

THE EXAMINER.

No. 74. SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1809.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

SWIFT.

No. 74.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

PERHAPS there never were Ministers, so devoid of public spirit with respect to the liberal arts, as Mr. PITT and his school of statesmen. That narrow-minded Minister, who persisted to the last in placing the national strength in money and intrigue, had a contempt for such arts, perfectly consistent with the rest of his vulgar politics; and his disciples have copied him as faithfully in this respect as they have in their want of modesty and their abundant ill-success. Thus the Government for the last thirty years has shown a entire want of all that polite and philosophical spirit, which has at once been the ornament, the preservative, and the eternal honour of great states. Confining it's views to coalitions abroad and corruptions at home, it has centered all it's hopes and fears in the love of place and the hatred of BENEFITS, and thinks of nothing but how it may go on from day to day, in spite of the strength of it's enemies and it's own short-sighted imbecility. At length, science and art ever present themselves to the ideas of the politicians; they appear as matters of private ornament not of public worth,—as the business of the individual not of the nation,—as *passa-tiempos*, concerns of mere leisure, and not of all present and succeeding ages. The Government takes no interest, because it thinks it shall find none, in the public encouragement of arts and literature; politics are taken in the coffee-house definition,—a study of the tricks of state, the changes in administration, and the news of the moment; the finest writer in the eyes of Government is he who produces the foulest pamphlet against Reform; and the most deserving hero, he who gains any thing like a victory when his friends are in office. The history therefore of Monuments and other public rewards, is this:—A friend of a deceased and distinguished officer rises in the House; states the services of the deceased, and appeals to the national feelings of the House whether such a man does not deserve a Monument; the Ministers, under whose administration the officer has thus distinguished himself, agree to the matter of course, and talk with much fine spirit and with still more truth of the generosity of Britons on such occasions; if they were out of office, objections might be started respecting the inequality of such distinctions, but the case is different in a different situation, and the nation cannot express too high a sense of the merits of it's defenders. The officer therefore, who in his life time probably received the thanks of the House, &c. of the Nation, for some capture in which nothing was

achieved beyond the commonest of his duties, obtains his Monument, and enjoys not only an equal distinction with the greatest men this nation has produced, but a distinction perhaps which the gratitude of posterity and the enlarged views of the Ministry have not yet bestowed upon some of those great men at all! I do not mean this picture as altogether applicable to Capt. HARRISON, who has just received his ministerial marble, but it is perfectly applicable, I believe, to the attainment of his honours and to the comparative merits of himself and much greater men. The vote of a Monument to this gentleman was opposed on these very grounds, though not with so much plainness of speech, in the House of Commons; and Mr. WINDHAM, who displays a noble spirit of impartiality when his own interest is not concerned, observed that “great gallantry was not of itself sufficient on such occasions, but there should also be great national service, which every body acknowledged and felt, and the important benefit of which should in a manner run before the public feeling.” Capt. HARRISON was a modest, brave, and skilful officer; full of gallantry and sound feeling, in short, a true Englishman; but if every man of this character deserves a public Monument, I fear, or rather I should hope, that London would be like the Grecian city, which was more populous with statues than with men; for of course a monument to Capt. HARRISON cannot be less than a statue, if we are to judge from the honours decreed to warriors of less note. A public monument is intended for posterity; it should give posterity the same idea of the man as is preserved in history; and therefore we should be quite as careful of going beyond, as in not coming up to the merits of our hero. It would be a very awkward thing for our descendants, when they come prepared to venerate the “glorious memory” of one of our great men; to be put to a stop and rack their historical reading in order to discover who that great man was; in fact, we ourselves find this to be the case in numberless instances in Westminster Abbey, where we meet with so many illustrious statesmen and never dying warriors, whose names as well as noses are at the mercy of every jealous beholder. Dr. JOHNSON'S mode of appreciating poets will answer perfectly as well with respect to warriors: MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax, who was a man of elegant mediocrity, was once exalted, he observes, for his great genius; “but,” continues the Doctor, “it would now be esteemed no honour; by a contributor to the monthly bundles of verses, to be told, that, in strains either familiar or solemn; he sings like MONTAGUE.” In like manner, a hero in the next generation would have no very correct idea of what you intended him, whether praise or blame, if he were told, that, either with pike or with pistol, he fought like HARRISON. It is not the

honour, but the inequality of the honour, that is to be deprecated. Capt. HARDINGE, for his succession of brave actions, deserves to be recorded, but it should be in a minor way, as in a bas-relief or medallion for instance, among other medallions. Nothing can be more evident, than that different degrees of merit ought not to have the same reward; and Capt. HARDINGE cannot deserve a statue of marble, unless NELSON and NEWTON have statues of gold; still less ought his honours go before those first of Englishmen, who have opened and made easy the path of glory, and who have prepared the world to fear us wherever we come as enemies, and to venerate us wherever we come as friends. Thousands, nay millions of money are wasted every year on the idolence and the luxury of placement; thousands are wasted away on men who would overthrow what the immortal ALFRED did for this very age and all past and future ages, and yet that man, that immortal ALFRED, that greatest and most patriotic of kings, has no memorial of the kind at all worthy of his greatness or our gratitude. COOKE, who carried the glory of England and the light of civilization thrice round the world, has no monument. LOCKE, who taught us the noblest of all arts,—the art of sound thinking,—has no monument. A private subscription is now on foot to erect a statue to that great and good man, for our Ministers never look beyond their own immediate sphere; and only think of being grateful to those who keep them in their places, not to those who have hitherto kept England itself in its place among nations. A statue to ADDISON, whose writings have contributed to stamp the manners of the nation with its comparative moral excellence, has risen privately in Westminster Abbey within these few days: in short, it would seem as if the force of intellect was not superior to force of arms, for all our great writers owe their monuments to private friendship or admiration, and MILTON among the rest. I suppose a modern Minister would as soon think of voting a statue to BONAPARTE as to that "surly republican." Yet, in the mean time, to shew how ready the Parliament is to overlook even insult itself in men who have been otherwise worthy of imitation, that "blessed martyr" CHARLES I., who in gross and open violation of the Constitution, went into the House of Commons to seize six of its members, has not only a dignified statue on horseback looking victoriously towards Whitehall, but perhaps my readers do not know that he has also, or till very lately has had, a bust directly overlooking the avenue leading up stairs to the House of Commons from Westminster Hall. Who erected this jealous overseer of our parliamentary ways, I do not know. The bust was taken down some little time ago, either to be cleaned or for some such purpose, and Mr. PERCEVAL, I understand, used to express great impatience for its re-appearance! How full of love for the Constitution is this amiable Minister,—with CHARLES I. for the idol of his ways, and my Lord CASTLEBRAGH for the friend of his heart!

After all, if the Ministers are determined to display their want of true judgment and rationality in the distinction of their honours, it is much to be wished that the statues themselves which they do raise should be worthy the cost of erection: the execution of the figures lately erected is notoriously bad; and yet, though his present Majesty is fond of the arts, there is not one of his Ministers who will pay him the compliment, to use an artist's phrase, of seeing his subjects well treated this way. Even Lord MULGRAVE, who patronises the arts in private, never thinks of saying a word for them in public. Perhaps he is half ashamed of a taste so utterly Anti-Pittite; perhaps he thinks it would be too hard upon this heavy-laden people to bear the weight of 20,000*l.* for the benefit of rising art:—the 20,000*l.* sinecure of the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM is of course a different thing, and not to be done away on any such partial occasion; besides, it sits like a feather upon our feelings, and then does so much good!

However, these things cannot last much longer with a thinking people: they must alter in some way. Every year's experience carries off some Pittite maxim of policy, some remnant of the old crumbling leaven of corruption; the rising generation has the advantage of all that its fathers have seen, felt, and lamented; it enters the world with its eyes open, and its reason well advised; and if we can but obtain a Government that has any true public spirit, I think we may descry the dawn of a brilliant age of the polite arts. It will then be seen, which can better oppose the progress of the French arms, a selfish and ignorant spirit of intrigue and money-changing, or a general and studious cultivation of the human intellect; at present the most formidable weapon in the enemy's possession.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 13.—Intelligence received by telegraph from Italy announces principally, that our army on the 8th inst. crossed the Piave, in face of the enemy, after having taken 16 pieces of cannon and 5000 men prisoners, among whom were one General of Artillery and one General of Cavalry. The Viceroy was in pursuit of the enemy, who were in flight in every direction.

MAY 19.—The *Moniteur* of this day states as follows:—Yesterday evening Colonel Guehenen arrived with dispatches from the Emperor, with accounts that the French army entered Vienna on the 12th, when the following Proclamation was issued:—

"SOLDIERS,—A month ago the enemy passed the Inn.—On the same day, and in the same hour, we have entered Vienna. Their nation, their general insurrection, their barracks, which have been raised by the power of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, have not been able to withstand your presence. The Princes of that House have abandoned their capital; not as warriors of honour, but as selfish men, who are punished by their self-reproaches. Flying from Vienna, their adieu to the inhabitants has been fire and murder. Like Medea, they have destroyed their own children. The people of Vienna

shall be the object of your regard. I take the inhabitants of this town under my particular protection; but any disturbances or irregularities I shall exemplarily punish. Soldiers, behave well to the people of the country. Let us take no pride in our successes: let us only regard them as a proof of Divine Justice, which punishes ingratitude and the want of faith.

“NAPOLEON.”

It is said the Austrians, before they left Vienna, were guilty of some horrible excesses. On the 11th, the Emperor Napoleon was at Schonbrun, a pleasure-house of the Emperor of Austria, near Vienna. It is said the grand French army is in two divisions, one proceeds towards Hungary, and the other to Moravia and Bohemia; while the Archduke Charles is retreating to cover those countries. The Emperor has set at liberty a great number of Hungarians. On the 25th of April the Russians were to be in motion to attack Galicia.

FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY,

From the Imperial Camp at Enns, May 4, 1809.

On the 1st of May Gen. Oudinot, after having made 1400 prisoners, penetrated beyond Ried, where he took 400 more, without firing a single gun.

The town of Braunau was a strong place of sufficient importance, since it commanded a bridge on the river, which forms the frontier of Austria. In a spirit of inconsistency, worthy this weak Cabinet, it destroyed a fortress situated on a frontier, where it might be of great utility, in order to build one at Comorn, in the midst of Hungary. Posterity will with difficulty credit this excess of inconsistency and folly.

The Emperor arrived at Reid on the 2d in the morning, and at Lambach in the afternoon. At Ried were found an establishment of eight sets of military ovens, and magazines containing 20,000 quintals of flour. The bridge of Lambach, on the Traun, had been cut by the enemy; it was re-established during the day. On the same day the Duke of Istria and the Duke of Montebello entered Wels. In this town was found a bakery, 12 or 15,000 quintals of flour, and magazines of wine and brandy. The Duke of Dantzic, who arrived on the 30th of April at Saltzburg, instantly caused one brigade to march towards Kufstein, and another towards Rastadt. His advanced guard, pursuing Gen. Jellachich, forced him across the strong post at Colling.

On the 1st of May, the head-quarters of the Duke of Rivoli were at Scharding. Adjutant-Gen. Triqualaye, commanding the advanced guard, met at Reidan the advanced guard of the enemy. The Wirtemberg light-horse, the Baden dragoons, and three companies of French Voltigeurs, attacked and pursued the enemy to Neumark.

The Duke of Rivoli arrived at Linz on the 3d. The Archduke Lewis and Gen. Hiller, with the remains of their corps, reinforced by a reserve of grenadiers, and by all that the country could afford them, were before the Traun, with 35,000 men; but repulsed with being turned by the Duke of Montebello, they proceeded to Ebersberg, in order to pass the river. On the 3d, the Duke of Istria and Gen. Oudinot marched towards Ebersberg, and effected a junction with the Duke of Rivoli. They met the Austrian rear guard before Ebersberg. The intrepid battalions of the tirailleurs of the Po, and the Corsican tirailleurs, pursued the enemy, who was passing the bridge, drove into the river the cannon, waggons, and from 8 to 900 men, and took in the town from 3 to 4000 men, whom the enemy had left there for its defence. Gen. Claparede, whose advanced guard was these battalions, pursued them. He halted at Ebersberg, and found 30,000 Austrians occupying a superb position. The Duke of Istria passed the bridge with his cavalry, in order to support the division, and the Duke of Rivoli ordered his advanced guard to be strengthened by the main body of the army. The remains of the corps of Prince Lewis and General Hiller were lost without resource. In this extreme danger the enemy set fire to the town, which was built of wood. The fire spread in an instant in every direction. The bridge was soon enveloped, and the flames seized the joists, which it was necessary to cut. Neither cavalry nor infantry were able to act; and

the division of Claparede alone, with only four pieces of cannon, fought during three hours against 30,000 men. This battle of Ebersberg is one of the finest military occurrences, the memory of which can be preserved by history. The enemy seeing the division of Claparede cut off without any communication, advanced three times against it, and was always received and stopped by the bayonet. At length, after a labour of three hours, the flames were turned aside, and a passage was opened. Gen. Le Grand marched towards the castle, which the enemy had occupied with 800 men. The sappers broke in the doors, and the flames having reached the castle, all who were within perished. Gen. Le Grand afterwards marched to the assistance of Claparede's division. Gen. Durovel, who advanced to the right shore, with 1000 horse, joined him, and the enemy was obliged to retreat with great haste. On the first report of these events, the Emperor himself marched up the right shore with the divisions of Vansouty and Molitor. The enemy retreated with the greatest rapidity, arrived at night at Enns, burnt the bridge, and continued his flight to Vienna. His loss consists of 12,000 men, of which 7500 are prisoners. We also possess four pieces of cannon and two standards. The Deputies of the States of Upper Austria were presented to his Majesty at his bivouac at Ebersberg.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY,

St. Polten, May 9.

The Prince of Ponte Corvo, who commands the 9th Corps, composed in a great measure of the Saxon army, and which has marched near the Bohemian frontier, has caused the Saxon General Guttebmitt to march to Egra. This General has been well received by the inhabitants, whom he has ordered to dismiss the landwehr (militia). On the 6th, the head-quarters of the Prince of Ponte Corvo were at Reiz, between Bohemia and Ratisbon. One Schill, a sort of robber, who was covered with crimes during the last campaign with Prussia, and who had obtained the rank of Colonel, has deserted from Berlin with his whole regiment, and repaired to Wirtemberg, on the Saxon frontier. He has environed that town. Gen. Lestocq has issued a proclamation against him as a deserter. This ridiculous movement was concerted with the party which wished to send fire and blood through Germany. His Majesty has ordered the formation of a corps of observation of the Elbe, which will be commanded by the Duke of Valmy, and composed of 60,000 men. The advanced guard is ordered to proceed to Hanau.

The Duke of Montebello crossed the Enns at Steyer, on the 4th, and arrived on the 5th at Amstetten, where he met the enemy's advanced guard. Colbert, General of Brigade, caused the 20th regiment of horse chasseurs to charge a regiment of Ulans, of whom 500 were taken. The young Laupiston, 18 years of age, and who but six months ago was a Page, after a singular combat, vanquished the commander of the Ulans, and took him prisoner. His Majesty has granted him the decoration of the Legion of Honour. On the 5th, the Duke of Montebello arrived at Molek, the Duke of Rivoli at Amstetten, and the Duke of Auerstadt at Linz. The remains of the corps of the Archduke Lewis and Gen. Hiller quitted St. Polten on the 7th. Two-thirds passed the Danube at Crems; they were pursued to Mautern, where the bridge was found broken; the other third took the direction of Vienna.

On the 5th, the head-quarters of the Emperor were at St. Polten. The head-quarters of the Duke of Montebello are today at Sigartskirchen. The Duke of Dantzic is marching from Saltzburg to Inspruck, in order to attack in the rear the detachments which the enemy has still in the Tyrol, and which troubled the frontiers of Bavaria. In the cellars of the Abbey of Molek were found several thousand bottles of wine, which are very useful for the army. It is not till beyond Molek that the wine country begins. It follows from the accounts given in, that the army has found, since the passage of the Inn, in the different magazines of the enemy, 40,000 quintals of flour, 400,000 rations of biscuit, and some hundred thousands of rations of bread. Austria had formed these magazines in order to march forward. They have been of great use to us.

At the Imperial Head-quarters at Enns, May 8.

By virtue of a command of his Majesty the Emperor and

King, Chastelary, *soi-disant* General of the Austrian service, ringleader of the insurrection in the Tyrol, and causer of the murders committed on Bavarian and French prisoners, contrary to the laws of nations, shall be brought before a Military Commission, and executed within 24 hours after he shall be taken, and this as the leader of highway robbers.

ALEXANDER, Prince of Neufchatel, &c.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, MAY 6.—We are assured that the Emperor Napoleon addressed the following speech to the Bavarian troops before the battle of Abensberg, which was gained by them. The Hereditary Prince of Bavaria interpreted this speech word by word to the officers and soldiers assembled around the Emperor:—

“I am not here, as Emperor of the French, but as the Protector of your country and the German Alliance. Tell your soldiers, my Prince, that they shall fight alone with the Austrians. There is not a Frenchman here. Bavarians, I am in the midst of you, and confide myself in your bravery; I have aggrandized your country; you shall hereafter no more have to make war against Austria.—Has any one ever seen me turn my back to the enemy? You shall repay the Austrians at Vienna what they have done at Munich. You shall be the first at Munich and the first at Vienna. This is the last war. Attack the Austrians with the bayonet.”

The whole army shouted, throwing up their caps, “Long live the Emperor.” The battle began, and the Austrian army, which was three times as numerous as ours, and commanded by the Archduke Charles, was defeated.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, MAY 22.—The following important intelligence is contained in letters of the 12th inst. from the Lower Rhine:—

“On the 25th of April, the Emperor of Russia declared war against Austria, and ordered his armies to enter Galicia and Hungary. The Russians have already entered Galicia, and beaten the Austrians. The King of Prussia, far from approving the desolation committed by Schill, has sent an army of 30,000 men against that robber, in conjunction with the troops of Westphalia. Since the 9th inst. the French flag has been unfurled on the top of St. Stephen's church at Vienna. On the 10th or 11th, the Emperor Napoleon was to leave the capital. The Emperor Francis II. has solicited peace.”

A private letter from the French head-quarters of the 6th announces, that on that day an Austrian Officer of the Staff had arrived with a messenger, bearing a letter, written by the Emperor Francis to the Emperor Napoleon, in which the Emperor of Austria implored an armistice and peace of his Majesty in the most humble expressions. The short time of the stay of the flags of truce in the head-quarters of his Majesty, has induced an opinion, that the answer was unfavourable—the more so, as the army continues advancing.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 11.—On the 19th, all the Members of the States met in one assembly, which will ever be remarkable in the annals of Sweden. The Regent, having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the Act of Abdication, voluntarily made by the King on the 29th day of March, Baron Mannerheim addressed the assembly. The Baron drew a most affecting picture of the situation to which Sweden was reduced by the King's irresistible passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person of and authority of Gustavus IV., and declared him and his issue, now and for ever, deprived of the Crown of Sweden. The Baron then asked whether this act, in which his heart and tongue concurred, met with the approbation of that august Assembly?—Long and re-

iterated exclamations of *Yes! Yes! All! All!* resounded from all parts, and Baron Mannerheim's declaration was adopted without a single dissentient voice. His Royal Highness was then conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the Assembly.—He proceeded to remark upon the state of the nation, noticed the abuses which had crept into every department of the State, and lamented the inadequacy of the laws to restrain or suppress those abuses. It therefore became, in his opinion, indispensably necessary to new model the Constitution, and enact such laws as should secure the country from a recurrence of the evils which brought it to the brink of ruin. The execution of this object, so important to the vital interests of Sweden, he confided to the united wisdom and counsels of the States, and hoped they would discharge their duty with credit to themselves and advantage to their country. In the mean time he would take upon himself, and execute, to the best of his ability, the management of public affairs in the capacity of Regent, and wished that nothing should be resolved upon respecting himself until the new Constitution should be drawn up and presented for adoption. His Royal Highness retired from the Assembly amid loud and reiterated acclamations. To-morrow a Committee for drawing up the new Constitution will be chosen, and when they shall have terminated their labours, it is supposed that the States will declare themselves in favour of his Royal Highness, and indeed it would appear to be the general wish of the nation to see the crown upon the head, and the sceptre in the hand, of a man of such consummate wisdom and tried patriotism.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, May 25.

Lord LIVERPOOL brought down a Message from his Majesty, similar to that presented in the House of Commons, relative to a Vote of Credit of 3,000,000*l.*

Some conversation ensued respecting America, when Lord LIVERPOOL said, that Mr. Erskine had not only exceeded his powers in the late negotiation, but had actually violated them.

Lord SUFFOLK gave notice of a motion respecting the irregular Military Promotion of Lord Burghersh.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 26.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Lord LIVERPOOL moved the Order of the Day for considering his Majesty's Message, relative to the Vote of Credit. His Lordship said, that the war in which Austria was now engaged, was not the result of any advice or instigation on the part of this country. Whatever its final issue might be, of its justice there could be but one opinion. At the same time, in any assistance which we could afford her, we must be regulated by a regard, in the first place, to economical considerations; and in the next, to the very great demands of other important services upon our resources and exertions. His Lordship then adverted to the situation of affairs in the Peninsula, which, notwithstanding the great exertions made for its subjugation by France, was relatively in a much better condition than at the close of the last Session. He concluded with moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Message.

The Duke of NORFOLK, while he had no inclination to oppose the Address, availed himself of the opportunity to repeat his apprehensions, that the system in which we were proceeding tended only to an unavailing expenditure of our blood and treasure. He wished Ministers to turn their attention in time to the means of securing the independence of the whole of the American Continent. He would have had better hopes of the cause of Spain, had that country, like this in the year 1688, called to the Throne a great Captain, capable of wisely directing their military and political exertions, instead of choosing for their Sovereign a person who was a prisoner with the enemy.

After a few observations the Address was agreed to, *non diss.*—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 24.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL brought up his Bill for amending the Act relative to Seditious Meetings.

The House divided on the Report of the Highgate Archway Bill.—For the Bill, 39.—Against it, 40.—Majority against the Bill, one.

Mr. HUSKISSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the Office for auditing Public Accounts.

PROMOTION OF LORD BURGHESH.

Colonel SHIPLEY rose for the purpose of moving that there be laid before the House certain documents relative to the Promotion of Lord Burghesh, which, he conceived, was in violation of the Army Regulations lately promulgated, and from the example it set, and the nature of the Noble Lord's connection with the Government (Lord Burghesh is son to the Earl of Westmorland, who is one of the Cabinet Ministers) likely to be highly injurious to the service. Lord Burghesh was appointed on the 4th of May to a Majority in the 2d West India Regiment, and on the 11th of the same month he appeared as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Had he been the son of an Abercrombie, or a Moore, he should have paused before he acceded to a Promotion so unprecedentedly rapid. He understood that the defence intended to be set up for the Noble Lord's promotion was, that it had been conferred in consequence of a promise made to his father by the first Personage in the land. If such was the line of defence set up, he considered it in the highest degree unconstitutional, because his Majesty could do nothing without responsible advisers. He concluded with moving, that there be laid before the House Copies of the Army Regulations relative to the time an Officer must have served before he could be promoted to the rank of a Field Officer, issued when his Royal Highness the Duke of York was Commander in Chief, and of the Regulations since that period issued by the present Commander in Chief. Also, an account of the Dates of the several Commissions granted to Lord Burghesh.

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed the motion. It was part of his Majesty's prerogative, as the undoubted head of the Army, to dispense with his own Regulations when he thought proper. Lord Burghesh was a most meritorious young officer, who had seen a great deal of service in Germany, in Sicily, at the Dardanelles, and Alexandria. He had also been present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, where he acted as an Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Wellesley, and wherever an opportunity of improving himself in his profession presented itself, he was always forward as a volunteer.

Lord TEMPLE thought that Lord Burghesh's Promotion had been obtained in a way detrimental to the service. He would allow every thing that was reasonable to the prerogative in the disposal of military preferment, but still contended that the House of Commons had over that, as well as over every other branch of the Royal Power, a privilege to inquire and control.

Col. HUTCHINSON supported the motion.

Lord NEWARK said he usually voted on the opposite (Ministerial) side of the House; but conceiving that the promotion of Lord Burghesh was likely to give offence to the Army, he should on the present occasion vote for the motion.

Lord H. PETTY conceived the promotion of the Noble Lord highly improper, and that it would have a tendency to drive out of the Army those men of experience and fortitude who alone were fit to be trusted with commands.

Sir C. BURRELL supported the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, and contended that it was the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to dispense military promotion according to its own judgment.

The House then divided—In favour of the motion, 72.—Against it, 67.—Majority against Ministers, Five.

IRISH BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. FOSTER laid before the Committee an estimate of the expences and supplies of Ireland, for the present year. The

sum to be provided this year was something above ten millions. Towards making good this sum, there was a permanent revenue of four millions and a half. The loan raised in England was three millions and a quarter, Irish currency; and a loan raised in Ireland of one million and a quarter, making in all four millions and a half. These, with another loan to be raised by Annuities and Treasury Bills, would make 10,514,000l. being more than the sum required by 27,000l. With respect to the present state of the Revenues in Ireland, he said there was some defalcation, and that was occasioned only by the stoppage of the distilleries. But, with this exception, every thing was in a flourishing state in Ireland. The debt of the country was, however, very great. At the end of this Session it would be 81 millions; but it would not be necessary to raise any new taxes this year. The Right Hon. Gentleman then concluded with moving, that the sum of 1,250,000l. be raised in Annuities by way of Loan.

Sir J. NEWPORT made some observations on the state of the Revenue in Ireland, and noticed the large balances that were in the hands of different Collectors there. He contended that the defalcation arose out of the lavish expenditure of public money. As an instance of this, he observed that a sum of 29,000l. was charged in one year for Stationary and Printing for the Board of Excise. He looked upon the debt of Ireland as a most formidable absentee, because the interest paid on it was not paid to the people residing in the country, but sent over to England to those from whom the sums had been borrowed.

Mr. FOSTER replied, that there never was a period when so little money was left in the hands of Collectors as at this time; and there were Commissioners now employed in examining balances of several years. The increased business of the Board of Excise had caused the great expence of stationary.

The Resolution was then agreed to; as were also several others moved by Mr. Foster, in pursuance of his statements.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Distillery Regulation Bill, and after a long discussion, the Bill went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 25.

Sir T. TURTON's Bill for the Relief of Debtors, was read a second time.—Debtors of 1500l. who had been in confinement for five years, would be allowed the benefit of this Bill.

Mr. WARDLE gave notice of a motion for Monday relative to the Army Medical Department.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating "that the ancient relations of amity which existed between his Majesty and the Austrian States were happily restored; that a treaty had been entered into, a copy of which should be laid before the House; that although its provisions did not contain any stipulation for affording pecuniary assistance, yet his Majesty is desirous that he may be enabled to afford such aid as he may deem necessary for the safety of that country. His Majesty also wishes to have it in his power to continue his assistance to the Spanish cause, against the usurpation of France, and also to give effect to the exertions making by the Portuguese. His Majesty, therefore, relies on the zeal and support of his faithful Commons, and hopes they will enable him to accomplish these important objects."

The message was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

MR. PALMER'S CLAIMS.

Mr. PALMER rose to call the attention of the House to the claims of his father, in the case of his employment in the Post-office. If this claim had been decided in Mr. Palmer's favour, it was the duty of the House to see that decision carried into effect. If it was not, the claim stood in the precise situation in which it was before; and the claimant had a right to appeal to a Court of Law. He now then appealed to Law, because he could get no verdict in Parliament; and he trusted this House would not object to such an appeal to the laws of the country. He then moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching his Majesty to allow the claims of

John Palmer, Esq. to be investigated before a Jury, and that the Receiver-General of the Post-office be permitted to defend such action.—After a debate of some length, in which Mr. Palmer made some personal allusions to the origin and merits of Mr. George Rose,—a division took place, when the Ministers, who had warmly opposed the motion, were a second time in a minority, there being for the motion, 127—Against it, 128—leaving a majority of four.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 26.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved for returns of persons sentenced to transportation, &c. during the last four years, and he did this with a view to amend the severity of the laws, and at the same time to render punishment to the guilty more sure: Next Session he would make a motion for a Bill to make some alterations in the Criminal Laws. He reprobated in strong terms, the system of putting convicts on board the hulks, as they were there subject to the severest treatment, and what little share of morality remained must there inevitably be destroyed.

Mr. JENKINSON doubted if the returns could be made out to the extent required; and contended, that every proper accommodation was allowed to those confined in the hulks.

After a few words the motion was carried.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. PERCEVAL brought up a message from his Majesty, stating, that as the livings of the poorer Clergy were mean and insignificant, his Majesty had ordered returns of all those below 150*l.* per annum to be laid before the House, and trusted that his faithful Commons would enable him to remedy that evil:—It was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that next Wednesday he would call the attention of the House to this subject, and he then meant to move a grant for their relief.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, 3,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills were voted.

SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. CURWEN moved the Committee on the Seats in Parliament Bill.

Sir J. NYPEPORT said, if reform was necessary, it was highly desirable that it should originate in that House rather than out of it. He differed from his Honourable Friend below, (Mr. Windham) who was against correcting abuses lest they should go too far. There certainly was a point beyond which it would be improper to go; but no man could argue that they had yet come to that point. He confessed he had no objection to the word reform. Parliamentary reform was very different from Monarchical reform; the latter was to be guarded against; but the former, introduced moderately and applied wisely, was much to be desired. The Bill therefore had his warm support.

Mr. W. SMITH perfectly agreed with the last speaker; he also wished for reform, and would support the Bill in the hope that it would lead to something better, as in many respects it was very imperfect, particularly in its throwing all the close boroughs into the Treasury market.

Mr. D. GEDDY was decidedly against the Bill. The number of boroughs complained of ought rather to be increased than diminished, as they afforded great capitalists the means of sitting in that House, as well as those who had county interests.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that after the language he had heard used, he knew not how to address the House. Some Members, it seemed, were the Representatives of Peers, others of the Crown, and a third class of their money only. He had been sent into that House by the free choice of the people, and he should lift up his voice against such unconstitutional doctrines. If such practices were defended, he could no longer call this House the Commons of England. (*Cries of order! order!* and the speaker continued) It was very irregular to say that this was the House of Commons of England. Sir Francis continued, that the House were founded on the principle of the Representatives of the

People; but he was addressing them on a very extraordinary occasion, when it had been in a manner avowed that many Members were not their Representative. On a former night, an Hon. Member had asserted that more gross corruption prevailed in former times, and on the authority of two French writers had maintained that Algernon Sidney, and other Members of that House, had taken bribes from France. This was a foul scandal, and he could not envy the feelings of any man who could traduce those illustrious characters, who had done honour to their country, and whose example he should be ambitious to follow, even should it lead to a similar fate. The same Hon. Member had mentioned the resignation of the Duke of York as a proof of the power of Parliament; but it should never be forgotten that this House cleared his Royal Highness of the charge, and that it was the opinion of the people, in spite of this acquittal of Parliament, which occasioned his resignation. He agreed with another gentleman, that power and property should never be disconnected; but those who sat for rotten boroughs represented the property of others, not their own. If it was the wish of gentlemen to have an arbitrary government, why was it not at once proposed, without the present incumbrance? In this way the Constitution was a mere farce. If we must have a despotism, why not have it without all the expensive machinery of rotten boroughs, &c. The laws against usury were inefficient because the system was wrong, for the trade was confined to the worst of the people, and there was no fair competition: so this Bill would only aggravate the evil, for the system was radically bad; the Bill would give the monopoly of the Seat Trade to the Treasury. Unless you stopped the market altogether, in preventing a free traffic you only did mischief. If the House was not to be composed of persons sent by the people, it would be better at once to have a public auction of seats, where all might bid openly. This would get rid of that troublesome delicacy which still remained on such subjects, although he saw no good reason why the ears of gentlemen should be more delicate than their consciences.—(*Hear! hear!*)—The man who thus openly purchased, would in all probability be much more independent than those sent in by Place-men. In opposing this Bill, he wished to do justice to the independent Member who introduced it, for he no doubt thought much good would result from its adoption. He and his Friends were reproached for that which formerly was deemed an honour,—that they were of no party. Gentlemen seemed quite astonished—"You don't want place or pension, you say: why, what are you at? what object can you possibly have in view? You must surely be traitors!"—They were reproached too for not wishing for a change of Ministers; but what good would a change do? The present Ministers do not act a bit worse than their predecessors, who taunted him for being of no party. But he would support any Minister who acted well, and would join with no place-hunting faction. He only wanted to guard the rights of the people. This Bill would in fact act as an indemnity to all past offenders. It was now allowed that corruption had been going on ever since the Revolution: if so, this was treason to the Constitution. Such conduct against the Executive would have been visited with death. Was there no treason in undermining the liberties of the People? There were two seasons in which Reform was opposed,—in time of Peace and in time of War. In peace, it would disturb the general tranquillity: in war, the nation had other important business on hand. Some persons said, that Reform would not alleviate the burthens of the people. If he thought so, he should not be anxious for it; but he knew that it would. After all, it was apparent that Reform could only be obtained by a firm but temperate action on that House by the people out of doors. If some friends of Reform had been imprudent, the friends of Corruption had also injured their cause. The priests had torn aside the veil of the temple, and exposed their idols; that idol, he hoped, would fall before the united voice of the nation, as Dagon, the idol of Palestine, had fallen before the Ark, and put to shame his worshippers.

Mr. FELLER said, "I have not bribed the county of Middlesex; I did not spend 10,000*l.* on an election; nor have I

created 2 or 300 fictitious voters, some of whom were sent to Botany Bay!—No. But at the same time I would not hold forth opinions which are the opinions of a child." The present Bill was most absurd. He was hostile to taking any oath, and he would give no money to electors; but as to treating a man to a dinner, or paying for his coach-hire from one place to another, a man was unfit to represent a county, as he did, if he could not stand it.

Mr. WILDERFORCE thought nothing could be more absurd than to condemn a man for giving a trifling gratuity to persons giving their votes to him, while others paid 3. or 4000l. for seats in that House. Yet he thought many of the evils complained of in this Bill might be remedied by proper amendments. He considered the Constitution of this country to be the most excellent in the world; but if men viewed it with a microscopic eye, they would naturally see many deformities in it, as Gulliver did when he viewed the skins of the Brobdignagian ladies.—(A loud laugh.) He lamented the multiplicity of oaths, but the evil was not in the use but the abuse of them. Here, however, the breach of the oath was guarded against, because the penalty of perjury was attached to such breach. He was a friend to moderate Reform, and he recommended moderation to both sides. Infinite mischief would result if corruption was sanctioned by that House.

Mr. WINDHAM was still of the same opinion as before: Were these things contrary to any moral principle? Parliament was a place of trust, but so were the places in our Courts of Law which were avowedly sold. A man who exchanged influence for money was not necessarily corrupt. It did not follow that paying for seats was corrupt. Morality had nothing to do with the matter. At a Norfolk election, one of the candidates was obnoxious for having enclosed a common: a question was asked, "what does he deserve who steals the common from the goose?" the answer was, "to be hanged." And this was followed up by another question: "what does he deserve who steals the goose from the common?"—(A loud laugh.)—But though it would have been wrong to have stolen the goose from the common, it was not so to have stolen the common from the goose. In the like manner, it might be very improper to bribe voters and yet perfectly innocent to buy or sell a seat. Men were often desirous of change for wilful motives; who, like the woodpecker, went round the tree searching for an unsound part to catch the grubs and worms: but they did not do this for food, like the woodpecker, but in order to destroy the tree. What could be the motives of those who told the people that Reform would free them from the Income tax?—(Loud cries of hear! hear! from all sides.)—Could they believe this themselves? If they did not, what was to be thought of them? Much of the abuse of patronage came from the lower orders to the top. Jobs began often at popular elections, witness the perjuries, &c. of the Middlesex election. When the friend of a Minister refused an elector a favour, the elector took the independent side, and bawled for reform.—(A laugh.)

Mr. BATHURST supported the Bill, as did Lord PANCHESTER, who said that the House had not cleared the Duke of all the charges, and such opinions were disseminated for seditious purposes.

Mr. TIERNEY adverted with much warmth to the animadversions which the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) had ventured to make on his conduct out of doors. If report was correct, he should ask how the Hon. Baronet dared to state that his pockets were filled with public plunder? When the Hon. Baronet thought fit to comment on his public conduct, he advised him to represent it fairly. The Hon. Baronet was a political sea-gull, always screaming foul weather,—accusing all public men of dishonesty, and allowing neither patriotism nor integrity to any but himself. He (Mr. Tierney) also wished to hear how a reform would diminish the taxes?

Mr. WARDLE was convinced that by the due economy which a reform would produce in all the departments, eleven millions might be annually saved. On a future occasion, he would fully state his reasons for such assertion.

Mr. MADOCKS ably vindicated the conduct he pursued to obtain a reform.

Lord MILTON supported the Bill: so did Sir R. MILBANK, Sir F. BURDETT, in explanation, said, that he never had charged the Right Hon. Member (Mr. Tierney) with having filled his pockets with the public plunder, because the Right Hon. Gent. was not long enough in office for that purpose. Whatever observations he had made, or ever should make on the public conduct of him or any other Gentleman, he was ready to answer for them in his own person.

Mr. ADAM and Mr. LITTLETON supported the Bill.

Mr. CONWEN spoke shortly in reply to the objections made: he hoped he should at least be allowed the merit of intending well, and thought that the objections might be removed.

Mr. PERCEVAL wished the Bill to go into a Committee, but then, if the objections he had to it were not removed, he should object to its further progress.

The motion was then agreed to without a division; the House went into the Committee, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 23.

Letter from Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Neptune, Mona Passage.

SIR,—Having in my letter, dated the 7th inst. informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrangements that had been made between Gen. Beckwith and me for the reduction of the Saints, and, if possible, to secure the French squadron then at anchor there, which were sent expressly for the relief of Martinique; I have the honour to acquaint you with our subsequent proceedings, which have been attended with the capture of Le D'Hautpout, a fine new ship of 74 guns, of the largest class.

The troops, under Gen. Maitland, arrived at the Saints on the 13th, and were landed the following day with little loss; the direction of all naval operations connected with the army having been left with Capt. Beaver, of the Acasta, who conducted that service with all the correctness and celerity I expected of him.

In the afternoon two howitzers and mortars began to play upon the enemy's ships; and I received information that one of the line had weighed one of her anchors, but that the others did not appear to be preparing for sea.

I must here call their Lordships' attention to the situation of the Saints, which have three passages the enemy could escape through, and being situated in different directions made it particularly difficult to guard by five ships of the line, so as to bring an equal force to meet the enemy at either point.

At half past nine the signal was made for the enemy's ships having put to sea; but the signals were for their having gone both to windward and leeward, which was literally the case, as the frigate proceeded one way, and the line of battle ships the other.

The Neptune being at the time off the S. W. Passage, made sail to join the Pompee stationed under the west end, which ship I found had closed with and in chase of three ships, standing to the W. S. W. but from their appearance in the dark, I did not suppose them to be of the line. I was particularly at a loss how to act, for if those ships should be the enemy's small men of war, and the line of battle ships reported to be preparing for sea, should remain behind, the withdrawing of the squadron from the Saints would have been fatal to the troops landed the preceding day. The night was very dark, and it was not possible to determine whether the whole of the ships making off were of the line or not, although we crossed so near the sternmost, that her shot struck the Neptune, killed one man, and wounded four. At daylight, they were discovered, and every endeavour used to come up with them, the Pompee being only line of battle ship in company, and the frigates not in sight till the following day. Some ships were seen from the head, to whom I sent the course we were steering.

The superiority of the enemy's sailing, left little chance for the Neptune getting up, unless some of the ships were disabled, and if any accident had happened to the Pompee's masts, they must inevitably have all escaped; I therefore directed Captain Fabie to endeavour to cripple the sternmost ship, without bringing on the collected fire of the three, then in line abreast. In this attempt he was gallantly supported by Capt. Napier, of the Recruit, who kept close up, although fired at from all their stern chase guns, and did every thing that was possible to be done to cut away the enemy's masts and rigging, and continued on this service during the whole chase, which lasted until this morning at half-past three, when Le D'Hautpout was brought to action by the Pompee and Castor, as will more fully appear by Capt. Fabie's letter.

I should not render justice to that excellent officer, was I to withhold the praise due to him for his unceasing attention during so arduous a pursuit, and his taking such advantages of the enemy's situation as they occasionally occurred.

As the other two ships of the enemy separated early on the morning of the 17th, their route cannot be well ascertained, I suppose they made sail to the southward, and will pass through the Sambrero Passage. They had outsailed this ship so much as to be at too great a distance to be observed when they parted, we of course followed the Pompee's lights.

I am now waiting until the Pompee and prize are refitted, to proceed to the westward; and I have detached the York and Captain, with two frigates and a sloop, to the northward to try to intercept the enemy's two ships that have escaped.

Until their Lordships' pleasure is known, I have commissioned the prize, and appointed Capt. Napier to the command, as a reward for his conduct during the chase.—I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

Pompee, April 17, Cape Roxo, Porto Rico, N. E. by N. 7 or 8 leagues.

Sir,—Having in obedience to your orders communicated to me by Telegraph at five P. M. on the 14th instant, proceeded under the Lower Saint for the purpose of watching the enemy's motions should they attempt to escape from thence to the northward, I observed soon after nine the signal from the small ships and brigs in shore, under the orders of Capt. Cameron, of the Hazard sloop, that the enemy had put to sea, those signals were repeated to you; and at 40 minutes after nine, the Lower Saint bearing east, about a mile and a half, I saw three large ships coming down under all sail, and followed closely by the Hazard and several others of the inshore squadron, with the signal of their being the enemy. At ten I closed up with the sternmost ship, and endeavoured to stop her, by the discharge of two broadsides, but being under a press of sail, and a strong breeze steering away W. S. W. she succeeded in crossing us, without returning our fire. At this moment the Neptune was seen in the S. W. standing towards us with all sail, and as you hailed me soon after and joined in the pursuit, it is unnecessary for me to touch on the occurrences on board this ship from that period until five P. M. of the 15th instant, at which hour we entirely lost sight of the Neptune from the mast-head; the Latona and Castor then in company, and one of the enemy's ships about three miles ahead, steering N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Our exertions to close her continued unremitting. Just before sunset the high land of Porto Rico was seen bearing N. N. E. about nine leagues. The night shut in extremely dark, and as we drew in with the land, we were baffled with light and variable winds from the northward and westward, but fortunately never for a moment lost sight of the enemy. At half past three A. M. the Castor succeeded in getting within shot of him, and soon after began a smart cannonade, which was immediately returned by the enemy, who, in yawing to bring his guns to bear, gave me an opportunity of ranging up abreast of him. At four o'clock I brought him to close action, and continued hotly engaged with, and constantly near- ing him, until a quarter past five, when both ships being complete wrecks in their rigging and sails, and within their own lengths of each other, the Pompee nearly unmanageable, and the enemy entirely so, he surrendered.

I must here, Sir, express my obligations to Captains Pigott and Roberts, of his Majesty's ships Latona and Castor, for their attention during the chase, and their spirited efforts to afford me their support in the battle, and to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of Capt. Napier, of the Recruit, in keeping within the stern chasers of three sail of the line throughout that day, and constantly annoying them with his.

To the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship under my command, my warmest thanks are due, for their unabated and cheerful exertions throughout a long and anxious chase, and for their steady and gallant conduct during the action; to Mr. W. Bone, the first Lieutenant, I must particularly offer them.

The captured ship is the D'Hautpout, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Armand Le Duc, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, with a crew of 680 men; between 80 and 90 of whom were killed and wounded, including several officers. She is a perfectly new ship, never at sea until she quitted L'Orient in February last.

Inclosed is a return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships under my command, together with that of the damage sustained in her masts, yards, sails, rigging, &c.—I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. C. FAHIE.

To Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, &c. &c.

A List of the Killed and Wounded of the Pompee.

KILLED.—Mr. E. Casey, Boatswain, six Seamen, and one Marine.

WOUNDED.—W. C. Fahie, Esq. Captain; W. Bone, 1st Lieutenant; C. E. Atkins, Lieutenant of Marines; Wm. Short, Gunner's Mate; and 26 Seamen and Marines.—Total, 9 killed and 30 wounded.

Neptune.—One killed and 4 wounded.

Castor.—Mr. Cross, Mate, killed, and 6 wounded.

Recruit.—Sergeant of Marines wounded.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. R. Brothers, Birmingham, jeweller, from May 13, to June 17, at one, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

S. J. Dyke, Perceval-street, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Pringle, Greville-street.

W. Giles, Southampton-street, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Brace, New Boswell-street.

S. P. Seagar, Maidstone, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. W. and J. Soudamore, Maidstone.

J. Gorton, Manchester, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Sharpe and Co. Manchester.

Wm. Slater, Westgate-moor, Yorkshire, cornfactor. Attornies, Messrs. Lamb and Son, Wakefield.

S. R. Kilton, Holt, Norfolk, printer. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Norwich.

J. Read, Beckington, Somersetshire, clothier. Attorney, Mr. Rotton, Frome Selwood.

J. Bryan, Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Symes, Bridgewater.

CERTIFICATES—JUNE 13.

J. Holland, Cheapside, haberdasher.—B. Wright, Birmingham, factor.—J. Grierson and A. M'Kenzie, Manchester, calico-printers.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MAY 25,

Downing Street, May 24, 1809.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this evening from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

Oporto, May 12, 1809.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship, on the 7th inst. that I intended that the army should march on the 9th from Coimbra to dispossess the enemy of Oporto.

The advanced guard and cavalry had marched on the 7th,

and the whole had halted on the 8th, to afford time for Marshal Beresford with his corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The infantry of the army was formed into three divisions for this expedition, of which two, the advanced guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier-General R. Stewart's brigade, with a brigade of six-pounders, and a brigade of three-pounders, under Lieutenant-General Paget, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the brigade of guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General brigades of infantry, with a brigade of six-pounders, under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, moved by the high road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's brigades of infantry, and a brigade of six-pounders, under the command of Major-General Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th in the morning, before day light, the cavalry and advanced guard crossed the Vouga with the intention to cut off four regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and in the neighbouring villages, about eight miles from that river, in the last of which we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took some prisoners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliviera.

On the same day Major-General Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right; and the head of Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke's division passed the Vouga on the same evening.

On the 11th the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high road towards Oporto, with Major General Hill's division in a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendas Novas, between Santo Redondo and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 4000 infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grijon, their front being covered by woods and broken ground. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Major Gen. Murray, with Brig. Gen. Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian Legion; while the 16th Portuguese Regiment of Brig. Gen. Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same brigade, under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and village in their center.

These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the Hon. Brig. Gen. Charles Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in pursuit of the enemy, and destroyed many and took many prisoners.

On the night of the 11th the enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major General Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the river at Ovinhas, about four miles above Oporto; and I had as many boats as could be collected brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river, till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieutenant General Paget on the opposite side of the river.

They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command

of Marshal Sault, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported successively by the 48th and 66th Regiments, belonging to Major Gen. Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to Brig. Gen. Richard Stewart's brigade.

Lieut. Gen. Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major Gen. Hill.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression, and at last Major Gen. Murray having appeared on the enemy's left flank on his march from Ovintra, where he had crossed, and Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the ferry, between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of Guards and the 29th regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier General the Hon. Charles Stewart then directed a charge by a squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Harvey, who made a successful attack on the enemy's rear-guard.

In the different actions with the enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an account, we have lost some, and the immediate services of other valuable officers and soldiers.

In Lieut. Gen. Paget, among the latter, I have lost the assistance of a friend, who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army.

He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack.

Major Hervey also distinguished himself at the moment he received his wound in the charge of the cavalry on this day.

I cannot say too much in favour of the officers and troops.

They have marched in four days over eighty miles of most difficult country, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and defeated three different bodies of the enemy's troops.

I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut.-Gen. Paget, Major-Gen. Murray, Major-Gen. Hill, Lieut.-General Sherbrooke, Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Delauncey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Mellish, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the assistance they respectively rendered General Stewart, in the charge of the cavalry this day and on the 11th; Major Colin Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the assistance he rendered Major-General Hill in the defence of his post; and Brigadier-General Stewart in the charge of the cavalry this day; and Brigade-Major Fordyce, Captains Corry and Hill, for the assistance they rendered to General Hill.

I have also to request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the riflemen and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d regiments, under the command of Major Way of the 29th, and that of the 16th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Colonel Machado, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle is Lieutenant-Colonel, and that of the brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, under the Command of Brigadier-General Langworth, and that of the two squadrons of the 16th and 20th light dragoons, under the command of Major Blake of the 20th, in the action of the 11th; and the conduct of the Buffs commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, the 48th commanded by Colonel Duckworth, and 66th commanded by Major Murray, who was wounded, and of the squadron of the 14th dragoons under the command of Major Hervey, in the action of this day.

I have received the greatest assistance from the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General Colonel Murray, and from all the Officers belonging to those departments respective-

ly throughout the service, as well as from Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst and the Officers of my personal Staff, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillery and Officers of engineers.

I send this dispatch by Captain Stanhope, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's protection; his brother, the Honourable Major Stanhope, was unfortunately wounded by a sabre whilst leading a charge of the 16th light dragoons on the 10th instant. I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing, in the action at Albergaria Nova, the 10th May, 1809.

None killed; 1 Major, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—Total 4.

Officer wounded.—Hon Major Lincoln Stanhope, of the 16th dragoons, slightly.

In the action on the Heights of Grijon, on the 11th May, 1809.

19 killed, 63 wounded, 14 missing.—Total 96.

Officers killed and wounded, 16th light dragoons.—Captain Sweatman, wounded slightly; Lieut. Tomkinson, severely.—1st batt. detachments, Capt. Owens, 38th foot, wounded; Lieut. Woodgate, 52d foot, severely wounded.—1st batt. King's German legion, Captain Delanring, killed.—2d ditto, Capt. Lengrelia, severely wounded.—Rifle corps King's German legion, Lieut. Ladders, wounded.

In the Passage of the Duero, on the 12th May, 1809.

23 rank and file killed; 2 General and Staff Officers, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 85 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total 23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missing—121.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.—Lieutenant-General Paget lost his arm, but doing well.—Captain Hill, Aid-de-Camp to General Hill, slightly.—14th light dragoons, Major Hervey lost his right arm but doing well; Captain Hawker and Lieutenant Knipe, slightly.—3d foot, Lieutenant Monaghan, slightly.—18th foot, 2d batt. Major Erskine, slightly.—6th foot, 2d batt. Major Murray, severely in the arm; Captain Binning, slightly.—Royal Engineers, First-Lieut. Hamilton, slightly.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council relative to the ships of the United States of America which may clear out for any port, owing to the Provisional Agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine, "which," the Order says, "is not such as was authorised by his Majesty's Instructions, or such as his Majesty can approve."

The Gazette contains also accounts of the following captures:—Eleven sail of victualers, and two armed vessels, their convoy, going to Barcelona, by the gallant Lord Cochrane, in the Imperieuse, who also drove the French from the town of Caldaques, on the coast of Catalonia;—and three Danish privateers, by the boats of the Majestic and the Earnest gun-brig;—together with an account of the reduction of the Isle of Anholt, in the Baltic, by a party of seamen and marines under Captain Selby, of the Owen Gleadow, and Captain Nicholls, of the marines, landed under the orders of Captain Hobbs, of the Standard. The garrison of 170 men surrendered at discretion;—the English had only 1 man killed, and 2 wounded.

BANKRUPTS.

J. R. Penrose, Harcourt-street, surgeon. Attorney, Mr. Townsend, Russell-street.
J. Rimmer, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Balfour, Chancery-lane.
J. Wheatley, Mark-lane, corn-factor. Attorney, Mr. Allison, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
J. Hultemann, Queen-street, Golden-square, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple.
C. A. Hunt, Welbeck-street, St. Mary-le-bone, apothecary. Attorney, Mr. Fielder, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

E. Markham, Honey-lane Market, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Stratton, Shoreditch.

T. Pitt, Strand, hosier. Attorney, Mr. Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

W. Parke, Liverpool, spirit dealer. Attorney, Mr. Plumble, Liverpool.

T. Foreman, Chatham, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Simmons, Rochester.

CERTIFICATES—JUNE 17.

R. Mackenzie, London, merchant.—T. Mayor, Liverpool, stationer.—J. Rusby, New Mills, Derby, cotton-spinner.—

J. Morris, Greenwich, builder.—J. Osbaldiston and R. Jones, Manchester, cotton dealers.—W. Dempsey and J. Acraman, Bristol, tailors.—F. Parkinson, Kingston-upon-Hull.—

C. Cartwright, Compton-street, Westminster, leather-seller.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Consols....68½ | Red.....67½ | Omnium....1½ prem.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 28.

BONAPARTE entered Vienna on the 10th, on the same day and hour upon which the Austrians commenced the war a month ago by crossing the Inn. He immediately issued a proclamation granting protection to the inhabitants, and reminding his soldiers of the manifest hand of destiny. These touches of fatalism, calculated to excite a most politic superstition in the lively and egotistical fancies of Frenchmen, mark the cunning politician, if he does not believe them himself, and the usual character of such conquerors, if he does. Be it as it may, I have no doubt that BONAPARTE would delay his entrance into a captured city purposely to create these coincidences. Predestination was the most political maxim in MOHAMMED'S tactics; CHARLES XII. was an acknowledged fatalist; and so subtle is this mode of subduing enemies, that a nervous reader of our Methodist periodical works might almost be persuaded that BONAPARTE himself has a divine mission.

The only battle of importance since the defeat of Prince CHARLES is that of Ebersberg on the 3d, which was a "fiery fight" indeed. The Austrians, who had obtained what the French call a "superb position," set the town in flames, which spread rapidly to the bridge; they succeeded in separating CLAPARADE'S division from the main body; and this General, with four pieces of cannon, is said to have sustained three several attacks for three hours against 30,000 men. The time is most probably highly exaggerated, but the exploit even for an hour is certainly a noble one. At length, a passage was opened for the cavalry and main body; the town-castle was fired by General LE GRAND and his sappers, 800 men, who had occupied it, were reduced to ashes, and the remains of the retreating army fled precipitately towards Vienna. The result has already been told, and the French on entering that city do not appear to have met with much opposition. BONAPARTE has sent out two divisions, one into Hungary against the popular insurrections, the other into Bavaria and Bohemia against the Archdukes CHARLES and FERDINAND; but in the mean time the former Prince, in company with his brother the Emperor, is said to have left his position at Buduicer for the Austrian frontiers, so that we may expect every day an account of the final battle between his Highness and the invaders. Of the Archduke FERDINAND, who took Warsaw, nothing is

correctly known; by what has been just said, he appears to have left Poland. The Archduke JOHN is retreating in Italy, and in short the whole aspect of Austrian affairs is full of a scattered hopelessness. The Deputies of the States of Upper Austria arrived, or perhaps were already at Ebersberg on the day of the battle, and were presented to NAPOLEON afterwards at his *bivouac* (night watch): they are supposed to have been received favourably, but with respect to FRANCIS'S rumoured proposal for a peace, there can be little doubt of its entire rejection. Setting aside the aggressions of BONAPARTE, and the misfortunes or mistakes of the House of Austria, it is not in the nature of things that a conqueror, attacked as he has just been, should gain Vienna a second time, only to exercise his clemency. Diverted from Spain, and threatened at such a time by one who certainly owes existence to his forbearance, much personal feeling must now mingle with his ambition: FRANCIS must be the weakest as well as the meanest of men if he can again resort to petitions, which are in fact nothing less than asking a new opportunity to take up arms; and BONAPARTE will no doubt do away at once the possibility of any such fantastic recurrences.

Two days after BONAPARTE entered Vienna, Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY sent his first dispatches from Oporto, where he addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants on the 13th, calling upon them to remain tranquil and treat the French prisoners with humanity. This is worthy of a British officer, but one cannot help smiling when we hear the General, after thinking it necessary to make this demand, talking of "the generosity and magnanimity of the Portuguese nation." The Ministry ordered the guns to be fired on the occasion, and every body thought that Marshal SOULT'S army, a force at least inferior by half to our's, had been certainly blown to atoms, or at any rate made prisoners; but the Frenchman, it seems, has retreated towards the frontiers of Galicia, and to all appearance Sir ARTHUR is unable to overtake him. Our Tower guns pay due compliments to the enemy.

An act of abdication, said to have been voluntarily made by the King of Sweden on the 29th March, was read on the 10th instant to the General Assembly of the States. This voluntary idea is a rank trick of state, and argues little for the candour or patriotic intentions of the new rulers. A man in prison, especially a man of so violent a temperament as GUSTAVUS, never adds voluntarily to his own subjection, even though he may snatch up a pen and sign in a fit of passion. Why was he not deposed at once in open assembly?

Rear-Admiral HARVEY has been tried for contempt of his superior officer Lord GAMBIER, and dismissed the service. The sentence appears harsh, when the Admiral's brilliant actions are considered; but the more fine blood there is in an officer's veins, the more regular and rigid should be his obedience, or his very spirit will lead him into foolish extravagances, as it has done in the present instance. Whether Lord GAMBIER had any thing to do with the business or not, the late appointment of Lord COCHRANE, whose merits had been tried in that species of service, did much honour to the impartiality and judgment of the Lords Commissioners; and Admiral HARVEY must have been mad to suppose, that the present Ministers would have entrusted so miserable an office to a nobleman politically obnoxious, merely out of regard for Lord

GAMBIER'S piques or partialities. If Lord GAMBIER, for his own part, was unfit to command a fleet, Admiral HARVEY should have stated his reasons in the proper manner before proper persons; and then he might have benefited the service by *proving*, what was only calculated to injure it when merely asserted. The Admiral certainly has his merits in being, as he declares, "no hypocrite or canting Methodist," and he deserves great praise for referring to his actions rather than to his religious opinions for his proofs of good sailorship. The motto which Lord GAMBIER took when he was ennobled for helping to batter Copenhagen, does appear to me to be exquisitely ridiculous:—"Fide non Armis," says his Lordship; that is, "I have gained these honours *By Faith and not by Fighting*;" so that he regards the fire and sword which he carried against that innocent city, in a *religious* point of view! If his Lordship places all his merits on such testimony, he will do well to recollect St. PAUL'S definition:—"Faith is the evidence of things *not seen*."

The Parliamentary proceedings of the last week are full of most important interest. I have not time just now to do justice to the sound old English reasoning of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT on Mr. CURWEN'S Bill, or to the old French debauchery of Mr. WINDHAM'S politics on the same occasion. The Bill will be read for the third and last time, next Tuesday, and I shall appropriate the *Political Examiner* to it the Sunday following.



SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Vienna, May 13.

On the 10th, about nine in the morning, the Emperor appeared with the corps of the Marshal Duke of Montebello, at the gates of Vienna. It was just one month, on the same day and hour that the Austrian army had crossed the Inn, and the Emperor FRANCIS had rendered himself guilty of a breach of faith, which was the prognostic of his overthrow. The Emperor experienced a secret satisfaction, when, approaching the immense suburb Vienna, a numerous populace, women, children, and old men, hastened to meet the French army, and received our soldiers as friends.

General Courroux entered the suburbs, and General Thureau repaired to the platform which separates them from the town. At the moment when he was posting his troops, he was saluted with a fire of musketry and cannon, and received a slight wound.

Of the three hundred thousand which form the whole population of Vienna, the town properly so called, which is defended by bastions and a counterscarp, contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. The four quarters of the town, which are called suburbs, and which are separated from it by a plain, on the land side, covered by entrenchments, include more than 5000 houses, inhabited by more than 220,000 persons.

The Archduke Maximilian had ordered registers to be opened to collect the names of the inhabitants who wished to defend themselves. Thirty individuals alone inscribed their names; all the others refused with indignation.

The Duke of Montebello sent him an *aid-de-camp* with a summons; but butchers, and some hundreds of fellows, who were the satellites of the Archduke Maximilian, flew upon the *aid-de-camp*, and one of them wounded him.

After this unheard-of violation of the rights of nations, we saw the frightful spectacle of a part of the city firing upon the other part, and of a city whose arms were turned against her own citizens.

General Andreossi, appointed Governor of the city, organised in each suburb municipalities, a central committee of subsistence, and a national guard.

The Governor-General caused a deputation from the eight suburbs to proceed to Schoenbrunn. The Emperor ordered this deputation to go into the city with a letter from the Prince of Neufchatel, representing to the Archduke, that, if he continued to fire upon the suburbs, such an attack would for ever break the ties that attach subjects to their Sovereigns.

The reply to this demand was a redoubled fire from the ramparts.

The patience of the Emperor was worn out—he ordered a bridge to be built on the arm of the Danube, which separates the Prater from the suburbs. At 8 p. m. the materials of the bridge were united—1800 howitzers were fired in less than four hours, and soon the whole city appeared in flames.

One must have previously seen Vienna, her houses eight or nine stories high, her narrow streets, that population so numerous in so small a space, to form an idea of the disorder and disasters occasioned by such an operation.

The Archduke lost his judgment in the midst of the bombardments, and at the moment particularly in which he was informed that we had passed an arm of the Danube and were marching against him to cut off his retreat, as weak and pusillanimous as he had been arrogant and inconsiderate, he was the first to cross the bridges.

At Daybreak on the 12th the General informed the outposts that a fire would be opened on the town, and that a Deputation should be sent to the Emperor. A Deputation was accordingly presented to the Emperor, in the Park of Schoenbrunn. His Majesty assured the deputation that the town should obtain his protection. He testified the regret which he felt at the inhuman conduct of their Government, which had not shuddered at giving up the capital to all the horrors of war. His Majesty intimated that Vienna should be treated with the same tenderness and regard as it had been in 1805. This assurance was received by the Deputies with testimonies of the most sincere gratitude.

At nine in the morning, the Duke of Rivoli with the divisions of St. Cyr and Boudet, got possession of Leopoldstadt.

In the mean time Lieutenant-General O'Reiley sent Lieutenant-General De Vaux and Colonel Belloutte to treat for the capitulation of the place.

The capitulation was signed in the evening, and on the 13th, at six in the morning, the grenadiers of Oudinot took possession of the city.

Government on Monday received dispatches from Mr. ERSKINE, announcing the adjustment of all differences with the United States. In consequence of Mr. ERSKINE'S offering satisfaction and reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, and the revocation of the British Orders in Council as far as they respect America,—the new President, Mr. MADISON, had issued a Proclamation, authorising the renewal of the trade with Great Britain, after the 10th of June. Ministers, however, have refused to ratify the terms; they state that Mr. ERSKINE has not only exceeded his powers, but absolutely violated his instructions.

The commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Russia, is announced in the Petersburg Gazette of the 25th ult., and the reason assigned by the Court of Russia, is not a little extraordinary: "The discovery of the Treaty of Alliance between Turkey and England, and the refusal of the Divan to dismiss the British Minister within twenty-four hours."

The Marquis of WELLESLEY, and suite, left town on Thursday for Portsmouth, to embark for Spain.

The French have succeeded in relieving Barcelona by sea. On the 26th of last month five sail of the line, two frigates, and 30 transports, sailed from Toulon, and soon after reached their destination.

The Bishop of BANGOR is created Bishop of LONDON.

Accounts from Jamaica state that a diabolical plot to set fire to the towns and murder all the White inhabitants—in fact, to effect a complete Revolution in the Island—has been most fortunately discovered by means of a soldier who had deserted and joined the Negro conspirators, but who afterwards gave information of the horrid design.—Peter Watkins, the Commander in Chief of the Conspirators, and their Captain (for they had an organized plan), have been seized, tried, and executed; and a considerable number of other Negroes are in custody. These conspiracies are among the blessed effects of the Slave trade, and caution must still be maintained to prevent the evil consequences which may arise from its long delayed abolition.

A dreadful fire broke out on Friday night in St. Martin's Lane, in the house of Mr. SMEETON, the Printer, which was burnt to the ground. Both Mr. and Mrs. SMEETON were unfortunately burnt to death. They had been married only three weeks. The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND'S servants would not open the gates of Northumberland House to shelter the goods of the affrighted neighbours.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

182. *A Herd attacked by Lions*, does much honour to Mr. WESTALL'S talent for the vigour with which the subject is painted in every essential requisite.

221. *A Cottage*.—Miss H. GOULDSMITH. This most delicately pencilled picture deserved a prominent place in the best room. Without the stare of LOUTHERBOURGH, it is rich and forcible; without the coldness of CALLCOTT in his former pieces, it is chaste in its colouring. The grouping of the trees is unaffectedly graceful, and intermixed of different species and colours. The light silver sky strongly relieves from the light tinted offscap, deep and mellow-toned foreground, which is tastefully varied with a few cool tints, and is of that rare description of judiciously balanced tones in which there is neither too much or little of any distinct colour. It possesses throughout what is so rare and pleasing in manners and conversation, elegance with simplicity, vivacity without harshness, acquirement without ostentation; the whole freely and felicitously guided by nature and by truth.

R. H.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

At the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday, there was a dinner to commemorate the anniversary of the triumph of Westminster and the purity of election. Sir Francis Burdett was the Chairman, and the Committee who conducted the election were the stewards.

After dinner the following toasts were drunk with great applause:—

"The King and the Act of Settlement;"—"Magna Charta;"—"The People and the Bill of Rights;"—"The Purity of Election, the first step to Parliamentary Reform."

The next toast which was given, was, "Westminster's pride, Sir Francis Burdett." This toast was drunk with great applause.

Sir F. BURDETT spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, I hope that the satisfaction with which I have met you on the present occasion, and those feelings of respect for the Electors of Westminster, which shall never be effaced from my memory.

will continue to be manifested in my future conduct, by my continuing firm and steady to those principles which originally obtained me their approbation. Nor is there any other return which I can make to you, but by a strict conformity to those duties which, as your Representative in Parliament, you have thought fit to impose upon me. Sorry I am, however, to say, that I am not able, at present, to hold out to you any fair prospect from that House, that has been called by many, and which used to call itself, the *Representatives of the People of England*. So extraordinary are the times, that though it was so lately since we had a meeting in this very place, yet something new and important occurs every day, which renders our situation different from what it was before. We may be said now to have arrived at a new and important era for the country, since it has been unblushingly, and at least practically, avowed in the House of Commons, that they are not the Representatives of the People, and though detected in their iniquity as to the procuring of seats, they yet unblushingly defend it—(Loud applause.)—I am sorry to say, that great as is the example of purity of election, which has been set by the City of Westminster, yet few of the elective bodies in this country are in a situation to profit by it. You might as well hold out the blessings of free air and exercise to prisoners confined and shackled in Newgate, as call upon them to imitate the great and glorious example of this city. Still, however, I am not without hopes that the example so set may produce its effects on the body of the people at large. Gentlemen, when you did me the honour to elect me your Representative, I told you, that I did not expect that any exertions of mine would be of any use; and I cannot even now say that much or any thing has been done in the present Session of Parliament. Still, however, I must think, that the conduct of my Hon. Friend on my right (Mr. Wardle) has tended greatly to open the eyes of the people; and certainly this we must say, that to him who took upon himself all the risk and danger of the proposed enquiry, is due all the honour resulting therefrom.—(Loud applause.) “Nor numbers nor example shook his constant mind, though single;” and that disgrace, which was at first attempted to be thrown upon him, has fallen upon its due object. My Hon. Friend on my left (Mr. Madocks), has also brought forward two distinct charges, in what is called a tangible shape; but what has been the consequence? Why, it has been proved that that House, which should be the organ of the country, has been completely paralysed, and both sides of the House have joined in determining, that no inquiry into such baneful practices should be gone into. With all their usual hypocrisy they first denied the charge, and called for proofs; but when my Hon. Friend offered to bring proofs, then they say, O! there is no need of proofs, it is acknowledged on all hands that such practices of purchasing seats have existed; and that very extent of the practice, which forms the greatest evil, is pleaded as a reason why no enquiry should be made!—(Applauses.) I trust that the 10th of May, the day on which Mr. Madocks brought forward his motion, will be for ever memorable, because it placed us and the country plainly at issue with the borough-mongers. It has been said, that a recommendation from the King to Parliament on the subject of these abuses would be an attack on the privileges of the House; but I should like to see both the King and the People at issue with these borough-mongers, though it has been said, that they could threaten both the King and the People. It was stated as a fact, by Mr. Horne Tooke, some years ago, in a petition to Parliament, that seats in the House of Commons were as notoriously bought and sold as stalls in Smithfield market. But, it seems, this practice is henceforth to meet with their support and defence. How many persons have been punished for even insinuating any thing against the purity of the House of Commons! We all recollect, that poor Hamlin, the tinman, fell a sacrifice to the supposed purity of the Ministers of the Crown. But how insignificant was his attempt at corruption, when compared with the sale of seats in Parliament; and how gross is it, that such a poor ignorant man should be ruined, while those engaged in a traffic of the representation of the people remain unpunished, and are even defended!—(Applause.)

For my part, I know no kind of treason more pernicious than this practice to the laws and constitution of the country, since it is that which destroys the only protection which the people can have, the only safeguard which can arrest the arm of power, and procure justice and protection for the people.—I shall now say a few words on Parliamentary Reform; and I hear, I must say, that its friends have represented it as a much more difficult attempt than it really is, while its enemies have called it an Utopian scheme, not fit for men but angels to live under. But what is the object of all free Governments, and particularly of our free Constitution? Is it not to separate those who receive and expend, and those who are to pay the public money out of their own pockets? Even boys or girls at school will know when they have got a sweetmeat, that the same party shall not divide and chuse at the same time. In the same way, at this dinner, what is it that we Jacobins—(A laugh)—want? Is it not that as we have to pay the bill, so we should first see the reckoning? In the same way, is it not fit that the people, who pay the money of the nation out of their own pockets, should chuse persons who may look after the account of its expenditure? The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to ridicule the assertions which came from so many Ministers of the Crown, that place was not their object, and that their only wish was to serve the people. This was as ridiculous, as if we were to hear a person whom we had seen this day dining most voraciously off roast beef, persist in saying that the pudding was the only thing he had a mind to—(a laugh.) Here he could not help noticing the conduct of one of those Gentlemen in the House (he meant Mr. Tierney), who was once called a Jacobin, like one of us, but was now so changed, that no one cried out more lustily against those who exposed the shameful parts of the Constitution, though he himself had exposed its abuses on former occasions. Mr. Tierney had formerly thanked God he did not belong to any party. For his part, neither he nor any of his Honourable Friends wished to belong to any party but the Public. There was something suspicious about all parties. The conduct of party men too often reminded him of the advice of *Dogberry* to his brother constables, telling them, that when they caught a thief, the best thing was to shew what he was, and let him steal out of the company. He trusted, however, that the spirit of the country would revive, and that the cause for which Hampden fell, and Sidney bled, would not be lost by the apathy of the people.

The next toasts given were, “the Electors of Westminster,” and “Lord Cochrane,” which were drank with great applause.

Sir F. BURDETT then gave “Mr. Wardle, and the 125 Members who supported him on his motion.” This toast was drank with an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm.

Mr. WARDLE declared that he had never received an invitation which had given him more pleasure. He felt a particular satisfaction in paying every possible respect to the purest body of electors (Applause.) He thought that the Electors of Westminster had done themselves almost as much honour in the object they selected for their choice as in their manner of doing it (Applause.) The country certainly now stood in a new situation, when the practice of corruption was openly avowed in Parliament. This was a fact which he hoped would soon be known in every cottage throughout the kingdom. In this avowal of corruption, the two great factions, “The Talents,” and the “No Popery” men, both agreed (Loud applause.) It was really astonishing that some of the members of the faction of “The Talents,” expressed a wish, when they were in power, that they might live in a house of glass, that all their actions might be distinctly seen; and yet now these Gentlemen, who challenged the whole country to witness all their actions, avowed and justified corruption. He had studied the subject of finance, and was convinced, that if there was a House of Commons really representing the people, the Income Tax might be taken off the first year. If, in any hour friendly to the people, he were called upon to say how this could be done, he would readily accept the challenge. He should also mention that new penal laws had been introduced.

tuted to prevent private merchants from breaches of trust in their servants. He should ask, was it not extraordinary, that the offices of Government, or rather of the nation, should not be protected against breaches of trust, as well as the office of the private merchant? If such penal laws were to be enacted, it would cause the utmost desolation in all the offices of Government. There would be hardly an Anti-Jacobin left in them (not even Mr. John Bowles), to revile such men as that meeting was composed of. It was full time for the people of England to enquire into the causes of the grievous burdens which they bear, when their annual expenditure had increased from 18 to 70 or 80 millions annually. He did not know how that wasteful system could be done away but by parliamentary reform. He hoped the nation at large would feel the necessity of moderation, as well as firmness; for if any want of moderation was to be found either in their actions or their language, their enemies would not fail to take advantage of it. (*Loud applause.*)

Upon the health of Mr. Madocks being drunk,

Mr. MADOCKS expressed his warmest thanks for the honour conferred on him. Under the banners of his two Hon. Friends who had spoken, and who were not his friends only, but the friends of the country, he trusted he never should desert the cause of the people, or the interests of the Country. One of the greatest privileges of the people was a fair representation. Mr. Curwen's Bill, under pretence of liberty, had instead of this effect, a tendency only to increase the existing evils, and to bring the borough-mongers to the treasury market, who, if they did not give five or six thousand pounds, could give influence and place, not less valuable and not less tempting than the money of an individual. That bill, unless narrowly watched, would, he conceived, be productive of great mischief, and give no additional extension to the suffrages of the people. (*Much applause.*)

After this the "Livery of London," the "Common Council of London," and the counties and cities which had expressed their sentiments in favour of parliamentary reform, were drunk with great applause.

The following toast was then handed up to the Chairman, who said, I will now, Gentlemen, give you a new toast, accommodated to our new situation:—

"Lord Erskine, and the Liberty of Solitary Confinement,"

Mr. FISKERTY then proposed the health of that sound friend to his country, "Samuel Whitbread, Esq." which was drunk with enthusiastic applause.

Major CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GOODERHERE, and Mr. CLIFFORD, also delivered their sentiments during the evening, and several excellent songs were sung on the occasion.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF REAR ADMIRAL HARVEY.

On Monday the Court Martial on Rear Admiral ELIAB HARVEY commenced in Portsmouth Harbour, on board his Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, at half past nine o'clock. The Members of the Court were as follow:—

Admiral Sir ROGER CURTIS, President.	Admiral SUTTON
Admiral HOLLOWAY	OTWAY
Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH	Hon. Captain H. K. LEGGE
Sir H. E. STANHOPE	Captain BERESFORD
DOUGLASS	IRWIN
CAMPBELL	MACNAMARA
WELLS	

The JUDGE ADVOCATE read the order of Requisition under which the Court-Martial was held, which stated two letters addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, Secretary to the Admiralty, by Lord Gambier, both dated on board the *Caledonia*, in Basque Roads, 4th of April, 1809. The first letter states the conduct of Admiral Harvey to Lord Gambier, (which will better appear in his Lordship's evidence;) and the second demands that a Court-Martial should be held on the Admiral, as he had publicly spoken of his Lordship to various officers in a most contemptuous and disrespectful manner. The

Court was then sworn, and the witnesses on the part of the prosecution called in.

Lord Gambier was the first examined. He was Commander in Chief of the Channel fleet, on the 3d of April; his flag flying on board the *Caledonia*; and he was employed in blockading the enemy's fleet off the Isle of Aix. On the 2d or 3d of April, he received orders to employ Lord Cochrane of the *Imperieuse*, in an attempt to destroy the enemy's squadron in Basque Roads, and accordingly issued orders to the flag officers on the subject. Admiral Harvey was second in command, and went on board the *Caledonia* in the afternoon of April 3.—The Court here asking his Lordship to detail the circumstances of that interview, he stated, "Admiral Harvey came on board the *Caledonia*, and in my cabin, no other person being present, informed me that in consequence of the orders I had issued, calling upon the officers and seamen of the fleet to volunteer their services in the fire-ships, there were several officers on board the *Tonnant* ready to undertake that service; and Admiral Harvey offered himself to me for the direction of it. I informed Admiral Harvey, that I had received the directions of the Admiralty to employ Lord Cochrane to conduct the enterprize; upon which Admiral Harvey declared to me, in a high tone and disrespectful manner, that if he were passed by, and Lord Cochrane or any officer junior to him (Admiral Harvey) appointed in preference to him, he should immediately desire to strike his flag, and resign his commission. I informed the Admiral, that I should be sorry he should take so strong a measure; and that I had received orders from the Admiralty to employ Lord Cochrane, and that I could not deviate from them. Upon this, Admiral Harvey, in a vehement insulting manner, said he had been neglected in his former services by myself, when I held a seat at the Admiralty, and by other members at the Board of Admiralty, and had not been rewarded for his services. Admiral Harvey added, in a manner very offensive and contemptuous to me, that he was sure I had written to the Admiralty to propose or recommend some officer junior to him to supersede him in the execution of any service that might be undertaken in Basque Roads. Observing Admiral Harvey's warmth, I was careful to avoid saying any thing that might increase his irritation, but calmly told him that I had not taken such a step; that I had made a private communication to Lord Mulgrave, informing him that the enemy's ships in Aix Roads lay much exposed to the operation of fire-ships; and that no doubt many volunteers might be found to undertake the service, without mentioning any person to conduct it; which the Rear Admiral, by his manner and countenance, treated with contempt, and said he should bring me to account for my conduct, but that this was not the proper time or place for it; and he said, in a most contemptuous manner, that he despised the meanness of my sending a communication to the Admiralty from the Acting Master of the *Tonnant*, for a Court Martial on the Rear-Admiral. I must observe that I had used all the means in my power to accommodate the difference between Admiral Harvey and the Acting Master, which I thought rather deserved the acknowledgments of the Rear Admiral."

President. Will your Lordship allow me to ask for the precise words of Admiral Harvey?—Lord Gambier. I have given the precise words, as far as I can recollect. I wish to speak as nearly as I can recollect.

President. When the word reproach or contempt is used, we wish to know the precise terms of that reproach or contempt.—Lord Gambier. Admiral Harvey reproached me with not confiding in him; that I confided in Sir John Duckworth, but never confided any thing to him. Admiral Harvey said he differed from me in respect to my conduct and management in the command, and could impeach me of misconduct and bad management; and in the same insulting manner said, that he offered himself to go in the *Tonnant*, or any old rotten ship, to board the enemy's three-decked ship.—This I considered in no other light than an insult to me.

Q. Did Admiral Harvey accompany his insulting language to your Lordship with any, and what gesture?—A. No more than by expressions of anger and heat in his countenance.

and by occasionally lifting his hand in a way I thought an insulting gesture.

Lord Gambier examined by Admiral HARVEY.

Q. Did your Lordship ever officially communicate with me on the subject of attacking the enemy in Aix Roads?—A. I had some conversation with Admiral Harvey on the practicability of the attack, and his opinion was, "that any ships that entered their anchorage to attack the enemy would never return from it."

Q. Did not your Lordship consult with junior officers in the fleet previously to this conversation?

President. This question cannot be answered. It rests in the bosom of the Commander to consult whom he pleases.

Q. Does your Lordship know that I have offered to make any apology for the expressions that escaped me, that became a man of honour?—A. I certainly do know it; and should have been most happy to have accepted of it, had it been consistent with my duty to my country, to my profession as a naval officer, and what I owe to the public character that I held as Commander in Chief; for I must state that I bear no personal enmity or resentment to Admiral Harvey, for his conduct.

Lord Gambier then withdrew.

Sir H. B. Neale was next examined. He was on board the Caledonia, when Admiral Harvey, after his interview with Lord Gambier, came into his cabin.—"I was conversing at that time with Lord Cochrane when Admiral Harvey came in, and addressing himself principally to Lord Cochrane, said, after expressing his disapprobation of his being sent on the service, that it was his determination to strike his flag as soon as it was executed. He then, with great vehemence and rapidity of expression, said, that Lord Gambier was a man unfit to command the fleet; that he had never seen a fleet so ill conducted; that, since he had taken Quebec, he had never seen a man so unfit for the service; that instead of sending boats to sound about the Channel, which he considered the best manner of attacking the enemy, he had employed himself or amused himself with mustering the ships' companies; that he had not taken pains to ascertain whether the enemy had placed any bomb in front of their line; that if Lord Nelson had been there he would not have anchored in Basque Roads, but have dashed at the enemy at once, or words to that effect; that he had spoken his mind to the Commander in Chief; that Lord Gambier had received him very coldly after the battle of Trafalgar, and had used him very ill, in having transmitted the Master of the Tonant's letter for a Court-Martial upon him.

Q. What were the words used by Admiral Harvey to Lord Cochrane?—A. When he came in, he shook hands with Lord Cochrane, assuring him, he should have been very happy to have seen him on any other occasion than the present; that his (Lord Cochrane's) being ordered to execute the service on this occasion was an insult to that service, and that he would strike his flag as soon as that service was executed.—Lord Cochrane answered, "I assure you I did not seek it; I went to town, and in a conversation, either with Lord Mulgrave or the Board of Admiralty, it was mentioned to me that the expedition was composed of bombs and fire-ships, for the purpose of destroying the French fleet; I answered, that it was a service very easy to be executed. I was asked if I would undertake it? I answered, yes."—Admiral Harvey said, that he meant nothing personal to him (Lord Cochrane); he had a high opinion of him; he spoke only to the insult. Admiral Harvey likewise said, that he had made an offer to go in with the Tonant, to bring out the enemy's three-decker.

Lord Cochrane was here asked to state what passed relative to the naval service in Sir H. B. Neale's cabin.—His Lordship said, "Admiral Harvey stated he had had a conversation with Lord Gambier, relative to the appointment of an inferior Officer to act against the French fleet. He said that he had volunteered his services to be employed on that duty. He also mentioned that he had been several times treated lightly, and that he did not think his services had been attended to in the way they merited. There were other things said with a con-

siderable degree of warmth, as if the Admiral's (Harvey's) cooler judgment had no connection with the affair. In the course of the conversation he said not that Lord Gambier was, but "I am no hypocrite, no canting Methodist, and no psalm-singer: I do not cheat old women out of their estates by hypocrisy and canting." He said he had volunteered his services to his Lordship, and that he should have been very happy to have seen me on any other occasion; but he felt himself extremely hurt at having a junior Officer placed in a situation that was his right. He also said, "I have spoken to Lord Gambier with the same degree of prudence as I have done to you, in the presence of Sir H. Neale."

[Admiral HARVEY took an objection that this could never prove the publicity of speech with which he was charged.—The PRESIDENT said, that must depend upon the opinion of the Court.]

Q. What answer did your Lordship make to Admiral Harvey?—A. I said, "You have a strange notion of prudence, Admiral."

Q. You have recited several expressions you heard Rear-Admiral Harvey make use of. Did the impression made upon your mind induce you to believe that the Rear-Admiral meant to apply those expressions to Lord Gambier?—A. I have put the Court in possession of all that passed on that occasion.—With Lord Gambier's private transactions I am utterly unacquainted. I have heard that he was a religious man, and therefore I did think that he was alluded to.

Capt. Bedford stated the conversation which passed between Admiral Harvey and himself on the starboard gangway of the Caledonia, within hearing of a number of officers and men.—"Admiral Harvey observed, that he was not in the confidence of the Commander in Chief, and begged that I would inform him that he was ready for any service. I observed that it was not part of my duty to make such communication, and desired the Admiral would do it directly, or through Sir H. B. Neale. He repeated his request, observing, that considerable time had been lost in making an attack on the enemy, and that he had a plan for doing this, and should be much disappointed if he were not allowed an opportunity for putting it into execution. He seemed excessively angry, and would not allow me nor any other person to ask him a question."

Q. Did the Rear-Admiral on the following day again come on board the Caledonia?—A. Yes.

Q. Had he then an interview with the Commander in Chief?—A. I believe so.

Q. Did he afterwards on the quarter-deck make any and what observations to you?—A. He told me to tell any person that the Tonant was at his service, for he was determined to strike his flag; that the person being sent to perform the intended service, was certainly the suggestion of the Commander in Chief. It was an injury to every Officer in the fleet, and to the service in general (which I agreed to), saying, he believed there was but one opinion throughout the fleet. He said Lord Gambier's conduct to him on his return from Trafalgar, as well as his forwarding a letter by the Master of the Tonant, for a Court-martial on him, were proofs of his methodical, Jesuitical conduct, and of his vindictive temper. That Lord Gambier's conduct since he took the command of the fleet, did not meet his approbation; that he thought him quite unequal to the command of the fleet, and that he knew I was of the same opinion. Lord Cochrane and Sir Harry Neale were walking on the quarter-deck. I do not know that they heard the conversation, but I think they must; for they laughed and said, "hear him! hear him!" Admiral Harvey, on going out of the ship, asked me again if I had made the Commander this offer of service, for he was ready to perform any duty. I told him I had, I believe more might have been said as to the Commander's unfitness, but I avoided the conversation. It must have been heard by the ship's crew, as I afterwards saw it in the public papers.

Capt. Beresford had a conversation with Admiral Harvey on the subject of attacking the French Fleet in Basque Roads. "We agreed in opinion that the enemy's fleet could not be destroyed by our ships; but thought they might be destroyed by

ships."—Never heard Admiral Harvey say any thing disrespectful of Lord Gambier.

Capt. Bowen had heard Admiral Harvey publicly express his opinion that Lord Gambier was not competent to the command.

The PRESIDENT now acquainted Admiral Harvey that the evidence on the part of the Prosecution was closed, and offered him the indulgence of the Court, if he wished any time to prepare his defence. He took till Tuesday, to which day, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the Court adjourned.

On Tuesday the Court met at nine in the morning, when Admiral Harvey requested that the Judge Advocate might read his defence, which he did nearly in the following words:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, I thank the Court for adjourning to this day. The interval of time has given you an opportunity of perusing the evidence that has been adduced before you, and I trust, I shall be enabled to prove that the charges exhibited against me have not been fully substantiated. I should, however, not be acting a fair and candid part, were I to deny, that a conduct which I cannot justify has been established against me, and now I offer my most humble apology to the Court for it. For the offence that I have given to the Commander in Chief, his Lordship has stated that I have already offered an apology that was satisfactory to his feelings. The Court will not fail to recollect, that although I have spoken of the Commander in Chief in terms which I am extremely sorry for having used, I did not speak with that publicity that is stated in the charge against me. I spoke only to persons of rank and station in the fleet, on whose minds my words could have no injurious effect; what I said is not found to have been disseminated amongst the inferior orders of the Navy, no seaman or petty officer has been called who ever heard any of the language complained of. It will also occur to you, that all the impertinent expressions used by me are proved to have been used about the same time when I was in a state of great irritation, in consequence of my offer to attack the French fleet being passed over without the least acknowledgement of its having been made. Excess of zeal, and impatience of restraint, where an opportunity of enterprize presents itself, although faults, are such as the most eminent Naval Commanders have not been free from, and the effects of these are all that can be found culpable in my conduct. It never was my intention to thwart any superior officer, on the contrary, my whole life has been, and shall continue to be, entire submission to their commands. To many of the Gentlemen of this Court I have the honour to be known, to them I beg leave to appeal for my former character. I shall also beg leave to desire that two letters, from most distinguished persons under whom I have had the honour to serve, may be read. I trust the manner in which they have expressed their sentiments of my conduct will have its due weight with the Court, in considering the judgment they are called upon to pronounce on me."

The letters were then read. The first was a letter from Lord Collingwood, dated on board the Euryalus, October 28, 1805, congratulating Admiral Harvey upon the victory off Trafalgar, and "on the noble and distinguished part the Temeraire took in the battle. Nothing can be finer," continued the letter: "I have not words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it." The second was a letter from Lord St. Vincent, on retiring from the command of the Channel fleet, dated Mortimer-street, 22d April, 1807, expressing the high sense his Lordship entertained of the ability, zeal, and perseverance, displayed by Admiral Harvey, in the command of a detached squadron, during an unexampled long cruise off the North coast of Spain.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, while the Court deliberated upon its sentence; and it was nearly two hours before we were re-admitted; and the Judge Advocate, after reporting the proceedings of the Court, continued, that the Court, having heard and deliberated upon the evidence which had been adduced, were of opinion, that the charges which had been laid against Rear Admiral Harvey, of vehement and insulting language to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and of having

otherwise shewed great disrespect to him as Commander in Chief, on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, and of having spoken of his Lordship to several officers in a disrespectful manner, have been proved; and do therefore adjudge him to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and he is accordingly dismissed his Majesty's service.

Admiral H. on hearing the sentence read, received it with firmness, and immediately left the ship, attended by several friends. On reaching the shore, he immediately set off for London.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Friday, May 26.

THE KING v. VALENTINE JONES, ESQ.

This was an indictment against the defendant for breach of duty and fraud.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL stated the nature of the offence, and the circumstances of the case. In September, 1795, the defendant was appointed Commissary and Intendant General of the West Indies; and Mr. George Rose, who was called as a witness, stated, that he at that time being Secretary of the Treasury, gave the defendant his appointments; and at the time, admonished him not to receive any emolument whatever beyond his pay, which was 5l. per day. These directions were afterwards given in writing. The defendant, however, had no sooner got to the West Indies than he found one Higgins, a contractor for ships under General Knox; and he accordingly corruptly agreed with him, that he was to have half the profits of all contracts; his negociator, a Mr. Hugh Rose, was to have one fourth, leaving only one fourth to the contractor, who of course indemnified himself by increasing his price. In ten months, under this one agreement, the profits came to 306,000l. and the defendant retained the enormous sum of 153,000l. for his own share!! This agreement was proved by Mr. Higgins, and the accounts produced.

Mr. Dallas contended, that Mr. Higgins ought not to be believed, as he stood in the situation of an accomplice.

The Jury found the defendant—Guilty.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A shocking accident happened on Saturday se'night to a young Lady of the name of Cummins, at her residence in Half-Moon-street. She had returned with a party from the Opera, and on retiring to her dressing-room the candle set fire to her muslin dress. Her shrieks brought other young persons to her assistance, but not until her garments were reduced to tinder. The unfortunate young Lady, who was a promising girl of 20, expired in torture on Sunday night. She was the daughter of a Gentleman of fortune in the West Indies, and with a sister and brother resided at the house of an uncle.

On Monday an inquisition was held at the Bull, at Farnham, on the body of — Cook, who had been murdered by a deserter from the Dragoons. The latter accosted him on the road, commanding him to exchange clothes. On his refusal he fired a pistol and shot him under the breast, of which he died. Verdict, wilful murder against the deserter, who is brought up to Horse-monger-lane prison to abide his trial.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at Camberwell Church, Charles Cullen, Esq. of the Customs, to Miss Pope, of Camberwell Grove.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. T. Jones, J. Stevens, Esq. Green-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Jones, only daughter of the late T. Jones, Esq. Kingsland-road.

DEATHS.

At Finchley, Robert Allan, Esq. a celebrated charlotter. He caught a cold by being put into a damp bed at Epsom.

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