprehended. St. Bartholomew's Hospital received no damage.

An inquisition was taken on Thursday, on the body of John Dolan Buck, Esq. who poisoned himself by taking arsenic, at New Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane, on Wednesday morning. The deceased was an Irish gentleman, who had married into an Irish family of consequence, and he had lodged three months at the hotel. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Spencer, Surgeon, of New-street, that the deceased had taken poison several hours previous to his latter draught, taken when arrested by a Sheriff's Officer, and that he obstinately refused to take any medicine, saying he would not take that which would frustrate his design. His Attorney stated that he had not been sober one minute for the last four years, which he attributed to his embarrassments, and he considered him a maniac.—*Insanity.*

A few weeks ago, a man who lived in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's, and who had parted with his wife in consequence of some disagreement, in a fit of desperation at her refusing to return to him, cut the throats of his three children, who were left at home with him, and afterwards committed the same violence on himself!—At first the lives of all of them were despaired of, but one of the children and the father are now likely to recover. The other two children died almost instantly.

Thursday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, as a gentleman was crossing from Charlotte street, Blackfriars-road, the fore-horse of a coal-waggon knocked him down, when, shocking to relate, the wheel passed over his head, and crushed out his brains. He was conveyed to an apothecary's just by, when it appeared, by letters found in his pockets, that he lived in Bishopsgate-street, and was a respectable woollen-draper and mercer. The body was conveyed to Christ Church Work-house.

A young gentleman belonging to the Ordnance Office was robbed of 38l. a few nights ago, between the Turnpike and Westminster-bridge, by three fellows with black masks, or crape, over their faces. They have been seen near the same place, and in the same disguise, and were proceeding to rob another, but retreated on the approach of some persons.

A number of footpad robberies have recently been committed at an early hour in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The mode of attack of the miscreants is to approach a passenger and in a low voice to say, "Your money or your life." There are generally two, one of whom claps a pistol at the mouth, and the other at the ear of those they intend to rob; and they are become so daring, that they will attack a single man at one side of the street, while others are passing at the opposite side.

#### MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at Lambeth Church, by the Rev. Jonathan Barrett, A. M. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Henry Buckley, Esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth, to Anne, only daughter of Samuel Wolfe, Esq. of the East India House.

#### DEATHS.

On Saturday week, Mrs. Jenima Dollman, wife of Mr. J. Dollman, of St. James's-street, and daughter of Mr. Carbery, of Conduit-street, in the 29th year of her age.

On Thursday week, at his Vicarage, Kentish Town, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Champneys, Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral.

On Monday, at Enfield, Mrs. Sarah Fuller, the last surviving daughter of the late Wm. Fuller, Esq. banker.

On the 23d September last, at Corderia, G. H. Yeates, Esq. Assistant Deputy Paymaster to the Forces serving under Lord Wellington.

On Monday night, in Montague-square, Harriet, the wife of A. B. St. Leger, Esq.

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