

THE EXAMINER.

No. 16. SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1808.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 16.

REFLECTIONS ON THE DOWNFALL OF SPAIN.

NAPOLÉON has at length become entire master of a country which he had long influenced, and Spain, consisting of fourteen millions of people, has become his without any effort, and by dint only of a little adroitness. The whole Continent, except Sweden, has kissed his foot. The Giant has successfully drenched his insatiable sword in the vitals of our many friends, and is stalking with awful strides, fierce aspect, and murderous intent, towards our abodes. Let us invoke our Household Gods for our defence, the protecting deities of British patriotism, political inquiry, political and moral reform. For it is evident from the experience of past ages and prostrate Europe, that to the absence of these is to be attributed the subjugation of states. France, the mighty conqueror herself, would but a few years since have become a prey to the combined Powers of Europe which on all sides assailed her, had not the hope of freedom, by animating the hearts of her people, surrounded her by a wall of impenetrable brass. If the mere prospect of freedom will do this, what will not the reality effect? When a mighty HECTOR aims the blow, nothing but the divine shield of an ACHILLES can avert its destruction. By an inquiry then into the causes of national ruin, we shall discover whether any of its seeds are sown in our own soil, and if so, try to root out the sap-embibing weeds, the deadly nightshade of our moral and political existence. It is high time not only to look around but within us. This is an awful crisis.

The vigour of a state is proportioned to the happiness of its people, and this happiness depends on the comfort with which they are enabled to live, from a wise appropriation of the public revenue, and on a feeling of independence and consequence as members of a well-regulated government. It depends on a political Constitution, exercised in its purity, not losing its essence in its forms, and where the licentiousness of Freedom is checked by an equally limited but salutary power. It was thus the renowned Greeks, before their overthrow by ALEXANDER, the ancient NAPOLÉON, gave vigour to their states, and enabled a small band of high-minded men to repel, with patriotic indignation, hosts of depressed, effeminate hirelings.

On the contrary, depression of body and mind under the Romans and Turks, has sunk the Greeks into poverty and insignificance. Indeed, the history of the rise and fall of kingdoms, ancient and modern, proves this, but especially modern Spain, where the comforts of the people are sacrificed to the support of a lazy aristocracy, and of a corrupt and superstitious clergy, swarming like the devouring vermin of Egypt; where high and low constitute the only divisions of the people, and where a respectable middling class is not known. Woe to that country which is distinguishable only into rich and poor! A bold invader will soon obtain it. It is of no consequence to such a people who is their ruler. In Spain, a luxurious aristocracy of the rich, lord it over a miserable multitude of slaves. The scowling brow of jealousy, the heart-piercing look, voice, and act of insolence of the former, terrify the latter into abject and silent submission. The native energies of the soul are palsied, arts and industry languish and die away, superstition reigns, and the state sinks into poverty and insignificance. Unable, and indeed unwilling to resist, it becomes the easy prey of an invader, whose dominion is hailed in prospect of some change for the better. Such a deplorable country is Spain. Heavens! I tremble to think, that though Britain is far different from Spain, though she is the only land in Europe which is sanctified by Liberty, yet the bloom of that liberty is faded, and her hallowed form is somewhat dejected. Her pulse is not so firm, her eye beams with a less vivid and celestial lustre, and corruption has invaded her sacred inheritance. The priests who have at different times officiated in her temples, have often bartered their duty to her injury, have laid unhallowed hands on the property of her people, have quarrelled about its reversion, and sacrificed her brave soldiers to ignorance and venality. I tremble to think that the seed of political degeneracy propagates, and has propagated quick and prolifically; that it destroys confidence in a government, and dissipates those physical and mental energies which are necessary to oppose so powerful, so active, so successful, so vindictive, and so death-devising an enemy. This BRIAREUS, covered with the blood and spoils of nations, and become more powerful from opposition, leaves nothing undone that genius can devise for our destruction. Though he has frequently felt the disastrous effects of our bravery, yet we too begin to feel seriously the effects of his power and hatred, and it behoves us to leave nothing undone on our part to re-

sist him. We have a brave and immense army, navy, and people: but in the name of every thing sacred, as we have such awful instances before us of the inadequacy of great physical power to oppose the enemy, let our rulers cherish the stamina of the British constitution, that constitution which has made us the truly greatest nation in Europe. Let us worship at this shrine and on it relume the pure flame of patriotism. Corruption is a political plague, charged with languor, disease and death. But the British constitution, administered with purity, is political health and life, defying every attack. Possessing it we possess every thing; losing it, all is lost.

R. H.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 12.—(Nine o'clock at Night.)—*Private.*—Since Sunday the 13th inst. such important events have taken place, that the hurry in which I write will not allow me to arrange them in proper order. Certain intelligence having been received of the Emperor of France coming here, it was asked on the part of the King, and at the request of the Admiral (the Prince of the Peace), what was the object of his journey, and whither his troops were directed to march? The answer was, that he came in a peaceable manner, for the good of the nation, and to make a Prince happy. The King, with his natural simplicity, and with great satisfaction, shewed this letter to the Admiral, who, being immediately aware of the blow which threatened him, prepared to make arrangements to escape to Mexico, taking with him the King, whom he succeeded in persuading to follow him, apprizing him with what they had to fear from the arrival of the Emperor and his troops; and for this purpose the Admiral took out of the royal chest 36 millions of reals. In the course of last month, he had sent already 60 millions to Corunna, which were destined for London, where he has 40 millions of dollars. On Wednesday, he arrived in Madrid, and withdrew on Sunday, in the evening, according to his usual custom, to Aranjuez. As soon as he arrived there, he called a meeting of the Council, in which the flight of their Majesties was discussed. The following day (Monday) early in the morning, the signatures of the three principal persons were collected, and when Cavallero's turn came, he said that he did not chuse to sign, nor should he allow them to do what they intended. The King represented to him in the most earnest manner the danger in which they found themselves; the general discontent of the people of Madrid, demanded his head (as the Admiral had falsely made him believe). Cavallero said that there was no such thing, that all was false, and that he had been deceived.—The King immediately answered—Do they deceive me? Do they betray me? Who is the traitor?—That is the Gentleman, pointing to the Admiral, who drew his sword. The Council immediately broke up. The principal party consisting of Cavallero, the Prince, Alcañiz, Fernando Nunes, who they say were wounded, as were most of the Grandees. This happened at night; at the noise the life-guards entered, and among others the halbert-bearers, and soon afterwards the mob. The project, which was for some time only suspected, was ascertained by the orders given to the life-guards. On the following day (Monday) in the morning, the life-guards took post on the road of Ocanna. The Hall of the Council and the whole of the Palace presented a scene of popular tumult. Some of the guards cried out "Kill him!" others, "Seize him!" and some pointed the sword to his breast. The Prince of Asturias clung to

the Admiral, who placing himself between the troops with fixed bayonets, fled to his house, or concealed himself in the palace, and the Queen in her apartment. On Wednesday, in the evening, a mail arrived, with an order for the garrison of Madrid to assemble and prepare to march. At seven o'clock at night the bearers of these orders went to all the coffee-houses, and wherever they found officers or guards, directed them to join their corps, and through the whole town the carriages and horses were put in requisition. The troops remained all day in their quarters, which none of them were on any account permitted to leave, and much fermentation was observed among the people; and it was a matter of joy to them, to go to the house of the Admiral, to see that he had no longer a guard of hussars. The Council of Castile met the same day, and continued in deliberation from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, to answer the two questions of the King, whether he should leave the country, and whether his people were disturbed? to which questions the reply was, that he ought not to leave the country, nor would they allow him to do so. That the people were quiet and loved him, as he might himself see, if he would come to Madrid. This and the whole of the preceding day, nothing but complaints, clamours, and farewells, were heard in Aranjuez, because the King entertained the project of departing, until two in the afternoon, when a courier arrived from Napoleon, assuring him that he came with pacific intentions. This intelligence was immediately promulgated, and the lamentations were converted into shouts of joy, congratulations, and embraces, throughout all Aranjuez. The Patriarch returned home full of joy, exclaiming, "nothing is the matter, every thing is settled, go and make it public, let every one know." At half-past eleven o'clock the same day, five loaded waggons passed through Aranjuez. Silva and Don Vincente arrived and brought the news, and a courier dispatched by Cavallero brought it to Government, with a charge to proclaim as soon as it should reach Delicias, "All is settled; I am the bearer of good news, and of the orders for the troops to depart."

At midnight all the King's guards, the Admiral's hussars, the volunteers of the state, and the cavalry with loaded carbines and pistols, and the artillery with lighted matches, were on duty. Yesterday (Thursday), in the morning, the annexed edict was posted, intended to deceive and tranquillize the people; but at the same time, it was well known that the Admiral was neither apprehended nor disgraced, as had been reported. On the contrary, on the Tuesday the Royal Family breakfasted at his house, and on the following day he was at the Palace, which grieved every body, and the inhabitants of Aranjuez continued much disturbed. Last night the Admiral withdrew himself from the Palace at eleven o'clock, and at one attempted to escape. The life-guards observed it, approached, and, having ascertained the fact, fired a pistol, at which signal the rest of the guards assembled, and a throng of people endeavoured to force their way through the Admiral's hussars, who surrounded his house. Some of the life-guards were killed, and Don Diego Godoy (the Admiral's brother), who was at the head of his regiment of Spanish guards, ordered them to fire, but none obeyed. He repeated the order, when the people, and even his own soldiers, fell on him, fired at him, beat him, and tied his hands and feet. The disturbance became general, from a belief that the Royal Family (who were in bed) intended to escape. Forty life-guards set off at full speed after the Admiral, who had fled, and they succeeded in overtaking him, when they bound him, and took him to the palace at two o'clock; they came up with him at Ocanna. The Princess of the Peace and her daughter they caused to alight, put them in a coach drawn by the peasantry, who conducted them to the palace; and delivered them to the Prince, who came out to receive them with two candles in his hands.

This day, at eight o'clock in the morning, our Royal Family appeared in the balcony of the Palace, to thank the People. At twelve two Decrees were posted up in Madrid, one of which, addressed to the President of the Council, is in substance as follows:—

"The King, in order to undeceive your Lordship and the Council, and that the Public may be correctly informed of what occurred last night, makes known, that in consequence of a disturbance between some Hussars and Life Guards, some military and peasants assembled, induced by an erroneous belief that their Majesties intended to leave the country, but their Majesties neither think of leaving their country, nor have they ever thought for a moment of withdrawing themselves from the bosom of their beloved subjects; that at five o'clock in the morning every thing was quiet in the Palace, and he directs the President to make it known, in order that the Public may banish from their minds all false reports," &c. &c.

The second Decree recommends the Public to hold good harmony and Peace with the French troops, who are to pass through the capital and its environs, on their march to Cadiz.

This evening, the annexed Manuscript Decree was published, which levelled the Grand Colossus; such is the general joy and satisfaction of the Public, that I doubt whether a general peace would cause a greater; and we all publicly congratulate each other. The public look upon the French without fear, without dread, and as their deliverers. The privates will be received at their quarters, and the officers at the mansions and dwellings of the great. —Order is recommended.

To-morrow about 4000 will enter the city—the following day the Imperial Guard—and on Monday Prince Murat. General report says, that the Emperor is detained by these occurrences, because letters from Bayonne and Yruon say that he arrived there on the 12th, and others contradict it. La Manche is in a state of confusion, and the people are determined to prevent the departure of the Royal Family; the intelligence of which had reached that province.

DECREES.

"Aranjuez, March 18, 1808.

"As I intend to command my army and navy in person, I have thought proper to release Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of the Peace, from the employ of Generalissimo and Admiral, and give him leave to withdraw whither he pleases. You are herewith informed of it, and will communicate it to whom it concerns."

"To Don Francis Gilb."

MADRID GAZETTE, MARCH 18, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased to transmit the following Decree to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State:—

"My beloved Subjects!—Your generous agitation in these circumstances is a fresh proof of the sentiments of your hearts, and I, who love you as a tender father, take the earliest opportunity to condole with you in the distressed situation in which we are placed.—Be tranquil; you know that the Army of my dear Ally, the Emperor of the French, traverses my kingdom with the ideas of friendship and peace. Its object is to march to the points which are threatened with the danger of a descent by the enemy, and the junction of my Life-Guards has no other object than to protect my person, and they are not intended to accompany me on a voyage, which malice endeavoured to represent as necessary. Surrounded by the unshaken loyalty of my armed subjects, of which I have received such unquestionable proofs, what have I to fear; and should any imperious necessity require it, could I doubt of the assistance which their generous bosoms offered me?—But no such necessity will ever be witnessed by my people. Spaniards, allay your fears; conduct yourselves as you have hitherto done towards the troops of the Ally of your

good King. In a few days you will see peace and tranquillity restored; your hearts and mine enjoying the happiness which God bestows on me in the bosom of my family and your love. Given in my Royal Palace of Aranjuez, the 12th of March, 1808.

"By the King. A. D. PEDRO CEVALLOS."

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 23.—The provinces of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay no longer belong to the Spanish Monarchy. They are taken possession of by the French troops; and the Grand Duke of Berg has published a Proclamation, stating that this measure is taken for pacific purposes. This Proclamation has occasioned a fall in the Vales, from 63 to 60. The number of French troops which have entered Spain exceeds 150,000 men. A French force is daily expected at Malaga. Considerable gloom prevails throughout Spain.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 12.—Two Couriers arrived here in the night between the 7th and 8th instant, from Constantinople; one from the Imperial Internuncio, and the other from Gen. Sebastiani. The latter continued his route to Paris. It appears that the Turks are preparing for war with extraordinary activity, and that the Porte seems to wish to enter into a negotiation with England.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 14.—We are assured that the French Government has made a demand upon the three Hanse towns (Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec) for a certain number of seamen, some say 2000, which are to be sent to Flushing and Boulogne.

MARCH 22.—We are informed that the Private of Ponte Corvo crossed the Great Belt in six hours, and arrived at Copenhagen on the 16th instant, where the greatest preparations were making for carrying on the war with vigour against Sweden.

HOLLAND.

UTRECHT, MARCH 30.—A Committee of the Council of State brought on the 9th inst. to the Legislative Body, a Message from the King, relating to the Finances, and in the sitting of yesterday the project of a decree, proposed in the Message, was adopted.—The Message stated, that the expenditure for 1807 had been 78,000,000 florins, and the revenues only 55,000,000, leaving a deficit of 23,000,000, exclusive of previous arrears. To meet these, a loan of 40,000,000 had been negotiated, which produced 38,000,000; the 15,000,000, after providing for the deficit, was applied to the payment of arrears. The estimate of the expenditure for 1808 is 74,000,000, whilst the revenue is not estimated to produce more than 50,000,000. It is said in this part of the Message, "We cannot dispense with maintaining in a good state the squadrons of the Texel and the Meuse. We announce with pleasure to the Legislative Body, that as the price of our efforts France has expressly engaged to procure the restoration of our colonies, and particularly those of Guiana."

EAST INDIA OFFICIAL DETAILS.

East India House, April 11, 1808.

Intelligence was received at this House on Saturday, the 9th inst. from the Right Hon. the Governor-General

in Council of Bengal, stating, that in consequence of the refractory and rebellious conduct of Doondea Khan, a zemindar and farmer of the land in the district of Allyghur, in the conquered provinces, in having committed the most lawless acts of violence towards the inhabitants of the village of Masumnee, in constantly resisting the legal authority of the Judge and Magistrate of that district, and in contumaciously withholding payment of large sums on account of the revenues due from him to the Company, it was deemed indispensibly necessary that measures should be adopted for the reduction of the forts belonging to Doondea Khan, and for the apprehension of his person, in order that the authority of Government might be fully established in that part of the district of Allyghur, that the public revenue might be secured, and that Doondea Khan, with his adherents, might be brought to trial before the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, for the offences with which they stood charged.

For the purpose of effecting these important objects, a force was ordered to advance to Commona, the principal fort belonging to Doondea Khan, in support of the Judge and Magistrate, and to proceed to the reduction of the forts of Doondea Khan, and the apprehension of his person, should he refuse to comply with certain requisitions, which the Judge and Magistrate were directed to make to him.

Doondea Khan having not only refused to comply with the requisitions so made to him, but having likewise adopted, to the fullest extent of his ability, measures for resisting the military force sent against him, Major General Dickens, with a considerable force under his command, consisting of the King's and Company's troops, advanced and encamped before the fort of Commona, on the 12th of October last.

The strength of the works of Commona appears to have been such as to have held out little hopes of being carried by a coup de-main, and to have induced the Major General to adopt the slower but more certain measure of regular approaches; this mode of attack was rendered additionally tedious, from the unfavourableness of the country around Commona for procuring the necessary materials, and from the great superiority in the number of miners in the service of the enemy;—the skill and zeal of the officers and the perseverance and gallantry of the troops, however overcame all the obstacles opposed to them, and the breach being declared to be practicable, the assault was made on the fort, and on the fortified garden adjoining it, at the same time, on the evening of the 18th of November.

The efforts of the troops employed on this occasion were not attended with that success to which their distinguished bravery and zealous perseverance so well entitled them; after a desperate struggle, which cost the lives of many valuable officers and men, they were compelled to retire both from the fort and garden: to the impression, however, made on the enemy by the gallant conduct of the troops on this occasion, may fairly be ascribed the evacuation of both places in the course of the same night, which were taken possession of the following day.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT THE ASSAULT OF THE FORT OF COMMONA.

Killed.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Subidahs and Serangs, 2 Jemidars and Tindals, 6 Sergeants and Havildars, 115 Privates.—Total 134.

Wounded.—3 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 3 Jemidars and Tindals, 29 Sergeants and Havildars, 452 Privates. Total 516.

RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Staff.—Brigadier W. Duff, Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment, killed; Brigade Major O. Fraser, Brigade Major to Major General Dickens, killed; Acting Brigadier Major Lieutenant W. Fago, Lieutenant 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment, wounded dangerously.

H. M. 17th Foot.—Captains Radcliffe and Kirk, killed; Lieutenants Wilson, Harvey, Campbell, and Deeding-

stone, wounded severely; Lieut. Harrison, wounded dangerously.

Grenadier Battalion—Capt. Robertson, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, killed; Lieut. D. Levingstone, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and — M^cCarthy, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, wounded slightly.

1st Batt. 9th N. I.—Capt. S. Browne, and Lieut. Sneyd, killed; Captains Matthews and Frazer, wounded slightly; Lieut. Rolland, dangerously.

1st Batt. 23d.—Lieut. T. Brooke, wounded slightly.

1st Batt. 27th N. I.—Capt. Berkins and Lieut. Dunster-ville, wounded severely; Lieut. Corbet, slightly.

2d Batt. 27th N. I.—Lieut. M^cCleod, killed; Lieut. Dennis, wounded severely; Lieut. Denty, slightly; Ensign Vetch, slightly.

Engineers. Ensign Jones, killed; Ensign Fordyce, wounded slightly.—Pioneers, Lieut. Swinton, wounded severely; Lieut. Anderson, slightly; Lieut. *Ramsay, severely.

Doing duty with the Pioneer Corps.—Lieut. Defue, 1st Batt. N. I. killed; Lieut. Wilkie, 1st Batt. 9th N. I. wounded severely.

Artillery.—Lieut. W. M^cQuhal, wounded.

* This Officer is since reported to have died of his wounds.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday morning, Mr. Thomas Kimberley, a sadler, of Windsor, did penance in the Vicar's house, in that town, before the Vicar and a number of the inhabitants, agreeably to a decree of the Ecclesiastical Court, for defamatory words against Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Thomas Miller, of Windsor.

Edward Ball, the young man who, at the last Summer Assizes at Lewes, was capitally convicted of a forgery on the Bank of England, was, on yesterday se'nnight, executed at Horsham, pursuant to his sentence, in the presence of some hundreds of spectators. His behaviour, during the six months horrid suspense which he suffered under, before the Judges' opinion of his case was made known to him, and after his condemnation, was every way becoming one in his unhappy situation. At the fatal tree, he supported himself with manly fortitude. He said but little, and all that could be distinctly heard was, "that he had sinned, and had repented," after which he was launched into eternity, and died without a straggle.

ASSIZES.

CARDIFF.—William Williams, aged 19, was tried for the murder of David Williams, of Lantrissent, about 12 years of age, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner and the deceased were in habits of intimacy, and that the latter had mentioned to one of his playmates, that the prisoner had been guilty of a horrid crime. This coming to the knowledge of the piisoner, he threatened to kill the boy, and throw his body into the river. The deceased resided with his grandfather, whose house he left on Sunday morning, the 23d of August last, and was traced to a farm in the neighbourhood, where he remained playing with some boys till about 12 o'clock, when the latter were called to dinner, and the deceased returned homewards, promising to meet his companions in the evening, but was never seen alive afterwards. His absence occasioning alarm, search was made, and on the following Tuesday his body was found in a ditch, with seven wounds on the neck, and one on the belly, all of which appeared to have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, and each was stated to be mortal. On the day the body was discovered, the prisoner absconded; but a verdict of wilful murder having been returned against him, a search took place, and the clothes he had worn on the Sunday morning were found in his father's house, with evident marks of blood-stains attempted to be washed out. Pursuit was immediately made after him, and he was apprehended at Gellygare,

where he had applied for work, saying he had come from Lanharry, a place about six or seven miles distant from Lantrissent, and had been employed by one Llewellyn Yorath, but having quarrelled with his master, had quitted his service. A clasp-knife was found upon him when taken. In the prisoner's defence it was stated, that he came home about 12 o'clock on the Sunday, ate his dinner with the family, went with them in the evening to a place of worship, afterwards visited a young woman to whom he was attached, then returned home, and went to bed, and followed his usual labour for two succeeding days, during the whole of which time he manifested the most perfect composure of mind. The evidence having been summed up, the Jury shortly after declared the prisoner guilty. He heard his fate without emotion, but confessed that he was guilty, and seemed penitent. He was executed on Monday se'nnight, on the New Drop, at Cardiff, amidst a great concourse of people, who assembled on the occasion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Lord GRENVILLE presented a petition from a large body of Irish Catholics, praying for a repeal of the various Disqualifying Statutes to which they are still subject. The petition was ordered to be laid on the table, and the 13th of May appointed for taking it into consideration.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Dublin against the Irish Catholic Petition.—Laid on the table.

The Reversion Suspension Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 9th of May.

An account of the Offices granted in Reversion in Great Britain and Ireland was ordered to be laid before the House.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

The Irish Orders in Council Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 47 public and private Bills. Among the former were the Orders in Council Validity Bill, Irish Cotton and Bark Bills, and Irish East India Trade, and Warehousing Bills.—Adjourned to Thursday fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Alderman COMBE gave notice of a motion on the subject of Child-stealing, for the 31st inst. He should propose to make it a felony.

BUDGET.

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

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, to submit to the Committee the arrangement which he intended to recommend to Parliament to adopt respecting the Stamp Duties, from which he proposed to derive a portion of the Ways and Means of the year. The Right Hon. Gentleman went through the various items of Supply which had been voted in the present Session. The whole amounted to 48,653,170*l.* from which was to be deducted the proportion that was to be furnished by Ire-

land, viz. 5,713,566*l.* which would leave a sum to be defrayed by Great Britain, of 42,939,604*l.* Having gone through the Supplies, it next became necessary for him to state the various Ways and Means which had hitherto been provided for covering these supplies. The House had already voted upon Malt and Pensions three millions. The advances from the Bank amounted to 2,500,000*l.* The unappropriated surplus of the consolidated fund, was on the 5th of April, 726,870*l.* Upon a rough estimate, he was warranted in taking the war taxes at twenty millions. The Lottery he should reckon at 350,000*l.* which was somewhat less than it had produced in the last year. It would be recollected that four millions of Exchequer Bills had been funded in the course of the present year: instead of those, he proposed to issue four millions of other Exchequer Bills, towards the Ways and Means of the year. In addition to this, he should say about eight millions, which he would propose as the Loan, and which was as much as would be necessary for the service of the present year. When to these sums was added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, which he takes at 3,750,000*l.* it would give a total of 43,060,000*l.* for the Ways and Means for the service of the year, which gave an excess of 187,000*l.* above the supplies. The interest of the four millions of Exchequer Bills, and of the Loan for the year, would amount to 750,000*l.* This would be provided for in the following manner:—In the first place, short annuities had fallen in to the amount of 380,000*l.* which he would propose to be applied to Ways and Means; 65,000*l.* had annually been saved by improvements in the management of the revenue; 125,000*l.* had been already gained by the arrangement which had taken place with respect to the collection of the Assessed Taxes, and he thought that by a similar arrangement in the collection of the Stamp Duties, a further sum of 20,000*l.* might be gained. These sums taken together would make a total of 750,000*l.* which exceeds by 20,000*l.* the sum that would be necessary to cover the interests of the Loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer Bills. He proposed to make some additions to the Stamp Duties. He should propose an equalization of the Stamp Duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. He wished also to alter the duties now paid on admission into offices. The present duty was 20*l.* without regard to the value or amount of the office. He wished that every office under 60*l.* annually should be entirely exempted, those from 60*l.* to 150*l.* to pay 8*l.* those from 150*l.* to 300*l.* to pay 20*l.* and a higher duty for the admission into offices of greater value. He proposed that the duty on indentures of Attornies and Solicitors, who were to practise in the Superior Courts, should be 110*l.* and the duties on those in the inferior Courts, as well as the writers to the signet in Scotland, should be 55*l.* He proposed that the duty on feoffments should be raised from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* The next duty which he should propose was, a small duty on those Promissory Notes which were re-issued. This duty would principally affect country bank notes; and it was not unreasonable that the public should participate in the profits which were made by the country banks. He meant to propose a higher rate of duty on notes which were only payable at the place where they were issued, than upon those which were made payable in London. He should propose four-pence on a pound note of the former description, and three-pence on that of the latter. He thought there might also be a small additional duty on the transfer of Stock Shares, which were now made according to the nominal value. As to law proceedings, they were at present burthened with such high taxes, that he was unwilling to charge them with any additional duties; there were, however, one or two slight additional duties which he thought they might bear. He should propose, therefore, a duty of one shilling on every Summons before a Master in Chancery. As to conveyances of land, which now bore a duty of thirty shillings

generally, he should propose a duty of twenty shillings on every conveyance of land, the value of which did not exceed 150l. From 150l. to 300l. he should propose thirty shillings; from 300l. to 500l. fifty shillings; and from that upwards, at a rate not exceeding twenty shillings for every 100l. He concluded by moving his first Resolution.

Mr. BIDDLEPH contended that there was no necessity whatever for the Right Hon. Gentleman to have imposed any new taxes upon the people for the service of the ensuing year.

After a few observations from Mr. Tierney, Mr. Davies Giddy, and Mr. Vanittart, the Resolution was agreed to.

OFFICES IN REVERSION.

Mr. WHITBREAD, after noticing the connivance of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Perceval) with his colleague in the other House, by proposing an amendment on the Bill, limiting it in its duration, to impede or finally to frustrate the measure, which he himself had not ventured openly to oppose in his place, stated, that he should not now make the motion of which he had formerly given notice, but hoped that the amendments to be proposed by a Noble Friend of his would be acceded to.

Mr. PERCEVAL maintained, that in conniving, as the Hon. Gentleman termed it, with his colleague in another House, he had only been actuated by a wish, that the House of Lords should not completely defeat a Bill which had been approved of by that House. He saw no chance of its passing the House of Lords without the amendment which had been proposed.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR objected to the Bill. He thought it would be far better to address the Crown, requesting that it would not grant any Offices in Reversion, than to pass the Bill as it now stood.

Mr. FULLER wished to know why the cry against Reversions was not made by Gentlemen on the other side when in office, and an abolition of such places attempted in the person of one of the late Ministry, who possessed a place of 24,000l. per annum—the Tellership of the Exchequer.

Mr. LITTLETON agreed with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ward), who stated on a former night, that he could not admire the conduct of Princes of the Blood in coming forward to protest against a measure of this kind. He could not help thinking that they would consult their own dignity better if they abstained from so prominent an interference.—The Bill being read a third time,

Lord PORCHESTER proposed certain amendments, with the view of recouping the Bill to what was originally in the contemplation of the House. He proposed, that the word prohibi should be restored in the preamble of the Bill, instead of the word suspend, and the words “with the view of inquiries now pending in the House of Commons,” also in the preamble, be omitted. He concluded by moving one of his amendments.

Mr. BANKS preferred the Bill as it stood to an Address to his Majesty, as he should conceive the concurrence of the other House in the present Bill went to pledge them to the principle of the measure.

Mr. ROBINSON was of opinion the advantages to be derived from the Bill would not be so great as were expected.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that a Noble Lord had said that he did not wish to go like a beggar, with a club and crutch, to the House of Lords. Now it was his wish, that having before gone with a club to that House, that Noble Lord, or any other Member of that House, should not now be sent up there slumping upon crutches, and begging alms of them in the name of that House. It was his wish that they should continue to express their sentiments, not capriciously, or in a vexatious manner, but boldly, manfully, and constitutionally, as they were warranted in supporting the wishes of the country; and if

this mode of proceeding should be found to fail, that an humble Address should be presented to the Throne, where they would be sure of obtaining success; where no dark intrigue or unconstitutional influence could intervene.—Where places were useful, they ought to be granted in possession only, because then the possessor and his capacity were known; whereas, if a useful place was granted in reversion, an idiot might rise from his cradle to inherit the office. On the other hand, where the place was unnecessary, no patriotic man would advise that the country, in a time of extraordinary pressure, ought to be deprived of the opportunity of being relieved from that pressure by the abolition of such useless places.

Mr. STEPHEN could not very readily be brought to believe, that a practice which had prevailed for three centuries ought now to be abolished; that the Sovereign ought now to be deprived of the prerogative which he had so long exercised. In the course of the five weeks experience which had had in Parliament (*a laugh*) he had not heard any thing to prove the necessity of adopting such a measure. This secret influence which was so much spoken of—this Castle of Otranto, was a bug-bear to frighten the people.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT combated the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Stephen), who, although a member of the law, appeared to him completely to misunderstand the Law and the Constitution. In fact, this Learned Gentleman's idea of prerogative was not only inconsistent with the Constitution, but opposite to the *dicta* of the most eminent lawyers, and among others Sir Henry Finch, who was a high prerogative lawyer, living in the days of that unfortunate Monarch Charles the First, whose adherence to extravagant pretensions of prerogative brought him to the block. According to all these authorities, no prerogative could belong to the King entitling him to do any thing that was actually bad and mischievous to the country. There was another part of the Learned Gentleman's speech which he heard with surprise; for he really believed that Gentleman was the only one in the country who had any doubt of the existence of a certain junto behind the Throne, “of that dark and malignant faction whose blow,” as an elegant writer expressed it, “was felt, though not seen—who had in fact stabbed the Constitution to the heart.” But this talk about prerogative was scarcely to be endured, particularly in the present circumstances of the world. Let Gentlemen look at the present state of Europe, and they would find, that there was no want of prerogative in those countries which had been so easily over-run by the enemy—no, all was prerogative, but the people were discontented and oppressed, and the prerogative Governments fell. Tyranny was found to be folly in every nation, and this country, and the Crown, could only be secure by making the people free and satisfied, and attached to the Crown. Unless measures were taken for that purpose, he very much feared that this land was not safe. A certain sort of odium did attach to the word “Reform” in that House, but that could not prevent the people from calling for it, nor should it ever restrain him from repeating their call. With respect to the measure under consideration, he agreed that it would not be productive of much immediate benefit—but yet he would support it, because it was a commencement of Reform. He would have been glad had the principle upon which it was grounded not been abandoned. Indeed the shape in which the Bill now stood, compared to its former character, put him in mind of *Bottom*, the weaver, in the drama. It bore the lion's skin, but its spirit was given up. The position was most unjustifiable, that such a surrender should take place from any deference to the prejudices of pride, or any corrupt motive in the House of Lords. Such a thing was not to be listened to. The people were most entitled to their attention; that people who were complaining of their grievances, and who, fortunately for that House, at present look to it for redress, and let that House



beware how it disappointed them. Those who were most forward in resisting the principle of the Bill, ought to have been the last to resist such a measure. They, of whom the people knew nothing, but from whom they received their means for doing nothing, ought to reflect, that if measures of a similar principle to this Bill of Reversion were rejected, the time might come, and that very soon too, when things not novel in our history might be universally called for, namely, Bills of Resumption—when, in fact, the cry of Reform might echo through the land.

Mr. WINDHAM deprecated loose and general observations about reform, as calculated only to delude the people and to do mischief.

Mr. SHERIDAN took fire at the observations of the last Speaker, and in the most animated eloquence vindicated the principles of reform, which he thought highly valuable and essential. It was indeed a principle for the establishment of which the people loudly called; and if that House did not grant their request, he very much feared, that it would very soon cease to have the power of granting or refusing. With respect to the Junto behind the Throne, its existence was notorious, and if the Ministers which that Junto had recently defeated had had the courage and manliness to come forward and resist it, he declared that, however he might differ from such upon general politics, they should in the resistance have had his warmest support.

The House divided—for the original words of the Preamble, 112—For the Amendment, 60—Majority 52.—The Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. GRATTAN presented a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying relief from the disabilities they now endure, and that they may be restored to the free participation of the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, he had not the most distant wish to oppose the Petition being brought up, but he could not help expressing a desire that the forms of the House might be scrupulously complied with. The Petition seemed to be very bulky, and the House ought to know the proportionate numbers of those who had actually signed it, and of those whose names had been put down by authority. He hoped the Petition would be withdrawn, in order to prevent its rejection. If it could be presented to-morrow, with the names detached, it would then be received.

Some conversation then arose, which terminated in Mr. Grattan withdrawing the Petition, giving notice that he should present it again on the 16th of May, in a less objectionable form, and on that day he should move that it be taken into consideration.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in a speech of considerable length, commented on the former plans which had been submitted to Parliament for the defence of the country; but all had been deficient; however, he had the satisfaction of proposing a plan, from which he hoped the country would derive great benefit. It was an important question, and equally difficult, yet it would be so explained in the Bill, that the propriety of it would be easily comprehended. The regular military establishment of this country amounted to 200,000 rank and file, excluding the Artillery, and the Volunteers, 245,000; he did not think this disposable force was fully competent for the defence of the country, and thought it advisable to propose, that 60,000 men should be raised, similar to the Militia, ballotted for in the same way, and embodied into regiments to serve in the county in which they may be raised, except in case of actual invasion, and to be drilled 28 days in the year. This force would be found fully competent to fill up the vacancies which might take place in the line. As

this force was intended to be properly trained to the use of arms, it would be advisable that the ballot should be confined to the age of from 18 to 35. He did not intend that any substitute should be allowed; that a proportionate fine should be levied in case of refusal, and that a bounty of from two to three pounds be granted to volunteers. The expence attending this local Militia would not be more than 4l. per man. Should this plan answer their expectation, it would perhaps be deemed advisable to increase the number, so as to make the disposable force amount to 600,000 rank and file. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to empower his Majesty to raise a local Militia of 60,000 men.

Mr. WINDHAM ridiculed the plan, and thought it would lean very hard on individuals, whose families would be materially injured by it.

Gen. TARBLETON was persuaded the Regulars and Volunteers were fully competent to defend this country, and deprecated the idea of burthening the people with ballots.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a Bill for bettering the condition of Stipendiary Curates in England.—Leave given.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Colonel STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting the Settlement of Paupers, enabling Parish Officers to remove to their own country the natives of Scotland and Ireland, who may be likely to become a burthen to the Parish.

Lord BINNING presented the Report of the Sugar Committee.

Sir H. MILD MAY said, that in this Report the Committee were not unanimous, as it militated in a considerable degree against the landed interest, and he considered it his duty to take an early opportunity to ground some motion on the proceedings of the Committee.

Lord BINNING had maturely considered the whole proceedings, and was well aware that no preference had been given to the West Indian interest.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had all along abstained from forming any opinion on the subject, and his motives for appointing a Committee were to inquire into what relief could be afforded to the West India Colonies, without injury to the landed interest. In forming the Committee his wish was, that all descriptions of interest should be united; however, it was highly necessary that the Report should be printed, so as to enable the House to form some opinion of its merits, and to be taken into consideration soon after the recess.

Sir J. SINCLAIR conceived it his duty to watch over the interests of the farmer, and therefore would not wink at any measure that tended to prove injurious to the agriculture of the country.

Mr. M'LEOD was determined to oppose a measure that could in any means prove oppressive to agricultural pursuits. By this Report he was aware the Northern Counties would feel the prohibition extremely oppressive.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought in a Bill to enable his Majesty to raise a "Local Militia," which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Stipendiary Curates Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said he was not in the House last night when this Bill was agitated, but, however, he highly approved of it, as its necessity was obvious. He knew of a man of fortune in the Church who held two livings of great profit (he would mention no names), but this Gentleman had hitherto contrived to be almost constantly absent from his duties, being excused on account that the air did not in one place agree with his health, and in the other that his wife's health was in imminent danger if she stopped at the parsonage.—(A laugh.)

Mr. BIDDULPH submitted to the House certain Resolutions, to show that no additional taxes were necessary for the service of the current year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that as these Resolutions were likely to create a debate, he would recommend the Hon. Gentleman to postpone the motion till after the recess; which was agreed to.

In the Committee on the Assessed Taxes Consolidation Bill,

Mr. LETHBRIDGE proposed a clause, laying a duty of 5l. 5s. on every double-barreled gun used in shooting game.

This was objected to by Mr. HUSKISSON, who said such a proposition ought to originate in a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LETHBRIDGE deferred his motion till Tuesday, the 26th.

The House then went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when several persons were examined. The further evidence was postponed till next Tuesday week.

Mr. S. BERNARD presented the Report of the Committee for Enquiring into the Abuses attending on Lotteries, which was ordered to be laid upon the table.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUEE laid upon the table the annual accounts, which were ordered to be printed.—The House then adjourned till Tuesday se'night.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains two dispatches from Major-Gen. Sherbrooke, commanding his Majesty's troops in Sicily. The first states the surrender of Reggio on the 3d of February, and that four Sicilian gun-boats had fallen into the hands of the enemy. It also confirms the loss of the Delight sloop of war, which, in endeavouring to recover the boats, got on the Calabrian shore on the 30th January, and it being found impracticable to get her off, she was burnt. On this occasion, Capt. Handfield with several of the crew, was killed, and Captain Seccombe, of the Glatton, who was on board the Delight, was dangerously wounded, and died on the 3d of February.—The second dispatch incloses the following Report from Colonel Robertson, Commander of Scylla Castle:—

SIR, *Messina, Feb. 18, 1808.*

In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla.

After being invested by Gen. Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by 14 pieces of heavy ordnance, the little Castle of Scylla has fallen into his hands; but I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner.

In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance-stores at Seminara left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla, and parties of the peasantry were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the heights of Milia down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Capt. Nicholas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; when, upon the 31st of Dec. the advanced workmen, and the out-posts of the Masse, were driven in by three French battalions, and a detachment of cavalry, under Gen. Millet, which took post upon the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his out-posts to Favazzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the garrison of the Castle consisted of about 200 British, and from 4 to 500 Masse occupied the town.

The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, while we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the Masse, and occasionally with boats. In some of these partial actions the enemy suffered severely; particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the voltigeurs of the 23d light infantry were cut to pieces.

Owing to these checks, the French were retarded until the 6th of Feb. when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns, and from this day they honoured our little castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the Masse became very serious: the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their advance with heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides; our guns however covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina without leaving a man in the enemy's hands.

The force which Gen. Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of cavalry, the 22d light infantry, the 1st, 62d, and 101st of the line; in all about 6000 men; with five 24-pounders, five eighteens, and four mortars, besides field pieces.

On the morning of the 11th, he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and disabling of our guns; while under cover of his fire, he laboured to establish two breaching batteries, at 3 and 400 yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless; nor till then did the slaughter abate to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shells.

From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five 24-pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued at work for three nights, but I apprehend without the expected success.

In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the sea staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them.

The firing from the breaching batteries had been variously directed till the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances that I received your orders to evacuate the Castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faro gave the French full intimation of our design, but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of an hour's lull. Every battery poured its utmost fire upon the Castle, and subsequently upon the boats; while infantry, with field-pieces, tried the breach on either side.

The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, notwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small; and before we were a musket-shot distant, the French were in the fort.

The masterly arrangement of the transport boats and men of war launches upon this occasion, does high honour to Capt. Trollope of his Majesty's ship *Electra*, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that

one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some of them dangerously. The uniform good conduct of the garrison which I had the good fortune to command, demands my warmest gratitude; and their intrepid spirit during the siege is hardly more commendable than the zeal with which they went through the heavy fatigues that preceded it.

The detachment of the Royal Artillery was highly conspicuous; the excellence of their gunnery was proved by the severe losses which the enemy has sustained; and I cannot too strongly express my sense of the skill and indefatigable zeal which Lieut. Dunn has displayed throughout the siege.

I feel highly indebted to the exertions of Capts. Cruikshanks of the 62d, Jordan of the 27th, and Pringle of the 21st, as well as to the officers and men under them.

From Lieut. Dickons, of the Engineers, I received every assistance; and my Adjutant, Lieut. Hadfield, of the 35th, has been throughout indefatigably zealous.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without expressing my particular thanks to Capt. Nicholas, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, whose abilities and activity rendered him eminently useful. And I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that Gen. Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundreds of his best troops.

A return of our killed and wounded is annexed. We have lost some gallant men; but considering the weight of the enemy's fire, the number is by no means great. I have the honour, &c.

G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.
Commandant Scylla Castle.

To Major-Gen. Sherbrooke, commanding his British Majesty's Troops in Sicily.

RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Royal Artillery. 3 Gunners, killed; 1 bombardier, 8 gunners, wounded.—27th Reg. 1st Batt. 3 Rank and file, killed; 14 rank and file, wounded.—58th Reg. 3 Rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file, wounded.—62d Reg. 2 Rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.—Total. 3 Gunners, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 bombardier, 8 gunners, 22 rank and file, wounded.

[This Gazette contains also an account of the capture of l'Actif, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, by the Medusa, Capt. Bouverie.]

BANKRUPTS.

- R. D. Clarke, Wareham, Dorsetshire, linen-draper, April 16, 26, May 24, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Blandford, Temple.
- D. Puller, Cannon-street-road, mariner, April 23, at two, 30, May 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Aspinall, Chancery-lane.
- R. Stevens, Perceval-street, Goswell-street, silk skeindyer, April 16, May 3, 24, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Devonshire-street.
- J. Bartlett, Whitecross-street, wool merchant, April 16, May 3, 24, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Pullen, Fore-street.
- J. Dand, Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, banker, April 16, 30, May 24, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Mess. Bourdillion and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.
- C. Perkins, Swansea, shopkeeper, April 19, 26, May 24, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Field, Friday-street.
- R. Barber, Oxford-street, jeweller, April 16, 23, May 24, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Wild, Warwick-square.
- W. Bran, Dover, butcher, April 25, 26, May 24, at ten, at the Marquis of Granby, Folkstone. Attorney, Mr. Webb, Folkestone.
- A. R. L. Delannay, Lancashire, dyer, May 2, 3, 24, at three, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Nabb, Manchester.

J. J. Levy, Aldgate High-street, leather-merchant, April 30, at twelve, May 10, 24, at one, at Guildhall, Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

I. Hartman, Liverpool, banker, May 3, 6, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool, May 24, at twelve, at the King's Bench Prison. Attorney, Mr. Woods, Liverpool.

S. Sams, Bathwick, Somersetshire, bookseller, April 16, 23, May 24, at eleven, at the Castle and Ball, Bath. Attorney, Mr. Miller, Bath.

F. Fenton, Sheffield, merchant, April 29, 30, May 24, at eleven, at the Tantine Inn, Sheffield. Attornies, Messrs. J. and J. Wheat, Sheffield.

DIVIDENDS.

- May 14. W. Riggs, Old Bailey, glover.—May 14. G. Hewett, Liverpool, merchant.—May 10. J. Lloyd and W. Wydown, Upper Thames-street, grocers.—May 10. Elizabeth Fitton, Bolton on the Moors, milliner.—June 1. A. M. Pereira, Old Bethlem, merchant.—May 3. J. Pearson, Altham, and T. Spence, Blackburn, corn-dealers.—May 12. J. Eamer, Preston, cotton-spinner.—May 5. J. Ransome, Little Walsingham, shopkeeper.—May 3. S. Cox, Burton, Dorsetshire, miller.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 3.

- J. Taylor, Newgate-market, salesman.—J. Haydon, Mitcham, butcher.—W. Wilson, jun. Hay-park, Yorkshire, corn-factor.—R. Higham, Preston, corn-merchant.—T. Parkinson, Liverpool, carrier.—D. Chase, Dean-street, Holborn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

- L. Lewis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, from April 16, to June 4, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

- Spencer Martin, Eastbourne, Sussex, shopkeeper, to surrender April 19, at eleven, 23, May 28, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Day and Jones, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.
- John Baines, Ashford, Salop, farmer, May 2, 3, 28, at one, at the White Horse, Inn, Ludlow. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Ludlow.
- Joseph Broadhurst, Charing-cross, jeweller, April 23, at ten, 30, at eleven, May 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Kebblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's-Inn-place.
- Edward Wilson, St. James's-street, hatter, April 23, 30, May 28, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Maymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's-road.
- Thomas Adcock, Macclesfield, joiner, April 29, May 17, 28, at three, at the Crown and Anchor, Stockport. Attorney, Mr. Baddeley, Stockport.
- Henry Wareing, Blackburn, Lancashire, innkeeper, May 9, at five, 10, at eleven, 28, at five, at the Dun Horse, Blackburn. Attorney, Mr. Wilkinson, Blackburn.
- Michael Layton, White-Hart-row, Kennington, stone-mason, April 19, 30, May 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York-street, Southwark.
- Richard Dennett, Greek-street, Soho, cheesemonger, April 19, May 2, at ten, 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Hebden, Temple.
- Thomas Nightingale, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, mercer, May 25, at five, 26, 28, at ten, at the George and Dragon, Dewsbury. Attorney, Mr. Sykes, Dewsbury.

DIVIDENDS.

- June 14. J. and W. Spraggon, Gravesend, slopsellers.—June 11. W. Cockerill, Ludgate Hill, linen-draper.—May 7. G. Towson, Bath, draper.—May 24. S. Hooton, and S. Rich, Woodstock-street, tailors.—May 13. T. Walley, Liverpool, merchant.—May 14. E. Tutet,

Pig's Key, London, coal-merchant.—May 10. James Stevens, Reading, grocer.—May 21. W. Leykauff, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, engraver.—May 21. C. Nelson, Brixton, Surrey, coal-merchant.—May 7. F. Davis, Lambeth, brewer.—May 10. G. Dugard, Upper Grosvenor-place, victualler.—May 10. T. Johnston, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—May 7. J. J. Perry, Whitechapel Road, Staffordshire-warehouseman.—May 9. I. Abbatt, Liverpool, slop-seller.—May 23. W. Dickenson, sen. T. and M. Goodall, and W. Dickenson, jun. Birmingham, bankers.—May 24. W. Broom, Long-alley, Shoreditch, victualler.—May 9. W. Walker, Leeds, merchant.—May 20. H. Hall, North Cerney, Gloucestershire, dealer and chapman.—May 7. J. B. Wienholt, Old Swan, London, merchant.—May 11. J. Godfrey, Stoke-Lacey, Herefordshire, hop-merchant.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 7.

John Cole, Fore-street, London, stationer.—Wm. Disting, Plymouth, tallow-chandler.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Consols.....66½d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the *EXAMINER* is sorry to state, in answer to a very flattering Letter signed *PHILOSOPHICUS*, that he has been suddenly seized with a violent disorder, which prevents his attention even to the most trifling concerns of the Paper; he trusts however in a very short time to make him a reply in a less melancholy manner.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

THE *Princess Elizabeth* packet has arrived with Malta and Gibraltar Mails. She left Malta on the 5th, and Gibraltar on the 27th ult. Sir R. STRACHAN joined Lord COLLINGWOOD and Admiral THORNBOROUGH off Palermo. It was generally reported that the Toulon fleet was at sea. The Carthagea squadron had removed from Palmas Bay, Majorca, to Port Mahon, Minorca, a much safer situation, where they remained by the last accounts. Nothing had been heard at any of the places where the packet touched of any action in the Mediterranean; and it was doubted at Gibraltar whether the Rochefort squadron ever entered that sea. The packet joined Admiral PURVIS's squadron off Cadiz, on the 27th, and corroborates the statement of the *Courageux* of the utter falsity of the reports relative to an action. Our ships are all well, and muster 19 sail of the line, one frigate, and a brig. In Cadiz the enemy have 10 sail of the line and two frigates. A letter however from an Officer in the Mediterranean, dated 25th Feb. states, that a squadron, in numbers corresponding with the Rochefort fleet, entered that sea, and proceeded to Carthagea, whose squadron being unfit for sea, the Rochefort squadron not being in a condition to join their ally, repassed the Gut. The difficulty of a double passage through the Gut of Gibraltar renders this account

very dubious. The following statement respecting it was exhibited last Wednesday at Lloyd's:—

“The ship *Abraham*, from St. Domingo, which arrived at Lancaster on Monday last, has the following intelligence inserted in her log-book, by the Hon. G. A. CROFTON, of his Majesty's brig *Demerara*, who had been dispatched from off Martinique by Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH to Bermuda, and was on his return:—

“Monday, March 14th, lat. 30. long. 63. 41.

“On Monday, the 7th inst. in lat. 31. N. long. 69. W. the *Mullet* schooner fell in with a French squadron of six sail of the line, steering W. N. W. The *Mullet* kept company three hours.”

From this information, hopes are entertained that Sir JOHN DUCKWORTH will come up with the enemy's fleet. Its most obvious direction was the Chesapeake. The Floridas may possibly be its destination, as the remains of the army of LE CLERC, from St. Domingo, were sent there, and in November last, 60 French Officers were landed at New York, and from thence proceeded to the Floridas. General MOREAU, who is said to be reconciled to BONAPARTE, also proceeded thither. All, however, is mere conjecture.

Captain DUBOIS, an American, arrived yesterday from Malaga, which place he left on the 25th of February. He reports, that on the 21st of February, seven sail of French line-of-battle ships were seen off Malaga; that 47 hours after, ten sail of British ships of war made signal off the same place. Both fleets were standing up the Mediterranean.

The *Coquette* sloop of war has brought most pathetic information from off Lisbon, whose inhabitants are daily dying in the streets with famine, which equally pervades the country. Its dispatches to Government from Sir C. COTTON, state that General JUNOT had sent out a flag of truce, to acquaint the British Admiral that there were only 14 days provisions for the whole population of Portugal, but that he had secured six months subsistence for his own army, and that on the English name and character would rest the crime of starving a whole people. The above facts were all verified by Mr. MICHAEL SETARO, a Portuguese merchant. Our Admiral waits for instructions from Government how to proceed in this mournful case. To JUNOT he replied, that the invaders must be alone recognized as the oppressors of Portugal, and proposed that if the French withdrew from the country, the embargo would be raised. JUNOT answered, that the application was not made for the French army, who were amply provided, but for the Portuguese.

The French character for oppression is too fatally known to induce a hope that they will withdraw from the consumption of food which they have inhumanly snatched from the mouths of the famishing Portuguese. Our refusal therefore to assist them can be of

no advantage to us, but would sally that nationally immaculate character of humanity so strikingly contrasted with that of the enemy. VOLTAIRE said that Frenchmen united in their nature the tyger and the monkey. How exactly is that philosopher borne out in the former part of his assertion by their outrageous attack, their cruel and relentless occupation of Portugal, so atrociously congenial with the mandates and feelings of the murderer of PALM.

A Cabinet Council was held on the subject, and instructions have been dispatched to Sir C. COTTON; but their nature is not known,

Our readers will be much interested with the accounts from Spain in our Foreign Intelligence. So contemptible and odious was its government in the eyes of the people, that they appeared to regard with satisfaction the approach of the French, and thought only of reeking their vengeance on that minion of Spanish Royalty, the tyrannical PRINCE of the PEACE. If he escapes the terrible vengeance of an insulted and injured nobility and people, it can only be by the protection of the French, which will clearly prove, what is at present uncertain, that he was the tool of NAPOLEON to the last. But constancy in political friendship is not one of NAPOLEON'S highest virtues, and he will readily sacrifice his friend in iniquity to the eager resentment of the Spaniards, as he could gain nothing by opposing the merited punishment of power-invested ignorance and baseness.

In our official accounts from India will be found the details of a successful but sanguinary conflict with an Indian Chief. PYRRHUS, after a second victory obtained over the Romans at the expense of much bloodshed, exclaimed, "Another such victory, and I am undone." A few such expensive victories over the East Indians would endanger the existence of our Indian power, for besides the diminution of our troops, so difficult to recruit in that far distant land, it would prove how fast the natives are approximating to our mode of fighting.

The influence of France, which, like the electric fluid in the atmosphere of nature, so dangerously, so secretly, and so universally pervades that of politics, is no doubt already at work in India; and, from the hatred produced by territory unjustly obtained, and power oppressively exercised, the storm which now rumbles may shortly burst with ruinous combustion over British India; for NAPOLEON, the demon of destructive warfare, looks at it with a wishful eye.

The little heroic garrison of 200 British has, after seven weeks siege, surrendered Scylla to 6000 French, who purchased its ruins with the deaths of several hundreds of their army. This is another glorious specimen of the unequalled valour of our soldiers, and

of the prodigies they accomplish when their courage is skilfully directed. It is the fierce, resistless and overwhelming lightning of war.

R. H.

Advices were received on Friday from Liverpool, of the arrival of a vessel there from Boston, after a very quick passage. It was rumoured that she had brought an account of the arrival of the Rochefort squadron in the Chesapeake. No intelligence however has been received in confirmation of the rumour.

The squadron under the command of Admiral DUCKWORTH, consisting of five sail of the line, left St. Kitt's on the 22d of February, and went to leeward. It was supposed that the Admiral would go through the Mona passage, and proceed straight to the coast of America. The latest intelligence we have from the West Indies is three weeks later (14th March, from Tortola), than the date of Sir JOHN'S departure from St. Kitt's, but no intelligence had been received relative to him since his leaving that Island. He might, we think, have been by the 7th of March in nearly the same latitude and longitude as that in which the enemy were seen by the Mullet schooner.

It is said there are letters in town from Spain, which mention a fresh insurrection at Madrid. We only, however, state this as a report; and one which we are not ourselves inclined to credit. If a French army has entered the capital, their future exactions and oppressions may rouse the people to a fruitless resistance; but as the public mind, if the last accounts are to be relied on, seemed quieted relative to the intentions of BONAPARTE, we think such a speedy quarrel unlikely.

The East India Fleet sailed from Portsmouth on Friday under convoy of the Thetis frigate.

The warm and general impress for seamen which commenced on Friday se'nnight, and has ever since continued at all the ports, has procured a large number of seamen to the navy. It is manifest that an extensive armament is in preparation, but to what point it is directed we pretend not to inquire.

Another very large squadron is collecting in the Downs, including no less than 21 gun-brigs, a sort of force peculiarly proper for the service to be expected in the Baltic. Another strong squadron is at the Nore. It is to man this force, which probably comprises more than one expedition, that so warm a press has lately taken place, from all protections, in the Thames, the Medway, and several out-ports.

We are well assured that every exertion is now making by the French Government to replace their navy, and they only require the interval of a few years of peace to establish a marine which would be too formidable to be viewed with indifference by Great Britain. At present their navy is in a better condition than is generally supposed, but it is unavailable from the great number of their seamen now prisoners in this country. These circumstances, with the humiliated condition of the other Naval Powers of Europe, now under the grasp and dominion of France, clearly point out the necessity of maintaining inviolably the maritime rights of Great Britain.

The most recent advices from St. Domingo have brought us intelligence of an occurrence, which will possibly be deemed of sufficient importance to become the subject of legal investigation. Some time since, there arrived at Cape Francois the Young Roscius, Capt. GOODALL, and shortly afterwards the Captain entered into a contract with CHRISTOPHE for the sale of his vessel; a large sum of money was paid down, and one of the conditions of the sale was, that Capt. GOODALL should be promoted to the rank of High Admiral of the Haytian fleet, and his first Officer, Mr. JOHN M'COLLOCK, received the appointment of Rear Admiral. In consequence of this singular appointment to a post of high naval rank, which could not have been accepted by a British subject without a licence from his Sovereign, were the State of Hayti already acknowledged by our Court as an independent power, an expedition was soon afterwards fitted out, and the Young Roscius having hoisted the colours of CHRISTOPHE, was fully manned and equipped, and immediately sent, with two schooners, against a fort under the sway of PETION, at Jean Rabel, a town on the north-west coast, not far from Cape St. Nicholas Mole. Under this fort, two armed schooners lay at anchor: the Young Roscius was immediately laid alongside, and, after pouring in a broadside, one of the schooners blew up; Mr. M'COLLOCK was preparing to attack the other, when he was killed by a musket-ball. A letter from Port Royal, dated Feb. 7, mentions this subject; the following is an extract:—

“When off Jean Rabel, near Cape Nicholas Mole, we met the Young Roscius and two schooners going to engage the fort at Jean Rabel; soon after, she began to fire, and a schooner that was at anchor was blown up close alongside the Young Roscius. She must have suffered much in her sails and rigging, and from her appearance she must have lost many of her crew. They all appeared full of blacks.”

The issue of the contest was the capture of the fort. A second fort was attacked in like manner, and the assailants were again successful. Mr. M'COLLOCK was buried with great pomp, and all the honours of war at Cape Francois.

The Caledonia, THOMPSON, on the 28th January, in latitude of Madeira, at day light, discovered six sail of ships, one a two-decker, which gave chase to the Caledonia, who outsailed them. Capt. THOMPSON does not think them English vessels, although the ship that chased him shewed English colours. Notwithstanding this opinion of the Captain, there can be very little doubt, that the squadron alluded to is that under Sir J. DUCKWORTH, which, at the date mentioned, was on its passage from Madeira to the West Indies.

It is rumoured that 25,000 troops have entered Zealand; and letters from Holland state, that the French and Danish Governments have adjusted the transfer of Danish seamen to the French fleet. Eight thousand sailors are reported to have actually commenced their march for France.

The fortress of Pampeluna, one of the keys of Spain, was seized by the French troops on their entry into that country. The Spaniards did not even make a show of resistance, though the place was obtained by treachery.

The Hopewell cutter, Capt. GOODALL, who has been appointed Admiral of CHRISTOPHE'S, or the Haytian fleet, is arrived at Falmouth, from St. Domingo.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has made some additions to the Stamp Duties and to the Assessed Taxes, to make up the supplies for the year. The latter will not affect the lower classes.

Lord CASTLEBROUGH'S plan for the further protection of the country consists in the erection of a Local Militia of 60,000 men, to be ballotted for in the respective districts. They are to be persons between the age of 18 and 35; and there are to be no substitutes.—It is a plan for the training of young men to arms, by 28 days service within the year, that in case of invasion they may be called upon and drafted off to join the regulars.

The Lords Lieutenants of the different Counties have received circular letters from Lord HAWKESBURY, permitting the Volunteers to assemble on permanent pay and duty, in the course of the present year, for a period not exceeding 14 days, nor less than 10: such period to be accounted as part of the 26 days exercise required within the year.

MR. PAULL.—On Friday evening, Mr. PAULL, the late Candidate for Westminster, put a period to his existence by cutting his throat while in bed. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body yesterday evening, and after examining the servants, who stated, that for several weeks past Mr. PAULL had exhibited various symptoms of a deranged intellect;—that he had at a great expence lately re-furnished his house in a superb manner, though the furniture was already of the best description;—and that he had been frequently observed to dance about the house without any apparent cause,—the Jury found a verdict of *Insanity*.—Mr. PAULL'S throat was not only cut, but his arm was wounded in three different parts.

Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, Earl FITZWILLIAM, with B. COOKE, Esq. as his second, and Major BOWER, with Mr. STANFORTH as his second, met on Doncaster Race Ground for the purpose of fighting a duel. The challenge was sent by Earl FITZWILLIAM, in consequence of some expressions used by Major BOWER, at the late Malton Election, stating that his Lordship had been guilty of *trafficking* his borough.—No duel, however, took place, as Major BOWER declared, that he had “misconceived the matter.”

A duel was fought yesterday morning, on Teddington, or rather Twickenham Common, between Mr. D——v, an American gentleman of fortune, residing in Nottingham-street, and Captain W. of the navy, in consequence of a dispute at a Coffee-house, in Covent-Garden, on Friday evening. The parties are half-brothers, and the dispute was a family one. In the first fire there was no injury sustained, and Mr. M——l, second to the American gentleman, interfered to adjust the differences, but such was refused, and on firing again, each were wounded, Mr. D. dangerously in the shoulder, and the Captain in the pistol arm.

Parliament, in suffering *sick enemies* to die for want of medicine, are trying to make the *healthy sick* of the war.

The Duke of ORLEANS accompanies his brother, Count BEAUFOLAIS, to Malta. A few months since the latter had the misfortune to fall from his horse, by which he received a severe contusion on his side, which broke one of his ribs. This occasioned a long confinement. Without any reference to this circumstance, a country apothecary declared him to be labouring under a liver complaint, and the Count has for months past been bled, blistered, and drenched with almost every medicine in the apothecary's day-book. On the Count's return to town, on application to an eminent Surgeon, he at once discovered the cause of his illness. But the injury was of so long standing, that all physical remedies were declared useless, and a milder climate was advised to palliate what skill would, in a proper stage of the complaint, have entirely removed.

A daring robbery, attended with such violence as occasioned the death of the attacked, was committed on Tuesday evening, between Bream Common, Wilts, and Romney. A Mr. Satchell, traveller to a wholesale house in Oxford-street, had dined at Salisbury, on Tuesday, in company with two other persons, and to whom it was known he had cash and notes about him. He was attacked at dusk in the evening by two men, supposed to have been those he was in company with, who demanded his money. They were without fire-arms, and Mr. S. resisted the attack, which caused his death on Thursday morning from the bruises he had received about the head with a bludgeon. The villains escaped with a booty of 30l. and some bills of exchange, and one of them being known well it is hoped he will soon be secured.

It is incorrectly stated, that a Barber was recently brought before Sir Wm. CURTIS, by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, on a charge of shaving his customers on a Sunday morning. The case happened near two years ago. The Alderman's conduct deserves the approbation of the public. The case was as follows:—A Saint of the name of MORTIMER, who deals in instruments for the destruction of man and beast, that is, a gun-maker, brought a number of persons before the Sitting Alderman, on charges of breaking the Lord's Day. The first was a Barber for shaving. The worthy Alderman drew from him that he shaved poor people, who worked hard all the week for the maintenance of their families—and who had not time for the operation on any other day. The Alderman dismissed this complaint, and asked Mr. MORTIMER whether he thought it right that poor men should be deprived of the means of going to church *clean and decent*?—The next was a Publican, in Smithfield, and the charge was, that he admitted the Drovers into his house on the evening of the Lord's Day, previous to the Monday market, and sold them *meat and drink*.—The Alderman asked the man whether the poor Drovers of sheep and cattle did not come many miles on foot, wet and weary, to supply this market with beasts; and whether they had house or home in London on their arrival? and it came out that, without such relief, they must be put to the most severe distress. The Alderman turned to Mr. MORTIMER, and demanded whether the principles of Christianity, as well as policy, did not require that there should be this kind of resort kept open for these people on their arrival? And he commended the man for keeping a *hospitable house*.

The veteran HULL, the Actor, is now so very ill, that his death is every moment expected. He has been upon the Stage upwards of 50 years.

The will of the late Mr. GOLDSMID was opened on Thursday. It is said he has left property to the amount of 400,000l. which goes chiefly to his children, with a handsome annuity to his widow. His three brothers are named his executors.

A case of a very novel nature is expected, in the course of the next Term, to occupy the consideration of the Court of King's Bench. Mr. GREGSON, the Attorney, who lately succeeded in an action against his coachman, has commenced proceedings upon the same ground against a broker of eminence in the city, who was alluded in the course of the former disgraceful trial.

ELEGANT PASTIME!—Mr. C——E, a young gentleman in the City, about 17 years of age, on Wednesday morning, for a considerable wager, eat 24-penny tartlets in the short space of six minutes, hopping on one leg without stopping or changing. There were a great number of gentlemen present to witness this wonderful scene, and consequently nearly as much betting as if it had been a horse-race. At starting the odds were two to one against him, but when he had eat eighteen, betting was even, and when twenty, two to one in his favour. After he had completed his task, he immediately offered to lay the same wager over again, that he eat 24 more in the same time; but this was not agreed to.

The King of PRUSSIA, when VOLTAIRE and he were very intimate, wrote odes entitled, *Philosophe Sans Souci*; these he gave to VOLTAIRE to correct and transcribe. The two great personages, however, happening to quarrel afterwards, VOLTAIRE expressed himself to a friend in the following bitter words:—“I was an old washer-woman, and was sent for to clean his *dirty sheets*.”

VENERATION FOR EXALTED LITERARY TALENTS AND VIRTUE.—When the English entered the Cambrasis with the allied army, in the reign of LOUIS XIV. they wished to carry the author of *Telemachus*, who was living there in retirement from the court, into their camp, to do him the honours of a military festival; but his modesty declined that triumph—he concealed himself.—MICHAEL ANGELO used to reside familiarly with his Prince, the great LORENZO DE MEDICI, and sit on his right hand at table. This was paying a just tribute to genius and the arts.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, the Earl of ORMOND lately obtained a verdict, which establishes his right to one ton of wine out of every ship which imports into Ireland a greater quantity than nine tons; and to two tons, if the vessel contains more than 18. This duty was granted to the Earl's ancestor, THEOBALD FITZWALTER, Chief Butler of England (from which office the family derives its name) by HENRY the Second, and its value is estimated at little less than 20,000l. a-year.

NAPOLEON chose a very appropriate new Standard, the Gallic Eagle. It is a cruel bird, delighting in flesh and blood, vigorous, rapid, and extensive in his movements.

The celebrated *Mrs. Morgan* has been discharged, her friends having managed to prevent her accuser's appearance against her.

If *Dogherty* dies of his bruises, which it seems is not unlikely, it is to be hoped that not only *Belcher* will be put on his trial for murder, but also all those who were immediately concerned in making up the match.

CHARLES II. and his brother JAMES went to see MILTON, to reproach him, and finished a profusion of insults with saying, "You old villain, your blindness is the visitation of Providence for your sins." "If Providence," replied the venerable Bard, "has punished my sins with blindness, what must have been the crimes of your father, which it punished with death!"

Although an excess in wine must ultimately, and too often rapidly, induce a deficiency in constitutional vigour, a discreet and seasonable use of it may, more especially in a feeble and imperfectly cemented fabric, be almost necessary, or subservient at least, to its consolidation and continuance. *Man is not a mill, that can go merely by water.*

Cold and tepid ablution have been found of more medical efficacy than any article of the *Pharmacopœia*. Cleanliness ought to be placed in the group of the cardinal virtues, both as it relates to health, and the comfortable feeling of existence.

WOMEN.—"In youth," says BACON, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

"Let us send him to *Coventry*," said some officers, ashamed of the *peculation and want of military skill* in a brother officer—"No", replied another, "let us send him to *York*."

A Quack Doctor and a knavish Lawyer were disputing about precedence. Said a person who had suffered from both, "Let the Knave go first and the Executioner follow."

A young poet offered his play the other day to one of the theatres for *nothing*. The manager said, the author knew well the exact value of it.

A schoolmaster, who was charged with using the birch rather violently, declared that it was the only way to make a dull boy *smart*.

A Dramatic Critic, on being informed that certain dull authors, who were smarting under his lash, had united to calumniate him, quoted the following lines of SWIFT:—

"On me when *dunces* are satiric,
"I take it for a panegyric."

IMPROMPTU.

With *DIEDIN*'s trash how much we teem,
And from its great increase,
Like other *lab'ers* it should seem
His pay is *by the piece*. L.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

On Wednesday his MAJESTY held a private levee, at which the following, among others, had the honour of being presented:—

Rear-Admiral Berkeley, upon his return from America.

The Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, upon his being appointed Chief Baron of Ireland.

Major-Gen. Oakes, upon his being appointed to a command at Malta.

Lieut.-Col. Cuninghame, of the Dorset Volunteers, upon his going to the Brazils.

Viscount STRANGFORD, his MAJESTY'S Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, took leave of his MAJESTY, previous to his departure for that country.

His MAJESTY then held a Privy Council, and soon after set off on his return to Windsor.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

MRS. SIDDONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I beg leave to address you as the author of the *Critical Essays*, lately published, on the Performers of the London Theatres; and as I am convinced that every reader of your Paper is a reader of that work also, I trust that what I have to say on the latter will not be out of place when inserted in the former.

"Though," as Mr. SNEER says in the *Critic*, "I seriously admire the work upon the whole, yet there is one small objection, which, if you'll give me leave, I'll mention." It is to your criticism of Mrs. SIDDONS, which is not, I think, such as will convey to posterity an adequate idea of the greatest performer of our times. Mrs. SIDDONS attempts comedy as well as tragedy, a fact which will not be even guessed at by your readers of the twentieth century; and in spite of all your modest ideas about "talking to other times," I am persuaded your work will long be resorted to as a picture of the stage towards the beginning of the nineteenth century. Would not you, in common with every admirer of the drama, prize such a mirror of the actors of the middle of the eighteenth century? Have you never wished CHURCHILL had been less partial and more critical; or that DAVIES had been any thing else but an actor? It is true that Mrs. SIDDONS has not for some years appeared in a character of pure comedy; but, not to mention that this is because she is governed by better advice than her own, it is no less true that we were threatened last season with her *Jelous Wife*, and that she plays *Hermoine*, in the *Winter's Tale*, to this day. The commencement of the character of *Hermoine* belongs to the class of high comedy; and it is her woeful failure here, which I think you ought to have adduced, as a proof of her utter incapacity for comic or even sprightly expression. During the whole of the first act of the *Winter's Tale*, *Hermoine's* discourse is that of a lively gentlewoman, playing the hostess to a royal guest, whose visit she is endeavouring, with all her wit, to persuade him to prolong. This hospitality calls forth *Hermoine's* most fascinating powers, and SHAKESPEARE has attributed the King of Bohemia's final determination to "stay" solely to the charm of her intercession. Mrs. SIDDONS in this scene is a *Lady Macbeth* with the Scottish king, rather than an *Hermoine* with the Bohemian. Her eyebrow looks as if it overhung a blacker design than that of merely pressing her guest's longer visit. Her courtesey carries with it as much dignity as that with which she does the honours of the banquet scene in *Macbeth*, and her playfulness rather "looks like the time" than "beguiles the time." In short, she appears like an actress, whose turn to play is not yet arrived, but who, in the midst of an easy comic scene, is looking forward to a difficult tragic one. She is like a fire-work, ready set up in the first act, but not to be lighted till the last: she reminds us of those portentous chairs and tables, which are introduced in a pantomime; they are at present heavy and ill suited to the

lightness of the surrounding objects; but every limb is big with some design upon us, and we know that they will shortly assume a variety of shapes and "apprehend a world of figures."

I submit these observations to the consideration of a future edition of your entertaining work, and am,
March 9, 1808. Sir, &c. &c. &c.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. DANCE, the late Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, though many years in that situation, never once read a Lecture to the Students on that branch of Art; and the present Professor, Mr. SOANE, seems also perfectly willing to enjoy the salary and honours of the office without its labour, for he has let two years elapse in similar neglect. This is all wrong, and unless remedied, will demand and shall receive further notice. There are quite *sinecures* enough in our political institutions. Mr. SOANE surely might spare a few hours from his *Bank* labours: that structure has become already the ninth wonder of the world. It astonishes the Citizens and utterly confounds the good people of the West.

Yesterday, a new Society, *The Associated Artists in Water Colours*, admitted the Governors of the British Institution, several other distinguished patrons, and the Members of the Royal Academy, to a private view of their intended Exhibition in Brook-street. The beauty of this assemblage has given a new stamp of excellence to the water colour department of the arts, and will unquestionably convince the Public that those who can conceive such combinations of forms and colours, and execute them with the accuracy and decision that these materials require, are fully entitled to the applause they have received from persons of the highest character for taste and judgment.

THE BLACKGUARD ART.

True courage is the offspring of generous sentiment, and is ever allied to humanity. But generous sentiment and humanity militate against pugilism, which unites gambling with cruelty in degrading and tearing to pieces, in cool blood, the human face and form, and is an enemy to public tranquillity, good morals, and social happiness. Away then with the weak attempt to justify the Blackguard Art as a promoter of courage. Some of the Magistrates have been laudably active in preventing pugilistic barbarism, but the scandalous neglect of others, in suffering its existence, imperiously demands the interference of the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, for its annihilation. The strength of body which was exhibited by *Belcher* and *Dogherty*, last Thursday, on Epsom Downs, might be made useful and honourable, instead of disgraceful to their country, in being exerted before the mast of a man of war.

They had fought 24 furious rounds, when *Belcher* hit *Dogherty* a blow in the wind and neck at the same time, who fell powerlessly like an infant; for the nine conclusive rounds, he faced his antagonist only to fall without being hit. *Belcher*, in brutal exultation, threw a somerset after this battle of 35 minutes, and ran to the Rubbing-house, half a mile distant, where

he was trained, without dressing himself. *Belcher's* equally savage strength and superior skill made *Dogherty's* head as frightful a spectacle as either of the late combatants at Newmarket, and he was conveyed away with care in a chaise, conscious of nothing but the agonies of mangled flesh and bruised bones. The *Morning Post* has commendably followed us in denouncing the blackguard art, but another paper has been indecent enough to vindicate it, after detailing all its minutiae of ragged hair, swelled heads, sealed eyes, black, blue, green, and yellow beaten flesh, and blood-besmeared body, quivering with pains and weakness. What an estimable companion must this paper be at the breakfast-table of a lady!

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN, APRIL 6.—It is with deep concern we have to announce the loss of the *Caledonia* smack of this port, Capt. Heley, on her voyage from hence to London. She sailed on the 17th ult. with a valuable cargo, and having on board a crew and passengers to the number of 23 persons. After encountering very boisterous weather, she put into the Frith of Forth, whence she proceeded again on the 23d, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 26th, in a hard gale from E. S. E. unfortunately struck on the Redcat rocks, three miles south of the Tees, on the coast of Yorkshire. Upon the vessel's striking, the Mate had both his legs broke by the falling of some part of the rigging, and died soon after. Sixteen of the crew and passengers betook themselves for safety to the rigging, the tremendous sea then breaking half mast high over the vessel. In this very distressed situation, the *Caledonia* beat upwards of a mile over the rock; during which time, Capt. John Booth, a passenger, being exhausted with cold and fatigue, fell from the rigging and was drowned. Soon after this awful period, the mast went by the board, when, dreadful to relate, they were swept into the merciless ocean! The remainder, consisting of two seamen and four passengers, had lashed themselves on deck, and after enduring the greatest hardship, were brought on shore by two boats, at seven o'clock next morning, in a very exhausted state.

Several gold and silver watches, and the Marquis of Huntley's plate, with a considerable part of her valuable cargo, have been saved, but the vessel is a total wreck.

The following is an accurate list of the survivors and unfortunate sufferers:—

Saved from the Wreck.—Alexander Rollo, and Gilbert Mowatt, seamen; Peter Milne, John Ward, and George Leith, passengers; Joseph Clark, soldier.

Drowned, belonging to the Caledonia.—Captain Wm. Heley; J. S. mate; James Mackay, John Runcie, Geo. Robinson, and James Geddes, seamen; two boys, names unknown.

Passengers Drowned.—Capt. John Booth, Mr. Mather, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Henry, two boys, names unknown, two soldiers.

Several of the bodies have been washed on shore, and properly interred, among which are those of Messrs. Mather, Burnett, and Henry; as also Captains Heley and Booth, with the Mate and four Seamen.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday the Sessions ended, when sentence of death was passed on Sarah Ward, J. Smith, J. Moore, W. Davies, Jane Morris, W. Cooley, Eleanor Thompson, G. Wilkinson, and W. Shepherd.—Thirty-seven were ordered to be transported for seven years—One was ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for

two years; 13 in the same goal for 12 months; 15 for six months; seven in Newgate for various periods; five to be publicly and two privately whipped; four fined 1s. each and discharged; and 18 discharged by proclamation.—Sessions adjourned to the 1st of June.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Tuesday, *Isaac Dawberry* was brought before **JAMES READ**, Esq. charged by *Margaret West* with committing a most violent assault and daring outrage upon her person.

Margaret West, servant to *Mr. Lumley*, the corner of *Hand-court*, *Holborn*, said, that her master sent her, on Tuesday morning, to a livery-stable, in *Duke-street*, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, to order a single-horse chaise; she saw a man at the public-house, the corner of the livery-stable; she inquired of him, where to go to hire the chaise? he told her he would shew her, and asked her to take a glass of ale; she declined taking any ale; he then took her into the stable-yard. He wanted her to go into the stable, but she refused; when he, with another man, took hold of her, and forced her into the stable, in which there were three other men; they said their master was up in the loft, and she must go there to speak to him about the chaise; she accordingly ran up stairs into the loft, with an intention of hiring a chaise for her master; the men followed her up stairs immediately, and one of them knocked her down by giving her a violent blow upon her breast, she screamed out very loudly, to prevent which one of the men stuffed her mouth full of hay; they called her horrid names, and made use of very blasphemous oaths, and said if she did not hold her tongue they would cut her throat; she was kept there near two hours, during that time the prisoner and his monstrous associates treated her in the most infamous manner; all of them left the premises but the prisoner, who kept her there till the officers came.

Sarah Bates, of *Duke-street*, said, she was looking out of a window, and saw the prosecutrix forced into the stable by two men; she appeared very unwilling to go in, and put her arm against the beam of the door, to prevent them getting her in, but they overpowered her with strength; as soon as they had got her in, they locked the door. She afterwards saw the prosecutrix in the loft; they pulled her away from the window of it; she heard her scream very loudly several times, and heard a man make use of very bad expressions, in consequence of which she went and told her mistress of what she had seen, and what she suspected was doing; and a neighbour having heard the screams, they sent off an express to the Office for some officers.

On Thursday *Dawberry* was brought up to the Office for re-examination. *Mr. Fisher*, the Surgeon, stated, that the violent treatment she had received had produced much inflammation and fever, and she was otherwise in such a bad state, as to render it highly imprudent for her to attend at the Office.—The prisoner was, in consequence, remanded.

We understand the prisoner has a wife and four children; he is coachman to *Mr. Mills*. One of the other wretches concerned has absconded, and entered on board a man of war. The prosecutrix is a very virtuous, hard-working, industrious girl, and bears an irreproachable character.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A well-dressed young woman, in company with an elderly man and another female, drank tea at the *Nag's Head*, in the *Edgeware-road*, on Monday afternoon, when the first female spoken of left the house in a coach alone, and in an hour after she was seen to plunge herself into the *New Canal*, by a carpenter of the name of *Auson*, who succeeded in rescuing her, after she had been about two

minutes in the water. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to the *Edgeware-road*, and after having recovered, she proved to belong to a respectable house of business. Her being in a state of pregnancy was the cause of her trouble.

On Friday evening, about dusk, a man genteelly dressed, went into the shop of *Mr. Keating*, in the *Strand*, and asked to look at some diamond and pearl rings. *Mr. Keating* shewed him some, which he examined, asked the prices, &c. and observed that he dare to say he had one in his pocket more valuable than any of them, and put his hand into his coat pocket, under a pretence of shewing it, but pulled out a handful of snuff, and threw it at *Mr. Keating's* eyes, which deprived him of his sight for the time, and the fellow ran off and made his escape with four pair of diamond rings.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, *Henry J. Shepherd*, Esq. of *Lincoln's Inn*, to the *Right Hon. Lady Mary Primrose*, daughter of the *Earl of Roseberry*.

On Sunday last, at *Brighton*, *Brigadier-Gen. Henry Frederic Campbell*, to *Mrs. Knox*, widow of the late *Lieut.-Gen. Knox*, of the 1st *Régiment of Guards*.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. at *St. Giles's*, *Reading*, *Mr. Burnham*, Surgeon, *High Holborn*, to *Miss L. S. Booth*, *Mount Pleasant*, near *Reading*.

On Thursday last, at *St. Andrew's*, *Holborn*, *Mr. W. Tucker*, of *Bartlett's Buildings*, to *Harriet*, daughter of *Wm. Anderson*, Esq. of *Gracechurch-street*.

DEATHS.

On Monday morning, at *Roehampton*, *Benjamin Goldsmid*, Esq. His death was sudden; occasioned, as has been asserted, by a violent fit of the gout.

Lately, at *Clifton*, *Charles Wolseley*, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

On the 4th instant, *Thomas Gould*, Esq. one of the Benchers, and late Treasurer of the *Middle Temple*, and the only surviving brother of the late *Judge Gould*.

On Tuesday afternoon, *W. Duncan*, Esq. of *Brunswick-square*:—he was sitting in his chair in perfect health, reading a newspaper, when he fell back and expired immediately.

At *Newham*, *Gloucestershire*, *Mrs. Matthews*. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire, whilst alone in a room. *Mr. Mathews* and one of his clerks, who ran to the spot, were much burnt in their endeavours to extinguish the flames.

At *Coombe-house*, *Surrey*, *Miss Long*, eldest daughter of *Beeston Long*, Esq.

At *Langold*, *Yorkshire*, *Henry Gally Knight*, Esq.

On the 14th inst. at her house in *Brompton-row*, *Mrs. Osborne*, relict of *Nicholas Osborne*, Esq. aged 56.

A few days since, at *Hammersmith*, aged 85, *John Rice*. His habit was that of the most indigent beggar, and so deplorably miserable were his garb and appearance, that he was turned out of two lodgings he took. At length he obtained a room at a glazier's shop near *Marsham-street*, *Westminster*, where he was taken ill. He requested he might be conveyed to *Mr. Boyce*, at *Hammersmith*.—He was accordingly taken, but survived only a few days. After his death his will was opened, by which it appeared that he had bequeathed 20,000l. to *Mr. Boyce*; to *Mr. Boyce's* servant he left 250l. for the kindness she had shewn him. When at his lodgings he slept on a heap of rags, in which were secreted a quantity of foreign coins, to the amount of 290l. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which he lived frequently gave him alms, which he accepted with the greatest eagerness. He is said to have died worth forty thousand pounds!

THE EXAMINER.

No. 17. SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1808.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 17.

LOCAL MILITIA BILL, AND ARMY.

THOUGH some conceive that the existing military establishment is competent to the protection of our island, and that the expense of an addition to it would be a waste of public treasure, the doubts which generally prevail on the subject sufficiently justify government in adding to it fifty thousand men as Local Militia.— Indeed all the strength we can conveniently put forth is necessary to counteract the hitherto successful influence of the power, genius, and injustice of *NAPOLEON*. In our last number we urged the imperious necessity of a recurrence to the re-animating and primeval principles of the British Constitution, to a moral and political purification. I shall in this renew the subject of a former number on the *Necessity of Military Improvement*.

The Local Militia Bill, like most former bills for raising men for military defence, is objected to as vexatious and indeed oppressive. But without a total departure from the prevailing military system which has ever obtained in this country, it is impossible to conceive any Additional Force Bill to be otherwise.— The present bill is objected to by some because men are compelled to exercise a certain number of weeks, on permanent duty, and they compare it to a French Conscription. Though this is a harsh and untrue comparison, yet every law which compels, like the feudal system, to personal military service and to put off the citizen to go into a camp, is certainly hostile to the free spirit of our excellent Constitution, except in cases of great emergency.

The present militia laws, however, long since enacted, demand a certain number of the inhabitants of every county, to be chosen by lot for several years, and to be exercised in their own counties. The Local Militia Act, therefore, is no other than an increase of the militia, agreeably to the letter of the standing militia laws, but which till now have been relaxed by the permission of substitutes, and I am therefore not much inclined to quarrel with it; for the larger the portion of respectable citizens entrusted with and trained to arms, the safer are the liberties of the people, though, as before remarked, the Constitution is justly jealous of personal service, and the go-

vernment has till now permitted the practice of serving by substitute.

The difficulty of obtaining men for the army, and a vast portion of our military evils, result from the want of due encouragement to engage in the military life. In other professions of art, manufactures, and trade, men enter with a hearty will because of the reward which awaits their exertions. Should not a soldier, the protector of the independence of his native land, who forsakes his home to render ours secure from the ruffian hand of an invader, and whose blood is poured out for its defence, should not his prospects be as encouraging, his reward as ample? Why should the scantiness of his pay, by compelling him to celibacy, render him for ever a stranger to those heart-felt delights, those exquisite sensibilities of Husband and Father, which constitute the felicity of life, sweeten all its cares, and to defend whose firesides, surrounded by the pledges of his affection, would inspire his breast with tenfold and lion-like heroism? Why should he not have something more substantial to fight for than honour? Why should all the other classes of the community have it in their power to rear subjects for the strength of the state, and he not be permitted this common privilege of nature? As well as others, why should he not have any private advantage in the independence of the country he is fighting for? Beside, are lives worth only the present scanty pay and subsistence of a soldier? Does he hazard his very being, hazard leaving "the warm precincts of the cheerful day," for a bare subsistence of food and clothing? I must confess there appears to be something of what is impious in making so cheap of God's creatures, of those beings who bear the divine impress of their Creator. As the pay of a private is far below that of a labourer, so the pay of officers under the rank of a major, is no more than a journeyman taylor's; indeed, an ensign's is less. To support the respectability and even decent appearance of a gentleman, is therefore hardly practicable, and requires a rigid economy of which very few are capable. It is no wonder then, that tradesmen utter such complaints against gentlemen of the army.—It is no wonder that, doomed to celibacy, as well the privates, indiscriminate licentiousness should prevail, for this has always been the case where the most powerful impulse of nature has been thwarted. I am really ashamed to think that the condition of a British soldier, the regis of his country, should be thus rendered almost inevitably vicious and degraded;

should be so universally considered as the least desirable in the land. "He has gone for a soldier," exclaims the farmer, with a sigh, in reply to the inquiries of his neighbours; "my son is lost." "Has he any thing beside his pay?" asks the friend of a young man just entered into the army as an officer. To the objection that the expense of the army is already enormous and burthensome, and that much increase of it would be a weight too heavy for the country to bear. I answer, that the rancorous and inextinguishable hostility of France, which has been plotting our destruction for centuries past, has so entirely altered the tenure of our existence as a nation, that we must have recourse to extraordinary exertions, if we are alive to the value of the happiness and independence of our children, if we wish to hand down the inheritance of the British constitution and territory unspolled and undefaced by a nation that has shewn itself incapable of liberty, and has erected one powerful tyranny on the ruins of another. Yes, slavery is congenial to Frenchmen, and the generous struggles for freedom of a few of them, exceptions to the general character, have finished the reverse of the different struggles of the steadier and more philosophic people of England. Beside, I deny altogether that an increase of expense for the better maintenance and improvement of the British Military is an expense too great to bear. Let me ask any of my readers who are in the habit of reading the daily papers, whether the accounts there exhibited of the expensive establishments and pleasures of the wealthy part of the community, present any specimen of the inability of the country to add considerably to the vital strength of the empire. Whole columns are daily crowded with accounts of routs, balls, dinners, *card parties*, masquerades, fetes, expensive musical entertainments, and a long list of et-ceteras, to defray which many millions are annually expended. Even in their more private expenses, immense sums are lavished on luxury, on the "vain pomp and splendour of the world."—How the whole town glitters, like a moving chandelier, with the equipages of the rich. One can hardly cross any of the public streets without endangering one's life from these crowded and flying equipages. Whole companies of sturdy footmen with rosy faces and athletic limbs, people their thousands of houses, and mock by their numbers and laziness the grave and arduous deliberations of our Senators on the difficulty of filling the army. It is ridiculous, it is almost insulting then to descant on the exhausted resources of the nation. Let the rich throughout the land give up a portion of these luxuries to support the indispensably increasing expenditure of the state. When the Romans were threatened by HANNIBAL, the ladies poured into the public treasury their ear-rings and other jewels. The nation does not ex-

pect this from the British fair, but we expect that government should by taxation, or other means, compel the wealthier part of the community to contribute largely to the government in order to render our brave soldiers more comfortable, more respectable, more efficient. It does not expect the wealthy to forego any of their substantial enjoyments, but it expects them to forego a part, a much greater part of their luxuries for this valuable purpose. Let him who has eight servants be made to surrender that sum to the public treasury which supports two of them; and him who has four, the expense of one; and thus instead of administering to the vanity or luxury of one man, contribute to the safety and glory of his country. Let him who has eight horses for pleasure and parade, contribute the amount of the support of two, and he who has four, the amount of the support of one.— True, he will be debarred the heart-exulting pleasure of having two servants with gilt canes and pretty tassels dangling from their shoulders, and rolling with ineffable grace, behind his carriage, to the ravishing of the foot passengers, but he will exchange that pleasure, if his heart has in it the true stuff of an Englishman, he will exchange that pleasure for the more noble delight of contributing to the security of his native island; as well as of those estates which support him in more than elegant sufficiency, by contributing to the animation of the spirits and the greater efficiency of our brave soldiers. True, he will not be able to give so many dinners covered with the luxuries of the season, but if his feelings have not much degenerated from the glowing patriotism of his ancestors, he will enjoy the feast of the heart in covering the tables and cheering the tents and habitations of British Warriors. I am aware of the argument that the money that obtains luxuries for the rich goes in a great measure to support the poor. True. But this is powerfully in favour of my plan, for money which comes out of the pockets of the rich, had better support those poor in defending their country than in supplying luxuries for the rich. The gardener, for instance, who is employed in a hot-house to furnish forced fruit and curious flowers, had better be employed in the military services of the state, at a crisis like the present. Let him keep his kitchen gardener. The money which supports the laceman who manufactures lace for the embroidery of the coats of superfluous livery servants, as well as those servants, had better be similarly devoted, and so of the rest. Thus the poor would only exchange a useless for a beneficial pursuit, and the wealth of the rich be directed into the coffers of the state for its benefit. There would be another great advantage resulting to the public, the great would be anxious only for nationally useful expeditions and wars. This scheme would be effectually accomplished were the Income Tax to affect the finances of the rich precisely in the proportion that it affects those of the middling classes, and no invidious distinctions established between the different classes of society, every one of whom should cheerfully submit to privations for the safety, the glory, and prosperity of the empire.

R. H.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, MARCH 3.—It is reported that the King of Denmark has suggested some difficulties to the entrance of a French army into Zealand. Col. Harnelanges was immediately dispatched to Paris. A convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, under the command of the French General—another body of Danish troops, under the command of a Danish Officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand.

STRASBURGH, MARCH 23.—Within a short time five sail of the line have been built, manned and fitted for sea at Toulon. Seamen were obtained from Genoa, Venice, &c.

BRESLAW, MARCH 16.—The following Edict was published here yesterday:—

"We, Frederick William, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, make known: That whereas, by a Convention with the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, we have ceded the province of New Silesia, to be added to the Duchy of Warsaw; we deem ourselves obliged, by virtue of this cession, to dismiss all our servants in the province from their duties towards us, so as to prevent their contracting new obligations to continue their employments; we shall also feel, in future, a lively consideration for the fate of those who have been our faithful servants till now, and will always keep them in remembrance.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Given at Konigsberg, Jan. 27, 1808."

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 29.—By accounts from Finland we find, that the Swedes were retreating to Tornea. The Russian army had been greatly augmented, report says to 60,000 men; it is said that every additional regiment that has marched from St. Petersburg to Finland, has been first mustered before the door of the Swedish Minister there in the most insulting manner.

APRIL 8.—The day before yesterday arrived here his Britannic Majesty's ship Dictator, of 64 guns, together with the Tartarus bomb, Salcette frigate, Daphne, Snake, and Charger gun-brigs, &c. These ships have brought a great quantity of arms and ammunition for the Swedish Government, and a large sum of money. Last night also arrived Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, with several other ships; many more are gone to the Sound. These arrivals have diffused a general satisfaction here, as we now think ourselves secure from invasion of the French and Danes, though indeed we have as yet no account to be depended upon of the French having come over to Zealand, or even of their having entered Holstein.

WEST INDIES.

BRIDGE TOWN, (BARBADOES), MARCH 5.—It appears that the Rochefort squadron, whose escape brought Sir John Duckworth out to this country, is still expected at Martinique, where, as well as at Gaudaloupe, requisitions have been made of provisions for its supply. Their arrival is supposed to be

procrastinated by the circuitous route which they have taken, it being understood, that having pursued the same course which the gallant Jerome took, they have gone first to St. Helena, and after touching at Cayenne, will (fortune favouring their flight) call at Martinique, and from thence to the Havannah, where the two frigates, already touched at Martinique, are said to have proceeded, for specie.

MARCH 8.—Dispatches were received here on Sunday morning by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, from Capt. Selby, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, from Marigalante, informing of the capture of that island by a small squadron under his command, consisting of the Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla frigates, and Express brig, a detachment of seamen and marines from the frigates, amounting to 200 men, headed by Capt. Pigot, of the Circe, having effected a landing there without any opposition, on the morning of the 3d instant, and carried the town before the enemy was prepared to make any effectual resistance.—The island was literally taken by surprise. The only defence attempted was with a light field-piece, commanding the principal street, but which the enemy was driven from with pikes and fixed bayonets before they could load it a second time; and being closely pressed, surrendered at discretion. All the means of defence which the island possessed consisted of only one 4-pounder, three 12's, two 18's, and three 24's, disposed in six different batteries along the coast; and with 250 stand of arms, and about 150 barrels of powder, is the whole return of ordnance of ammunition. Marigalante is but an inconsiderable island, of rather a circular form, being about five leagues long and four broad. It is remarkably fertile, producing coffee and cotton in abundance, and some sugar; but more from its locality of situation, being S. E. of Gaudaloupe, and contiguous to Point-a-Petre, is any acquisition to be derived from the possession of it, the most effectual blockade of that port (the chief resort of the enemy's privateers) being now in our power.

STATE PAPERS.

ANSWER OF SWEDEN TO THE DANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

"The Court of Denmark had made an alliance with France, was prepared to receive French troops in its country, collected transport-vessels in its ports, filled out all its ships in the Road of Copenhagen, to cover a French expedition against Sweden, and then issue a Declaration of War. Denmark accuses Sweden of being the cause of this rupture, because she did not make her compliments of condolence on the loss of her fleet; because she would not co-operate to avenge that humiliation; and, especially, because she sought aid from England against such an aggression. The relations of the King with his neighbouring power were those of a simple peace. There was neither alliance nor any convention whatever, which traced out for the two Courts any common course for their political conduct. Therefore, when Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, fought in conjunction against France, Denmark, under the shade of her neutrality, appeared the Friend of all. The King, witnessing this system, and convinced by some explanations demanded in the course of the year 1806, of the impossibility of obtaining a change favourable to Sweden, could not entertain a hope that the naval force of Denmark could ever be useful to him; on the contrary, after the Peace of Tilsit, he had every reason to fear, that by the

suggestions of Russia and France, it might be one day turned against him. His Majesty therefore thought it proper to observe a profound silence relative to the events which passed in his vicinity last autumn, leaving to England and futurity to justify them.

"It is due to truth, however, to declare that the Court of London did not invite Sweden to take part in this expedition, nor confide it to her till the moment of its being carried into execution; therefore not the least movement was made in Sweden on this occasion. The English fleet arrived, and departed without entering into any part of Sweden, and the auxiliary troops, embarked in Pomerania, were restored, in virtue of a separate article in the Convention concluded at London relative to this object, on the 17th of June, 1807, when certainly there was as yet no reference to this expedition; the following is the article:—

"It is fully understood, that in case that unforeseen circumstances should render impracticable the object of this Convention, or that his Britannic Majesty should find it necessary to withdraw the said troops (the German Legion) from Swedish Pomerania, the stipulation of this Convention shall in no manner prevent his Britannic Majesty from giving such orders as he may judge proper with respect to the ulterior disposition of these troops, which are placed under the orders of his Swedish Majesty."

"The Court of London has since fully justified this enterprize, and the experience of every day justifies it; numerous French armies remained in Lower Saxony, and overawed the North: there were still nations to subjugate, ports to shut, and forces to direct against England; they were to penetrate thither whatever the expence might be: they would have acted in any case, and under any pretence that might have offered. At present it is the expedition against the Danish fleet which is the rallying word of the whole league.

"What is remarkable is, that the Danish Government, already beset by French troops, overpowered, impelled, and even paid by France, issues a Declaration of War against Sweden, without even daring to name the Power which forces it to act. It seeks with embarrassment grievances and reasons to appear to have had in this determination a will of its own. It cites the remonstrances of Sweden against the arrest of the Swedish Mails, as vexatious, while in its severity against English correspondence, it would not suffer it to pass according to treaty, and declares, that it is imperiously obliged to take these measures. It pretends to know the thoughts of the King, and imagines them hostile, though for some months it had concerted an aggression upon Sweden, it pretends to reason on the interests of the country, though it has abandoned its own interests, and even its existence to a foreign influence. In fine, it reproaches Sweden with having provided for her defence by a Subsidiary Treaty, though itself is paid for an aggression; and then it pronounces, though indeed with a kind of timidity, the word mercenary, which the Government that pays it had probably cruelly dictated to it.

"It is proper here to render to his Britannic Majesty the most authentic and solemn testimony, that in all his transactions with Sweden he never demanded offensive measures, nor required any thing that was not perfectly compatible with its tranquillity and independence. The most recent and convincing proof of this, is the promptitude with which his Ministry acceded to the propositions of the King for the pacification of the Baltic, by a formal promise not to send thither any ships of war; on conditions useful and honourable to all the North. Let the Danish Government read in this proposition the complete refutation of the complaints of which the Manifesto against Sweden is composed; and, in the moments when it shall return to itself, let it compare the state of things which the King has desired, with that which France and Russia wish. Let all the Allies of France read in this con-

duct of England the difference between the connection which unite the two countries, and those which enchain them; and let them pronounce on which side is to be found a due regard for particular interests, and a just moderation for the general good.

"Denmark herself has been, during a long time, the object of this moderation, and did not cease to be so till she became absolutely dangerous. When the North was outraged by the devastation of Lower Saxony, by the oppression of the Hanseatic Towns, what did she to avenge them? Sweden, England, Prussia, and Russia, made war for this object; but no one thought of forcing Denmark to take part in it. She was the ally of Russia then, as well as at present; why did she not embrace her cause? What could she then alledge for her tranquillity which Sweden cannot now alledge? All this is explained by the single fact which she endeavours to conceal—that she is at present under the influence of the French Government.—Had England followed the principles of the enemy, she would not have waited the moment of her surrender to disarm her, she would have invaded her several years before—she would have guarded her, and all this with a view to the good of the North.

"Her ancient alliance with Russia is made a pretext for this aggression, though all the world knows that it is merely defensive, and that it remained suspended during the late wars of Russia, when, perhaps, that Power might have claimed it.

"The Court of Denmark, in order to justify its proceedings, hesitates not to make all kinds of assertions, dares to defend the injustice of Russia, and betrays a premeditated plot; and all this to conceal the chief, nay, the only reason, which is, that Denmark is the Ally of France.

"But injustice and falsehood find their end, and honour and truth will triumph in their turn. His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, hopes with conscious pride of his reigning over a brave and loyal people, so often tried by dangers, and always held up by the Almighty, that the same Providence will vouchsafe to bless his arms, and restore to his subjects a safe and honourable peace, to the confusion of his enemies.

"Stockholm, March 21, 1808."

PROCLAMATION TOUCHING THE LEVY-EN-MASSE.

"Stockholm, March 14, 1808.

"We, Gustavus Adolphus, make known, that as the eastern frontiers of the empire are already attacked by the enemy, and those in the west and north are likewise threatened. We feel ourselves called upon to make the utmost exertions for the defence of our invaded country. For this purpose, and in order that We may be able to raise a sufficient force to attack the enemy, it is Our will, that all young men, from 18 to 25 years, both inclusive, of whatever rank or condition they may be, who have not enlisted in the regular army, or militia, or navy, shall hold themselves in readiness to take up arms for the defence of our native land; and assemble at such places as shall be pointed out to them at a moment's notice."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday night the Lady of W. G. Althorpe, Esq. of Clower, returned from a visit, with her son and two daughters, about half after eleven o'clock, and immediately retired to her chamber, leaving the family in a drawing-room underneath, when they were speedily alarmed by her shrieks, and on entering the room, found her extended on the floor, with her garments literally reduced to tinder, and herself so much injured as to cause her death within two hours. She had, it appeared, been standing close to the fire, which communicated to her light dress. An inquest was held on the body—Verdict, accidental death.

On Saturday se'night Mary Chandley was executed at Lancaster, pursuant to her sentence at the last Assizes, for robbing her master's house, in that town. She was nineteen years of age, and was so ignorant of religious duties as to be unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer. As the executioner was putting the cap over her face, she exclaimed, "Oh! Man, I never will forgive you!" and her shrieks were loud and piercing.

A Scene-painter at a Provincial Theatre, not celebrated for the use of his pencil, lately daubed a fleet of ships for the English Fleet. His performance was so indifferent, that the same scene was afterwards used for the *Forest of Arden*, in the play of *As You Like It*. On being told by the Manager that his ships were like trees, he observed, "then I am correct in my delineation; for HOMER, the blind bard, says, 'a fleet is a moving wood!'"

ASSIZES.

At Trim Assizes, one of the most shocking and dreadful murders ever brought into a Court of Justice was investigated and tried before the Lord Chief Justice Downes. Patrick M' Manus was arraigned for the wilful murder of Thomas Goff, a lad of 15 years of age. It appeared, on the clearest evidence, that he executed his infernal purpose in expectation of a reward from his employers, who keep a bleach-green, at Gormanstown. It appeared that attacks had been made on the green, and rewards were offered for the apprehension of such persons; the prisoner was a nightly watchman, and the deceased was also in the employment. On the evening of the 13th of Jan. the deceased was going home at his usual hour of quitting work; the prisoner induced the lad to stay with him, and, about eleven o'clock at night, knocked him down, and discharged the contents of his firelock, heavily loaded with a ball and slugs, through his left breast, by placing it quite close, so much so, that the wound appeared to be only one inch and a half in diameter; it perforated the body, burned the unfortunate boy's clothes, and some of the slugs were found in the ground on the removal of the body; he then placed a few yards of linen, folded regularly, between the hands of the deceased, as if to make it appear he fired at him in the act of running away with the linen; he then alarmed the lodge-keeper, who, with another young man, informed the chief proprietor, Mr. C More, of the attack; the prisoner declared he had seen three persons, and that he fired. They all went in pursuit. It was remarked, it appeared singular (the night being very bright), that as he fired he did not wound any person; he said he did not—but after searching some time, he said he had winged or dropped, as he said it, one of them, and then brought the party to the place where the boy lay, swearing, he was often attacked, and that he would dash out his brains—which he was going to do, only being prevented by his master. The prisoner appeared quite confused, at the instant, and exclaimed, *better could not happen me for what I done the night before I came to Gormanstown bleach.*—After this, it was determined, that the prisoner, with Owen Kearns (one of the witnesses against him) should watch until morning, and during the night the prisoner asked Kearns, would he keep a secret? The other agreed; when he then unfolded to him that he had murdered Goff, stated his expectations, and said that he would give him a part, if he was true.—Kearns asked him why he wanted to commit violence on the body on their coming up?—He said it was to prevent suspicion of the real motives, for that on discharging his gun, he was afraid the deceased was not quite dead, and that he gave him several blows with the end of it, which were perceivable. Kearns asked him, then, why did he place that confidence in him? he said, it relieved his mind, and he knew he was safe in doing so, from a former proposal he had made to him (Kearns), that of murdering their master, and robbing the concern. The trial lasted the entire of the day, during which the greatest abhorrence

was felt by all present. The Jury, without any hesitation, found him Guilty; he was instantly sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, (the 7th inst.) and his body sent to the Infirmary for dissection—which sentence was carried into effect accordingly. He made a full confession of his guilt, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, April 10.

Copy of a Letter addressed to and transmitted by Admiral Russel.

His Majesty's ship *Stately*, off Zealand's Odde,
SIR, March 25, 1808.

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line, *Prince Christian Frederick*, of 74 guns.

Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship *Nassau*, at two P. M. on the 22d inst. we observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chase, at four P. M. Greenall, on the coast of Jutland, bearing N. W. by N. distant ten miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at five P. M. ascertained the chase to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past seven P. M. Capt. Campbell, in the *Nassau*, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the *Stately* closed; a running fight was maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half-past nine P. M. At this moment the ships were within two cables' length of the shore of Zealand; and before my first Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the *Nassau* brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d, it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up.

I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling, indeed, when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having 55 killed, and 88 wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging.

The *Prince Christian Frederick* was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Capt. Jayson, with a complement of 620 men, and had 576 on board.

I feel much indebted to Capt. Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and to the officers, ship's company, and royal marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and seamen, and the officers and privates of royal marines, of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action, displaying throughout the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships.

I beg leave to recommend, in the strongest manner, to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my first Lieutenant, to whom I

am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer and seaman.

Herewith you will receive a return of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PARKER,

To Vice-Admiral Russel, &c. &c.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Stately—2 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 26 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total 32.

Nassau—1 seaman killed; 11 seamen, 5 marines, wounded; 1 seaman missing.—Total 17.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Stately—Lieut. Cole, slightly; Mr. Lemon, boatswain, severely; Mr. Davis, master's mate, slightly.

Nassau—Mr. E. J. Johnson, volunteer 1st class, slightly. (Signed) G. P.

[Here follows a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, inclosing another from Capt. Fleetwood Pellew, of his Majesty's ship *Psyche*, stating the capture of the Dutch corvette ship *Scipio*, of 24 guns, in Samarang Bay, in the Island of Java, on the 31st of August last.]

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Collip, Great Portland-street, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Davies, Bernard-street, sadler, to surrender May 3, 10, 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Reynolds, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

S. Deuham, Bermondsey-street, tailor, May 2, at ten, 3, at eleven, 31, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Rurd, Lad-lane.

T. Renfree, Falmouth, cordwainer, April 26, May 3, 31, at eleven, at Wynn's Hotel, Falmouth. Attorney, Mr. Tippet, Falmouth.

M. Rudge, Fretherne, Gloucestershire, tanner, April 29, 30, May 31, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Gloucester. Attorney, Mr. Ward, Gloucester.

R. Travis, Manchester, silversmith, May 2, 3, 31, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Higson, Manchester.

J. Taylor, Salford, Lancashire, victualler, May 9, 10, 31, at five, at the Star Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Heslop, Manchester.

J. Evans, Monmouth, sadler, May 3, 4, 31, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle, Monmouth. Attorney, Mr. Phillipott, Monmouth.

DIVIDENDS.

July 5. J. Prior, Prince's-street, Spitalfields, drysalter.—July 9. W. Cranston, Drury-lane, currier.—May 21. J. Ayres, Amersham, butterman.—May 24. T. Livermore, sen. Chelmsford, grocer.—May 10. G. Beddoes, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, tanner.—May 11. J. White, Birmingham, tailor.—May 10. E. Wells, Oxford, liquor-merchant.—May 10. J. Harding, Abingdon, bookseller.—May 10. R. Badcock, Marcham, maltster.—May 10. T. Home, Bishop's Castle, mercer.—May 17. A. Smith, Kingston-upon-Hull, baker.—May 13. M. White, Portsmouth, wine-merchant.—May 10. J. Saunders, Eliog, Southampton, maltster.—May 11. W. Gibbs, Newport, Isle of Wight, hackneyman.—May 13. J. Lockey, Oxford, grocer.—May 13. J. Wakelin, Oxford, dealer.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 10.

J. Greenwood, Old Bond-street, auctioneer.—E. and R. Banks, Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—S. Bromley, Chandler-street, grocer.—Ed. Bell, merchant.—J. Grimshaw, jun. merchant.—T. Bates, Cheetham, manufacturer.—J. Halifax, woolstaplers.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Charles Ogden, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

Wm. Hayes, Manchester, victualler, to surrender May 9, 10, June 4, at six, at the White Lion Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Milne, Manchester.

John Pettigrew, Liverpool, master mariner, May 16, 17, June 4, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Cukit, Liverpool.

Isaac Cole, Marnhull, Dorsetshire, woolstapler, April 29, 30, June 4, at eleven, at the Swan, Shaftesbury. Attorney, Mr. Bowles, Shaftesbury.

James Connolly, Manchester, linen-merchant, May 9, 10, June 4, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester.

Samuel Watkinson, Liverpool, brush-manufacturer, May 16, 17, June 4, at one, at the Star and Garter Inn, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Murrow, Liverpool.

John Neve, Birmingham, linen-draper, May 13, at five, 14, June 4, at eleven, at the Saracen's Head, Birmingham. Attorney, Mr. Sadler, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Jonathan Barker and Hill Barker, Morton, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners; May 10, 11, June 4, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Fearnhead, Manchester.

Joseph Parrott, Folkestone, Kent, carpenter, April 29, at six, 30, June 4, at eight, at Guildhall, Canterbury. Attorney, Mr. Plummer, Canterbury.

Charles Ogden, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, May 16, at four, 17, June 4, at eleven, at the Sun Inn, Bradford. Attorney, Mr. Crosley, Bradford.

DIVIDENDS.

May 16. S. Hambidge, Fetter-lane, London, and W. Hambidge, Stroud, Gloucestershire, cloth-factors.—May 17. R. Corney, New Gravel-lane, slop-seller.—May 24. J. Garrod, Orford, Suffolk, mariner.—May 14. N. Willmot, Wyrardisbury, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright.—May 17. J. Wayte, Widgate-street, London, printer.—May 21. J. Snawdon, Plymouth, draper.—May 28. R. Hammond, Myton, druggist.—May 24. R. Heslop, Chiswell-street, painter.—June 1. S. Barton, Whitechurch, Hants, linen-draper.—May 21. J. Gamson, Kingsland-road, flax-dresser.—May 21. P. D. Van Dyck, A. J. G. Leuven, and W. A. de G. Vink, Circus, Minorics, London, merchants.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 14.

J. Fell, Walworth, Surrey, insurance-broker.—E. Guest, Birmingham, grocer.—M. Quayle, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Pilling, jun. Manchester, alehouse-keeper.—G. Watts, sen. Chichester, hatter.—J. Pierrepoint, Bunhill-row, carpenter.—J. Reid, Broad-street, underwriter.—R. Mount and Wm. Roberts, Angel-court, London, merchants.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Consols..... 66.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

Mr. ROSE arrived from America at Mr. CANNING'S Office on Friday night. The affair of the *Chesapeake* is adjusted, but the other circumstances of dispute are not, and the Embargo is continued. Mr. ESKINX remains in America.



All is doubt respecting the Rochefort Squadron. The hopes entertained of Admiral DUCKWORTH'S meeting it have been disappointed by his arrival at Plymouth. It was his squadron which the *Mullet* schooner mistook for an enemy's. The following Letter from an Officer of the Squadron shews the eager and extensive pursuit adopted by the brave Admiral:—

“ *Cawsand Bay (Plymouth), April 18.*

“ Having run down the Bay of Biscay, and called off Capes Ortegal and Finisterre, and Lisbon, we arrived off Madeira, and found Sir SAMUEL HOOD lying in Funchall Roads, where we remained for two days. On the morning of the 3d of February his Majesty's ship *Comus*, gave us intelligence of her having been chased two days before to the N.W. of Madeira, and it then became obvious that the destination of the French squadron was the West Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition, and made the Islands of St. Lucia and Martinique in 21 days. Off the east end of Martinique we saw six sail of the line; we cleared for action, and formed the line of battle; but, on exchanging signals, we found friends instead of enemies—it was Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, with his squadron. Finding that his fleet was sufficient to cope with them in those seas, we passed all the Windward Islands, and anchored on the 16th of February in Bassa-terre Roads, St. Kitt's, where we remained only 18 hours, just long enough to take in water. We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was supposed the enemy had proceeded, but on our arrival there we found no ships. After cruizing in the Mona Passage for seven or eight days, we made all the dispatch for the coast of America, and arrived off the Chesapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the *Statira* frigate, and found that our Ambassador, Mr. ROSE, was at Washington for the last time, to determine whether it should be at peace or war with England. We should have gone in, but they would not let us have a pilot, nor supply us with water or provisions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our usual allowance; they would not give us a single pint of water or a cabbage stock. We left the *Eurydice*, to bring us any intelligence that might occur as to peace or war with America, and quitted the hospitable shores of America for the Western Islands, where we procured all we wanted, after a very long and a very anxious cruize. The Governor of Flores (a Portuguese), came off to us, but not being able to give us any information, the Admiral thought it most expedient to proceed for England, where we arrived this morning, after having been upwards of three months at sea, and made a complete circuit of the Western and Atlantic Ocean, a journey of upwards of 13,000 miles.”

A letter received by a respectable house in the city, from Jamaica, dated March 5, states, that accounts had just reached that island, of the Rochefort squadron having got into Havannah.

One of the expeditions just completed will sail for the Baltic the instant the wind becomes favourable. It consists of seven sail of the line, several frigates, gun-brigs, and some boats of a peculiar construction for the enterprize. The whole commanded by Admiral KEATES and Sir J. SAUMAREZ. The troops will be commanded by Sir J. MOORE, consisting of 6000 British, and 4000 of the German Legion.

The other expedition, destined to the Mediterranean, will amount to 20,000.

Details from the theatre of war in Finland have not yet arrived but are hourly expected. Reports, however, say that the important fortress of Sweaberg in Finland was attacked by 10,000 Russians, who were repulsed, after two days severe contest, with 1500 men killed and wounded.

Notwithstanding the disparity of strength in the contending powers, a ray of hope begins to glimmer through the gloom which has gathered round Sweden, who has often proved herself a valorous nation: and she appears to possess a spirit of high independence, of martial enthusiasm. What is not to be augured from a nation so animated, so determined? Rome was saved when reduced even to her last fortification. Such is the ardour of the Swedes that their Government have checked the eager desire of her people to march against the Russians. All the sailors that were required enrolled in a fortnight, unconditionally, and 250,000 men volunteered for soldiers.

The Answer of Sweden to the Danish Declaration of War is in its style nervous, in its arguments conclusive, defeating those of its enemy with its own weapons, and becoming a nation dignified from its integrity. Denmark charges Sweden with not revenging the attack on Copenhagen. Sweden replies that she was in a state of simple peace with Denmark, and not bound to aid her by any convention. That Denmark was similarly passive, when Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, contended with France. That the German Legion in the pay of England, but under the command of the King of SWEDEN, was restored to England by a convention in June, 1807, at a time when there was no reference to the expedition. It charges Denmark with being controuled by France, and having no will of its own; and that when the neutrality of the Hanseatic towns and Lower Saxony was violated, no one thought of compelling Denmark to join in revenging the aggression.

The Satyr, *JOHNS*, arrived at Portsmouth from St. Domingo, in 22 days. The Captain (according to the accounts at Lloyd's) says, “ *PETION* must, in a few months, have the entire possession of *CHRISTOPHE*'s district; he had conquered Port au-Prince, and his forces were daily augmenting by desertions from his opponent's army. *PETION* enjoys the confidence of his army and people, and is partial and friendly to the British merchants.”

The Hindostan frigate, just arrived at Plymouth from Sir C. CORTON'S squadron, with several Portuguese of distinction, confirms the late accounts of the famishing condition of Portugal.

An English Merchant left Lisbon about fourteen days ago; he made his escape on board Sir C. CORTON'S fleet. He states that bread and flour appear to be as scarce as has been represented; but mutton and beef are only about 4d. per lb. and in great plenty, as are all sorts of vegetables. Some classes of the in-

habitants suffer distress, those especially who depended on the Court for their subsistence. The French have proceeded in making great improvements in the city. The Governor has ordered the cleansing and new paving of most of the streets. Gen. JUNOT has ordered that the images should be melted down. A deputation of Friars waited on him, to procure a respite for a very large and favourite Saint. His answer was—“If the statue is of wood, you may throw it into the Tagus; if brass, you may break it; but if it is silver or gold, you must bring it to me, and I will melt it.”

One leading feature of the present day is, that the same persons who were enthusiastic admirers of the revolution which overturned the monarchy of LEWIS XVI. in order to establish a mixed government, rejoiced still more when that was overturned, kingly power abolished, and a sort of a republic put in its place; but what is more surprising still, is, that the same men are partial to most of the acts of BONAPARTE, who has crushed liberty and threw both the bantering and its cradle into the den of despotism.—They admire, enthusiastically, those great talents that must astonish all; but they do not condemn or throw blame on any of the actions of the Emperor NAPOLEON, that are certainly at total variance with the principles they once admired. It is, also, not a little remarkable, that the same men are very severe on any act of the English government, that seems in any way censurable, for which conduct it is very difficult to account, except it be attributed to an attachment to whatever is *new and French*, and an antipathy to whatever is *old and English*. Certain it is, that love of liberty, regard for an honourable, a generous, or humane conduct, can attach no one to BONAPARTE; yet men who boast much of their devotion to the cause of liberty, speak in terms of infinite complacency and respect of the man who tramples it under his feet. This is not the least of the wonders of this age, and it can only be credited, because we are so positive that it is so, that we cannot doubt or deny its reality.

It is a curious fact, that the French, since they have been prevented from importing colonial produce, have discovered a substitute for coffee, in the roots of wild endive, or what is more generally called Dandelion. They procure large quantities of this root, which, when dried and roasted, is said to produce the same flavour as the best coffee, and is allowed to be more wholesome in its qualities.

DROITS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—Extract from the speech of Queen ANNE to Parliament, in 1702:—

“I must not conclude without acquainting you, that I have given directions that my part of ALL the Prizes that have been or shall be taken during this War BE APPLIED ENTIRELY TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE; and I hope my own Revenue will not fall so short but that I may be able, as I desire, to contribute YET FURTHER to the ease of my people.”

On Thursday morning, the remains of JAMES PAULL, Esq. were conveyed from his house in Charles-street, to St. James's Church, for interment. The body was conveyed in a hearse and four, followed by two mourning coaches, in which were the particular friends of the deceased. The funeral was conducted in the most private manner.

The late Count ALEXIS Van ORLOW died possessed of five millions of rubles in cash, and 30,000 peasants, the whole of which immense property he has left to his only daughter.

JOSEPHINE DESSALINES.—This Dowager Empress has not only been permitted by the popular successor of her husband, to reside in the capital of St. Domingo, but has received of him 30,000 dollars indemnity for some property destroyed by Pétion. Being as prudent and as wise in adversity, as she had been modest and humane in prosperity, she has forgotten her temporary elevation to remember her native obscurity. She has entered with spirit and honesty into commercial transactions, and is supposed to have, within eighteen months, more than doubled her capital by the success attending her speculations. She has transformed all her *ci-devant* maids of honour into clerks; all her gentlemen in waiting into warehousemen; all her pages into porters; and all her equeries and grooms into waggons and cartmen. Every day upwards of fifty persons dine under her roof; and every foreign merchant or traveller of respectability is invited to her sumptuous table. As regularity, industry, and liberality, have hitherto distinguished this trading upstart Sovereign, her reputation and credit increase, and her commercial connections in England, as well as in America, are both numerous and wealthy. She often declares, that she is more happy in her magazines, than she was in her palace, and that behind her counter she experiences a tranquillity unknown to her when seated on a throne.

The French Papers announce a work, under the title of “*La Providence et Napoleon, ou, Les Fetes de l'Eglise et les Triomphes de le Grande Armee*”; that is, “Providence and Napoleon; or, the Church Festivals and the Triumphs of the Grand Army;” by the President of the Consistory of the Lower Loire.—Such is the profane adulation of a Gallican Calvinistic Minister! One is reminded of *Dogberry's* monition—“Set down they fear God; and put God first; for God forbid, that God should not stand before such villains.”

The Committee to whose management the Members of the Association for the discovery of the interior parts of Africa have entrusted the direction of their affairs, has engaged another traveller in their service; a person now in this country, highly accomplished for such a purpose, possessed of a strong vigorous constitution, great ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, with a temper of mind ready to submit to great privations, and prepared to accommodate himself to the various trying situations to which the prejudices of the inhabitants of that part of the world may possibly expose him.

A young lady who lived in Pulteney-street, Bath, being smitten with the appearance of Capt. C—ke, of the Marines, who has been for some time recruiting there, and Cupid having penetrated his heart also, the lovers contrived to procure a licence, and were married on Thursday, at the Abbey church, without the knowledge of her parents. They are gone off, and her friends are pursuing them. Report says the young lady has an excellent independent fortune. The father, who is very rich, is at present suffering under great distress of mind on the occasion.

The Egyptian piece of ordnance in St. James's Park, mounted on a new carriage made of English oak, with cast-iron wheels, was on Tuesday again exposed to public view. The different figurative entablatures representing a distant view of the Camp before Alexandria, and the Battle of Aboukir at sun-set, to which Britannia is seen exultingly pointing, together with the Aligator, descriptive of the River Nile, bronzed, are the same as before.

SUICIDES.—There have been no less than ten recorded within these few days, which have taken place in the metropolis and its environs, and the eleventh occurred yesterday morning, in Wigmore-street. A gentleman, a native of Switzerland, of the name of **BOURDEN**, who has been in this country from a youth, and who had considerable reputation as an artist, shot himself with a horse pistol, at four o'clock yesterday morning. He had laboured under a depression of spirits during the week, and he had spent the evening of Friday with a party of friends. The landlady of the house and Mr. B.'s servant were alarmed by the fatal report, and on going into his bed-room, it was perceived that the ball had entered the left ear, and gone through the top of the head. The unfortunate man languished half an hour.

HULL THE ACTOR.—On Friday afternoon, at his house, near Dean's yard, Westminster, this respectable actor closed his earthly career, after a long and painful illness. He was in the 80th year of his age, and had been so long a member of the theatrical community, that he had become the father of the Stage. He was originally in the medical profession, and among those who knew him long was generally styled Dr. **HULL**. He was a good scholar, and possessed some literary talents. He was the founder of that Institution which provides subsistence for Decayed Actors and Actresses when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profession. Mr. **HULL** wrote a tragedy upon the subject of Fair Rosamond, which he dedicated to the memory of **SHENSTONE**, the Poet, of whose friendship he was reasonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in great veneration. The Principals of the Theatrical Fund, we understand, have requested permission to be at the expence of his funeral, which will be attended by most of the members of the profession.

The grand Painted Hall Ceiling of Greenwich Hospital, by Sir J. **THORNHILL**, is cleaning and retouching by Mr. **RIGAUD**, who has undertaken the task for the sum of 500 guineas.

LONGEVITY.—**JAMES SANDS**, of Horborn, Staffordshire, lived 140, and his wife 120 years. He out-lived five leases of 21 years, which were made to him after his marriage.—**MICHELL VIVAN**, a Scotchman (born near Aberdeen, beneficed in Northumberland, within three miles of Alnwick), when an old man (of 110 years of age) was famous for a new growth of his hair, breeding of three teeth in the space of two years, and reading of small print without spectacles, whereas 40 years before that time, he had used them for the largest print. He had five children after he was 80 years of age.—The Countess of **DESMOND** (alive 1589) is said to have recovered her teeth after she had cast them three several times, and to have lived 140 years.

On an amiable woman pining in the possession of a bad husband.

So droops the rose beneath inclement skies;
Prostrate in tears the lovely ruin lies;
Chill'd by the bitter blast, it fades, it dies.

THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—If, when the politician is laying plans of taxation, he regards the interest of the humble classes, and proportions the burthen to the capacity of the bearer, he is entitled to that applause which justice and humanity deserve; if, on the contrary, he disregards their condition, and confounds them with these who are more capable of supporting the required task, I presume that the remonstrance of a sufferer will not be deemed impertinent.

A consideration of the peculiarity of the present mode of recruiting the Regulars from the ranks of the Militia, has raised a considerable degree of surprise in my mind. To the practice of balloting for the Militia many objections may be made; a considerable argument against such a procedure is, that if men must be raised from the body of the people for the Militia, it ought, like other burthens, to be levied in such a manner as will cause it to fall proportionably on all, and be left to chance in no greater degree than any other tax: many persons who would be in no way affected, and whose comforts would not be abridged by being drawn for the Militia, escape; while others, who are but just capable of discharging their just claims, must either part with their little all, and perhaps be deprived of many of the absolute necessities of life, or be torn from their wives and families, to defend that in which they have ceased to have an interest: it is not from men thus procured, that we look for a certain defence. Such is the effect of the ballot.

But this is not the only part which appears to me to be oppressive; to the former and old manner (which the late Ministry attempted to abolish), a new mode is added, the line is now recruited by volunteers from the Militia, by means of an additional bounty offered to the militiamen thus entering; so that those who intended entering into the Line will (unless they are blind to their interest) first offer themselves as substitutes in the Militia, and afterwards volunteer (if such it can be called) into the Line. The effect of this is, that as others must be procured to supply their place in the Militia, a fresh ballot ensues, and fresh substitutes must be procured, who probably follow the steps of their predecessors; thus it is requiring every man to procure a regular soldier, or it is equivalent to offering an additional bounty to those who go into the Line, which, instead of falling on the public at large, is only pressed on individuals. If it be necessary to procure a supply of men, let them be obtained by an addition to the general bounty offered, and the money for that purpose raised by a just and equal assessment. Why not? Because the multitude would seek redress, and their clamours command attention, while the humble voice of the individual is drowned in the general buzz, therefore recourse is had to a measure oppressive and unjust.

March 1, 1808.

MILES NUPER CONSCRIPTUS.

Mr. BURKE being once asked his opinion of the late Lord THURLOW, answered, without hesitation, "He's an oak at Norwood, and a willow at St. James's."

FARQUHAR, the justly-admired comic writer, used to say, that his estate lay within the circumference of his hat.

MADAME TALLEYRAND AND M. DENON.—Madame la Princess de BENEVENTO is what the French, with an incivility towards the brute creation unworthy so polite a people, call *une bete*. On the failure of the Egyptian expedition, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs was anxious to shew due honours to the *scavans* on their return, being himself a *scavant*. "Ma chere," said he, one day to his lady, "M. DENON dines with me to-day: he is a great man, you must shew him some attention; he has written a book of travels that every body reads, full of charming plates—look over them, and pay him some compliments on his voyage, *c'est ce qu'il faut*." Accordingly Madame TALLEYRAND repaired to the library, on her way to the toilette:—"Monsieur," said she to the librarian, "I want a book of travels: every body reads it—full of charming plates—the author is—psha! his name is—ends in *on*."—"Ah! Madame, every body knows these travels—here they are, full of charming engravings." Being therefore qualified to do honour to her celebrated guest, she places him at table at her right hand, and omits no mark of attention. "I have been reading your book; it is the prettiest and most amusing I ever read: (the Professor bowed very low) and how I pity your sufferings on the island."—"We travellers learn to bear much, Madame:"—"But to cook your own victuals, and make your own clothes, *quelle horreur!* (M. DENON looked embarrassed)—but how I do love *ce joli Vendredi*, that dear, sweet Friday!" The presence of the Minister could hardly repress the laughter, which now became general, it being observed that Madame had confounded M. DENON with our countryman, *Robinson Crusoe*; this nursery hero being only known on the Continent by the name of ROBINSON.

CITY.

On Monday, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen, and several of their Ladies, together with the Chamberlain, and other City Officers, went in procession to Christ Church, Newgate-street, preceded by the Bridewell Boys, and the children educating in Christ's Hospital, where they heard a Sermon preached by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Salisbury.

After which they returned to the Mansion-house, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. Before dinner Sir D. Baird and Sir S. Auchmuty were introduced, when the Chamberlain, in an appropriate speech, presented them with the Freedom of the City, and elegant swords, voted them some time since by the Court of Common Council, to which Sir David made a suitable reply.

The tables were plentifully supplied, and an immense baron of beef was, as usual, placed on a pedestal

at the bottom of the hall. Among the company present, were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge; Lords Mulgrave, Hawkesbury, Portsmouth, and his Lady; the Lord Advocate of Scotland; the Solicitor-General; the Swedish Ambassador, &c. &c.

The Ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and Miss Ainsley, who officiated as Lady Mayoress.

The dining and ball-rooms were illuminated in a style of splendour seldom, if ever surpassed. In short, the entertainments throughout did equal honour to his Lordship's liberality, and the taste of those employed. The company departed at a late hour.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 16.

THE UNEDIFYING REVIVAL OF SHAKSPEARE'S TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA—MR. KEMBLE'S REVISAL OF THE PLAY—IT'S LOVERS—IT'S CLOWNS.—MR. MUNDEN'S READING OF "WOOD-WOMAN."—MR. LISTON'S TRU-RIO.—THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.—THE NEW SPECTACLE OF CARACTACUS.

COYENT-GARDEN.

SHAKSPEARE'S comedy of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* was revived on Thursday night, with little cause, and with less effect. The play possesses occasional beauties of language, which are quite sufficient to decide the dispute, whether SHAKSPEARE was its author or not; but it contains not a single character, upon which the all-seeing mind of our poet has been reflected; and there is not a name in its *dramatis personæ*, to which an essayist upon the characters of SHAKSPEARE would for a moment advert. It is this circumstance that renders its representation on the stage, where there should always be room for the display of acting as well as speaking, dull and heavy. The principal parts in the play, *Valentine* and *Proteus*, the Veronese Gentlemen, come in and go out, talk and are silent, without either awakening our sympathy for the one, or exciting our contempt for the other; while the young ladies, their lovers, are so far from assuming any prominence, that they seem to be both shadowed from the same delineator's *Rosalind*.

The copy from which the play was acted on Thursday, is the result of a revision by Mr. KEMBLE, both of SHAKSPEARE'S original work, and of an alteration from it by Mr. VICTOR, in 1763. Mr. VICTOR'S alteration is very licentious: he has written nearly the whole of two additional scenes, by the help of which the actors of *Launce* and *Speed* are brought to make their bows at the falling of the curtain, with the rest of the characters: but who shall catch the humour of SHAKSPEARE? Mr. VICTOR has contrived to make the clowns echo what they have said before, wherever he could; but his originality is only another word for his wretchedness; he makes *Launce* and *Speed* talk more like the pert chambermaids of modern times, than the quaint serving-men of antiquity. Mr. KEMBLE'S revision rather curtails, than makes additions; but though he has now and then preferred the arrange-

ments of SHAKSPEARE to those of Mr. VICTOR, yet he has often transposed scenes unnecessarily, and has too liberally copied Mr. VICTOR's additions to the characters of *Launce* and *Speed*. We know of no reason either, why, in that beautiful character which *Valentine* draws for *Proteus*, he should omit the line,

"His years but young, but his experience old."

The four lovers whom I have described, were all, on Thursday evening, acted with as little excellence as they are drawn. Their performers were Mr. KEMBLE, Mr. POPE, Miss SMITH, and Miss NORTON, as improper an assemblage of lovers as could well be collected. Mr. KEMBLE whined, Mr. POPE blustered, Miss SMITH fixed her eyes, and Miss NORTON lisped: the first was above the passion of love, the second below it, the third too matronly, and the fourth too childish, for it.

Let us turn to the low humour of the comedy, and see if we can find any thing to praise there. The characters of *Launce* and *Speed* were bestowed upon that great master of grimace, Mr. MUNDEN, and his promising pupil, Mr. BLANCHARD. These gentlemen catch the quaintness and humour of SHAKSPEARE'S clowns with some happiness, however; and afford much entertainment, in spite of all their injudicious readings. That disputed passage in *Launce's* first soliloquy, "Now I come to my mother (O that she could speak now!) like a *wood* woman," which the commentators have changed to "*wood* woman," an old word for *frantic*, Mr. MUNDEN altered to "*wooded* woman;" for what reason I am at a loss to comprehend, for silence is the general resource of *wooded* women. The general tenor of actors' readings, however, leads me to think it most probable, that Mr. MUNDEN had not only no reason for his alteration, but did not know that he had made any: in the part the prompter wrote out for him, he perhaps fancied he saw an apostrophe in the word *wood*, and read it *woo'd* accordingly. Mr. KEMBLE'S revisal has it *wood*, but punctuates the passage thus:—"Now I come to my mother;—Oh that she could speak now like a *wood* woman!"

I had always till Thursday evening counted upon only two clowns in the play of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*; but I was then introduced to a third, in the shape of Mr. LISTON'S *Thurio*. It is true that the *dramatis personæ* characterizes this person as "*a foolish rival to Valentine*;" but these characterizations were never made by SHAKSPEARE, and throughout the whole play, *Thurio*, though a rejected lover, is a sensible man, and in the "*keen encounter of wits*" between him and *Valentine*, has by much the best of the battle. Mr. LISTON transformed him into his celebrated character of *Caper* at once; and was leering his eyes, drawing in his breath, and hanging his limbs, "though in the mean time some necessary question of the play was then to be considered." If Mr. LISTON is, as I am not, convinced that SHAKSPEARE intended *Thurio* for a clown, let him at least remember that what I have just quoted is part of SHAKSPEARE'S OWN regulations for the performance of clowns; and let him thank his general merit that I did not quote what follows it. Mr. VICTOR, by his addition of some affected sentiments to the part of

Thurio, seems to betray a similar opinion of the character to that Mr. LISTON has formed; but these additions Mr. KEMBLE has judiciously abstained from adopting.

DRURY-LANE.

On Thursday evening, after seeing the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* altered by BENJAMIN VICTOR and JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, I had the pleasure of witnessing at the other house the performance of MURPHY'S little comedy of *Three Weeks After Marriage*, with copious alterations and additions, those in the character of *Sir Charles Racket* by ROBERT WILLIAM ELLINGTON, and those in the character of *Lady Racket* by DOROTHEA JORDAN.

On Friday evening was produced "a new, grand, serious, ballet of action, called *Caractacus*," which was, for the most part, as dreary as the last winter, and nearly as long. The opening promised much, but the conclusion performed little. The chorus of Druids invoking the Bard to the sacrifice, with which the piece opened, had a sublime effect; and nothing could have added to the pathos of the spectacle when the victim virgin was led on to the altar by her afflicted companions, the music playing the plaintive air of *Ar hyd y nos*. But to this succeeded that always ludicrous picture, a stage-battle; for the piece was to represent the victory of CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, over the British leader whose name furnishes its title, and the last scene conveys us to Rome, where we see *Caractacus* divested of his chains and placed at *Cæsar's* right hand. This is not a proper story for the foundation of an English drama: it has no moral end in view; force is shewn to be pre-eminence, and conquest right. Add to this, that we are compelled to witness the unrevenged murder of *Hengo*, the interesting son of *Caractacus*; and, as Dr. JOHNSON says of *Hamlet's Ophelia*, "our gratification is abated by the death of the young, the beautiful, the harmless, the pious." This *Hengo*, by the bye, had very nearly met with a similar death to *Ophelia*, of whom we are told that,

"Clambering to hang, an envious sliwer broke,
"When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
"Fell in the weeping brook."

Caractacus and his son are discovered scrambling on the summit of a rock to escape from the Roman conquerors, when the boy discovers that he is faint for want of a little of the water, he sees flowing at the bottom of this precipice, although he had the moment before passed by the stream, without drinking. His father, to indulge him in this whim, is letting him down the precipice by the help of his girdle; and, in this predicament, he is saved from drowning by a fatal arrow from the bow of a Roman soldier. About half an hour is then lost in bewailing this unfortunate boy; so that Mr. THOMAS SHERIDAN, to whom this piece is attributed, would not only improve in dramatic justice, but give his production it's requisite curtailment, by the omission of this very clumsy and revolting incident.

The only literary parts of this spectacle, the choruses, are well enough written; but if the plan of the drama be the production of the gentleman I have named, it augurs very little for the son of the author of the *School for Scandal*.

B. F.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITIONS OF DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOURS.

The patriot who rejoices in the welfare of his country, which the Fine Arts embellish and refine, and the man of taste who derives from them one of his most exquisite pleasures, must exult in the fresh sources of enjoyment opened to them last week in the two Exhibitions of Water Colours; the Exhibition of *The Associated Artists in Water Colours*, in Lower Brook-street, and the Exhibition of *The Society of Painters in Water Colours*, in Old Bond-street. The many paintings purchased already from them last week, as well as those from the British Institution, evince that there is not only taste to appreciate, but munificence to reward the merit of our artists. The flower of genius will not now "blush unseen, or waste its sweetness in the desert air" of obscurity. The hand of wealth is stretched out to lift into comfort if not into independence the sons of genius. And, indeed, they cannot be too well rewarded, for excellence in art is attained only by intense toil. The coy Muse of Painting rewards the incessant devotion and ardent addresses of her votaries. The Abbe du Bos, Winckelmann, and Montesquieu, because we had not kept pace with other nations in an acquisition of the imitative arts, pronounced us incapable of them, from certain physical impediments of climate and nerves. Were they to revisit the earth, and at this time England, how agreeably surprised would they be at their mistake, in contemplating the President's Grand Gallery in Newman-street, where their feelings would be elevated to sublimity; Mr. Turner's charming Gallery, which reflects, by the magic of his genius, the most animated scenes of nature; or the two Exhibitions of Water Colours, which delight with every variety of landscape.

In the Brook-street Exhibition, Mr. S. Owen bears away the praise of sea-piece painting. Indeed, except Turner, he possesses the most vigorous pencil for these subjects yet witnessed in England. His *View on the Coast*, No. 16, and *Boats in a Calm*, the sun breaking through a mist, No. 42, strongly resemble Mr. Turner, who is, however, unequalled by any painter this country has produced, for the fascinating colouring of his sea pieces and landscapes. Mr. William Westall had landscapes from India, and Madeira views, as fascinating as the water colour figure drawings of his brother the R. A. Their local truth gratifies the judgment, and the imagination is charmed by the magic brilliancy of their colouring and effect. Mr. H. W. Williams's views have a very masterly depth and sobriety of effect. Mr. J. Clarendon Smith's views of *Gothic Architecture* fill the mind with pensive pleasure, have a solemn breadth of effect, and are finished with that nicety so peculiarly requisite in giving the rich profusion of Gothic ornament. His *View of Ramsgate*, No. 126, is most spiritedly marked and chastely coloured; his *Ramsgate Hoy* highly natural. A young man who has attempted many sublime subjects from the greatest poets would do well to desist: he has not caught from them a single ray of genius. It is unnecessary to say a word in praise of Mr. La-

porte, who is universally known and admired. Mr. Dewint's *View of Westminster Hall and Abbey*, from the Bridge, has an agreeable simplicity of effect. Mr. Chalon's *Parental Affection*, No. 29, has beauty of colouring and expression. His *Setting out on a Party of Pleasure* has great grace of attitude, richness of colouring and effect. I lament that want of more room prevents me particularizing all Mr. and Mrs. Green's tastefully-conceived, richly-coloured, and admirably-drawn originals and faithful copies and portraits.—Mr. J. Bennett's *View of the City and Bay of Naples* possesses excellent breadth and keeping. No. 202 presents a most exquisite drawing of an elegant female, by Mr. W. Wood. Nothing can exceed the exquisite carnation tints and spirited drawing of Mr. Robertson's Miniatures of the Princesses. There is indeed scarcely a miniature in this collection but what is masterly. Our British artists have attained perfection in this branch of art. These and other artists of much merit confer a character on this Exhibition highly deserving of patronage.

The Bond-street Exhibition has not only sustained, but exceeded its former excellence. We shall dwell in a future Number on the very masterly productions of Havell, Varley, Reinagle, Glover, Barrett, and many others. Mr. Heaphy has many subjects of exquisitely drawn low character. The rooms have been crowded since their opening, and many pictures bought.

Among the rising young Artists of merit at the British Institution, who have experienced the encouragement of its generous Patrons, we are pleased to observe Mr. C. CRANMER, an accurate observer and painter of Rural Nature.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy opens tomorrow week.

MALE FASHIONS.

[FROM THE MORNING POST.]

In our occasional accounts of fashions, those of the men have been rather neglected. It is now to be observed, that of all the mischievous spirits which haunt the circles of society, none is more to be condemned than the spirit of fashionable rivalry; and yet the most obscure individual apes his superior in his apparel, and, as far as his finances will allow him, vanity and folly appear to be his leading characteristics. In the Sunday promenade (the Park) every one supposes he is taken for a man of fashion, and boasts of the Prince of WALES's cut! As our object is to improve, and not condemn their taste, we will give a minute description of the Prince's style of dress for the approaching summer; observing, at the same time, that as the Heir Apparent is considered to be the most elegant, so has he always been deemed the best dressed Gentleman in England. The Prince being thus the standard for every thing elegant, we hope that our advice may be of some service to the "butchers of broad-cloth."

The Prince of WALES's morning-dress is either a chestnut-brown, or a bottle-green cloth coat, with a fancy-stripe waistcoat, and light stone-colour musquito pantaloons. The coat is made short in the waist and the skirts, without pockets or flaps, with a silk or covered button of the same colour; the cape or collar is made to sit close around the neck, with a becoming fall in front, which shows a small portion only of the waistcoat. The lower

part of the lappel is not cut in the usual vulgar manner, but forms an elegant slope, the outline of which was FURNISHED BY THE PRINCE HIMSELF. No part of the waistcoat is to be seen beneath the lappel. No silk facings to the coat, nor slashed sleeves. Shoes and strings.

FOR FULL DRESS.—A dark blue coat, with gold basket buttons, made exactly similar to the above; no silk linings. A white waistcoat, single breast. Black silk stocking-breeches and stockings, all in one piece; no buttons at the knees or strings. This longitudinal pantaloons terminates with round-toed Spanish leather shoes and silk strings. Great coat of dark bottle-green cloth, with velvet collar and facings; no silk linings, they being exploded as completely *outré*! An Opera hat finishes the outline.

* How the grave Editor of the *Morning Post* could pass this fact without remark, is really astonishing. Would to Heaven that the death-dealing NAPOLEON would follow the example of the Heir Apparent, and, instead of drawing plans of battles and sieges, employ himself in arranging the cut of a lappel! There is a book published of some size, entitled the *Art of becoming a complete Tailor*, which his Royal Highness would do well to consult when engaged in these useful pursuits.

THE BANQUETTING-HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

It is a curious fact, that this noble erection of INIGO JONES, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the country, is about to be transformed into Barracks for the Guards. It is at present used as a Chapel, and its painted ceiling by RUBENS, though somewhat injured by the mending of CIPRIANI, still excites the admiration of every lover of the arts. Plans of the unhallowed transformation have been submitted to and approved by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the work will be immediately commenced. Of late years, it is true, nothing like this has been attempted; but such uses of magnificent structures were by no means uncommon under the renowned Chiefs of the Goths and Vandals!

THE LATE MR. GOLDSMID.

The silence observed by the public prints respecting the cause of MR. GOLDSMID'S death, is rather singular. It is generally understood that it was occasioned by a fit of jealousy, on Mrs. GOLDSMID'S refusing her assent to the dismissal of a Gentleman from the service of her husband. The conversation that passed on the morning of his death has been publicly mentioned. On Mr. GOLDSMID'S expressing his determination to part with the Gentleman alluded to, Mrs. G. replied, that if he persisted in his resolution, she could not stay in the house. In a few hours after, MR. GOLDSMID was found dead. A Coroner's Inquest, it is supposed, has been held on the body, but much secrecy has been maintained on the subject,—a most disagreeable one, it is true; but mystery is always to be deprecated on such occasions.

PARTICULARS OF MR. PAULL'S DEATH.

The inquest was held at Mr. Paull's house, in Charles-street, St. James's-square, before ANTHONY GELL, Esq. John Bastick, butler and valet to Mr. Paull, deposed, that on Friday morning he came home about five o'clock.

He went up stairs to bed; and about ten o'clock a maid-servant lighted his fire, preparatory to his getting up. There was a chasm here in the chain of evidence, which was supplied by the testimony of the girl. She went up at twelve, but the room door was then fastened, and Mr. Paull told her not to let the man up until he rang for him. At two she went up again, and the door was still fastened. She then delivered a letter to him, going from the front room by an intermediate door into the back room. He repeated his order not to be disturbed. The girl, recollecting that he had not long before that said, that, "when he died, which would be soon, he trusted that his body would be conveyed to the East Indies, and blown up," became alarmed. She knew that he was to have dined abroad that day, and having heard him say, a short time before, that he had given her a deal of trouble whilst he was ill of the wound which he received in the duel with Sir F. Burdett, but that "a short time will put an end to it all;" observing that he had lain in bed unusually late, that he kept the outside-door locked, contrary to his usual custom, and recollecting these expressions which he had before made use of, she went up stairs again, a little before five o'clock, into the front room, to call him up. She heard him moan, but had not courage to go into the room. Her mind foreboded her of what had happened; she screamed, and called Bastick, the butler and valet, who came up, and went with her into the room. Mr. Paull was then discovered lying on his bed with his feet upon the bolster, on the left hand side (as it may be called), his body lying in a diagonal line across the bed, and his head resting on a wash-hand stand. He had three cuts in the upper part of his right arm, and his neck was cut from the right ear to the chin, so deep as nearly to sever the head from the body. However, Mr. Paull had then some symptoms of life. Mr. Brodie, a surgeon, was sent for; he immediately came, but Mr. Paull was by that time quite dead. The carotid artery on the right side of the neck was completely separated; the trachea or windpipe was not in the smallest degree injured, but there was such a vast effusion of blood upon the bed, about the floor, and on the wash-hand stand, evidently having proceeded chiefly from the neck, that the Surgeon ascribed the cause of death to that wound only. Both the servants deposed, that they had lately perceived a considerable alteration in the temper and conduct of the deceased; that he would, for instance, write a note or letter, and send for it back again; that he would order his carriage to the door, sometimes, after it had waited there a long time, forget his former order, and give fresh orders for it to be brought; at other times forgetting his first purpose altogether not to go out that evening.—Mr. Butler, of St. James's-street, deposed, that the deceased used to dine very frequently at his house; that he was formerly a very cheerful, good-natured, sort of person, but that latterly he became irascible in his temper, and incoherent in his manner of speaking, but most particularly when any thing connected with East Indian affairs was mentioned. From the various disappointments that the deceased had met with, and from the irascibility of his mind, the Jury were convinced of his insane state, and returned their Verdict—Lunacy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

This Bill has just been printed. The 1st enacting Clause empowers his Majesty to establish a Local Force for the defence of the Realm.—The 2d enacts that the number of men enrolled under the Act shall not exceed such number as will, including the effective Yeomanry and Volunteers, amount to — times (six times was the amount suggested by Lord Castlereagh), the Militia quotas of such counties.—The 3d, that the deficiencies in the effective Volunteers shall be supplied by the Militia under the Act.—The 4th, that the counties may be divided into di-

visions in any case in which more than one regiment of Local Militia is ordered to be raised.—The 5th, extends the powers of Militia Acts to this Act.—The 6th, that men to be raised under this Act shall be balloted from persons between the ages of ——— and ———, returned on the lists now existing (from 18 to 35 years of age).—The 7th, excuses persons of bodily inability.—The 8th, that no article clerk, or apprentice, nor any poor man who has more than one child born in wedlock, nor any person under the height of ——— shall, by reason thereof, be exempt from being balloted and serving under this Act, though they may be exempt from serving in the Militia.—The 9th, that persons shall not be exempt by having found substitutes or paid fines in the Militia.—The 10th, prescribes the form of oath to be taken.—The 11th, imposes penalty on persons not appearing after being so balloted; the fine to be proportioned to the amount of the income; the payment of such fine to exempt such persons from being balloted for ——— years.—The 12th, enacts that a person claiming exemption upon payment of the smaller fine, shall sign a declaration of the amount of his income.—The 18th, on engaging to serve without pay in volunteer corps, part of the fine to be remitted.—The 14th, inflicts a penalty on such persons on being returned non-effective.—The 15th, persons refusing to swear that they have not insured against fine, to forfeit the amount.—The 16th, Quakers not to be enrolled, but to pay certain fines according to the property of such persons.—The 17th, contains regulations respecting volunteers enrolling themselves.—The 18th, gives a bounty to persons enrolling themselves voluntarily.—The 19th, Volunteer Corps may transfer themselves into Local Militia.—The 20th, Volunteers to swear that they have not other bounty.—The 21st, allowances for necessaries.—The 22d, persons serving to be entitled to such exemptions as the Volunteers now have.—The 23d, persons insuring for providing substitutes, or volunteers, subject to penalty.

The remaining clauses regulate the officering and training in their respective counties—the embodying and marching to any part of Great Britain in case of invasion. Fines to be levied in counties for men deficient.

NEW STAMP DUTIES.

A duty upon Protests of Bills of Exchange, or Promissory Notes, for any sum not exceeding 20l. 2s.; 20l. 3s.; 100l. 5s.; 500l. and upwards, 10s. A Protest of any kind bears a stamp, for every sheet, 5s.

Upon Policies of Insurance for Life or Lives, there is a duty of 1l. 10s. whatever may be the amount of the Insurance.

Upon Country Bank Notes there is a scale of duties from 4d. to 2s.

Country Bankers to take out a Licence yearly, on which there is a duty of 20l.

Upon Transfers of Bank Stock or South Sea Stock, a duty of 7s. 9d.; of East India Stock, 1l. 10s.

Upon every Transfer of a Share or Shares in the Stock or Fund of any other Corporation, Company, or Society whatever, a duty of 1l. 10s.

Upon Conveyances of Estates, a duty, according to the amount of the purchase money, where the latter is less than 150l. 1l.—150l. 1l. 10s.—300l. 2l. 10s.—500l. 3l.—and so on at the rate of 10 per cent. up to 50,000l. on which the Stamp Duty is 500l. and the same for any larger sum.

The same duty upon Leases for Life or Lives, or for terms of years in consideration of any fine.

Upon Mortgages, where the sum is less than 100l. 1l. 10s.—100l. 2l.—300l. 3l. and so on in proportion.—Where the sum is more than 20,000l. the duty is 20l.

A similar duty upon Bonds, and in a similar proportion on Bonds for securing the payment of Annuities.

The article Agreement is extended to every minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand, only where the matter shall be of the value of 20l. or upwards, on which there is a duty of 16s. and a progressive duty according to its length.

Upon Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes exceeding 3000l. there is a duty of 1l.

On Articles of Clerkship to Attornies, 110l.—Apprentices to Writers of the Signet in Scotland are also subjected to a duty of 55l.—and an innumerable list of articles in law process, and in every way in which paper is used as a medium, test, or notice of any transaction between man and man.

LAW.

PRIZE COURT, BOMBAY.

MINERVA, FREDERIC HUSSEY, MASTER.

This was a case of an American ship taken on the 3d December, 1806, going from Manilla to Batavia. The ship had left Providence in August, 1805, had touched at the Isle of France, from which place she sailed to Batavia, thence she went to Tegall and Manilla, and on her voyage from this last place back again to Batavia she was detained. Her cargo consisted chiefly of indigo and dollars. It appeared that she was under the direction of a supercargo on board, as to her employment in trade, both in respect of cargoes and the intermediate ports to which she was to trade, previously to her return to Providence, or some other port in America, where her voyage was to end. For the captors, it was contended that she was trading between enemies colonies, and therefore acting in direct violation of the letter and spirit of his Majesty's instructions of June 1803, which command the commanders of ships of war and privateers not to seize any neutral vessel which should be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs. For the claimants, it was insisted that neither Manilla, Batavia, nor the Isle of France, were enemies colonies of such a nature as to render the trading thereto by a neutral in time of war illegal; inasmuch as the trade to those places was open to foreigners in time of peace. The Court, on a former day, had directed commissions to be sent to Bengal and Madras to ascertain whether the ports of Batavia and Manilla were, during the last peace, open to all or any foreigners from the ports of India, Europe, or America; and if open, whether under any and what restrictions; and also to inquire into the state of those ports in these respects before the war which broke out between Great Britain and Spain in 1796. These commissions being in part returned, and it appearing that ports were open to all foreigners during the last peace, without any restrictions, except as to opium and specie, at the port of Batavia,

Sir J. MACKINTOSH pronounced a judgment of restitution. The captors, he said, were fully justified in detaining this vessel, because in so doing they were acting in obedience to the letter of instructions of June 1803. Batavia and Manilla were certain colonies of the enemy, and this vessel was certainly not trading directly between America and such colonies.—But though the officers in his Majesty's service were bound to obey these instructions, he did not conceive himself, sitting as a Judge of prize in a Court whose decisions were to be regulated by the law of nations, as bound and concluded by them. *He believed, indeed, that he was the first and only Judge who had ventured to pronounce such a doctrine. In every prize court, in every country, by all writers on the subject, and all administrators of the law, the instructions of the Sovereign were regarded as a law to the Judge. BUT HE CONSIDERED THE LAW OF NATIONS AS PARAMOUNT TO SUCH INSTRUCTIONS; and the King, as having indeed a right to dispense with such law, but not a right to extend it. As far, then, as any of his Majesty's instructions*

were a relaxation of the law of nations in favour of neutrals, he should consider himself bound by them; but if he saw in such instructions any attempt to extend the law to the prejudice of neutrals, he should not obey them, but regulate his decision according to the known and recognized law of nations. In the present case, after great deliberation and minute inquiry, he felt himself bound to say, that neither Batavia nor Manilla were such colonies as to render any trading thereto, by neutral nations in time of war, illegal. It is not there being called colonies that will render such a trading unlawful, notwithstanding the letter of the instructions of 1803; something farther is necessary, and that is, that the trade to and with these colonies was prohibited to such neutrals in time of peace.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Monday a young man went to the Cecil-street Coffee-house, in the Strand, dined, and drank a bottle of wine, and in payment gave the waiter a counterfeit 10l. Bank note. Mr. Cox, the landlord, desired the waiter to ask for a smaller note, when he replied he had none.—Mr. Cox then sent a porter to Mr. Burnell's, a grocer, in the Strand, who discovered it to answer the description of one that had been traced to him by the Inspector of the Bank, a few hours before, and which had been altered from 11. to 10l. This circumstance he communicated to Mr. Cox, and pointed out to him the alterations which had been made. They then informed the gentleman of the fact, and proposed that they should go before the Magistrates at Bow-street, to which he observed, that he had an appointment which he wished to keep, and proposed to meet them there, after he had attended to it; Mr. Cox, however, urged him to go then, at which he appeared displeased, but at length went. On the charge being made known, Anthony searched him, and found a pocket-book, containing a five, a two, and a one pound Bank note, and three seven-shillings pieces. While Anthony was searching him, he appeared to have an impediment in his speech, and the officer desired him to open his mouth, which he refused to do, on which Anthony seized him by the wind-pipe, forced him to open his mouth, and took from it a parcel of paper, which proved to be four notes of a similar description to that he had offered Mr. Cox, but in an unfinished state. He then underwent an examination before Mr. Read, and the note which he uttered was produced; it had been cut in two, through the word "one," at the top of the note, and joined together by a thick piece of paper, and three wafers—one of them was put on the part where the word "one" was at the top of the note, to prevent any appearance of the obliteration of the word. The Inspector of the Bank on Monday called upon Anthony, to give him information of the note traced to Mr. Burnell, and described the man who was supposed to be uttering them. Anthony finding the prisoner to answer the description given by the Inspector, was the cause of his searching him in such a particular manner.

Mr. READ asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself?—He said his name was Richard Holmes—but declined saying what he was, where he lived, or making any defence of the charge—but offered to find unexceptionable bail to any amount, which of course, could not be taken—and he was committed for trial.

Windsor Castle has lately been much infested with maniacs. A very genteel man, who has every appearance of an officer, and also a woman, having been using various stratagems to get into the palace, with a view to gain admittance to his Majesty, under pretence of business. Mr. Read, the Magistrate, being informed of the circumstance, sent directions to Edwards, one of the Police Officers at Windsor, to apprehend the officer. He accordingly went to the Windsor Castle Inn, on Tuesday, where the person

was living in grand style, and apprehended him. He was brought to London, and underwent examination; he refused to give any other account of himself than that his name is Howe. The woman has been about Windsor for some time past, and has made many efforts to get into the Palace without effect; but on Tuesday she contrived to get into Cumberland lodge, and concealed herself in the coachman's room, where she slept, but was discovered and taken before Gen. Harcourt, who committed her to Windsor Gaol.

GUILDHALL.

On Tuesday a respectable tradesman was charged by Mr. Clark, one of the partners in the firm of Clark, French, and Boyd, linen-draper, on Ludgate-hill, with uttering base coin. The prisoner is a travelling linen-draper, and went to the shop of the complainant to purchase shawls, &c. for sale in the country; in payment for which he offered, amongst others, three bad shillings. He was immediately seized by a constable, employed as a porter in the shop, his pockets examined, and his memorandums minutely investigated; but nothing was found that could warrant his detention; he was, however, by the advice of the constables, lodged in prison. Sir Wm. CURTIS, after examining the money found on the prisoner, and hearing his statements, which were confirmed by the documents found on his person, declared the proceedings to be unjust—he did not think Mr. Clark had acted intentionally wrong, but he ought to have had abler advice than that of a constable whom he employed in the meanest servitude, and who appeared to value but little the liberty of the subject. Mr. C. then expressed his willingness to atone, in the amplest manner, for the inconvenience the prisoner had received. The injured party, however, left the room with intentions, apparently, not very pacific.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The month of April has proved more fatal to people of weak nerves than any other month within our recollection. No less than four persons put an end to their existence last week, at Deptford; and on Monday morning a respectable tradesman on Holborn-bridge shot himself.

An inquest was held on Monday, at the Barley Mow, Mount-street, on the body of Elizabeth Smith, who was taken out of the basin, in Hyde Park, on Saturday night. Mr. Perkins, who has the care of the water works in Hyde Park, stated, that, on Saturday night, three men gave the alarm that a woman had thrown herself into the basin. Witness after dragging for near ten minutes, saw the body floating, it was taken to the Red Lion public-house, in Park-lane, and the usual means were resorted to without effect. Susannah Smethurst, sister of the deceased, said, her sister was married six years ago to a W. Smith, who had deserted her near five years; that she used to be in service in Chelsea, until a few weeks ago, when she wished to live with her husband, who is a watchman in Mary-le-bone parish; that on Thursday night she proposed to him to take a room for her, which he refused, upon the ground that he was so poor he could not afford to keep himself. This and her extreme poverty so affected her, that she committed the rash act. The Jury returned a verdict of lunacy.

On Monday, as Mrs. Parker, of Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell, was entering the gate of Greenwich Park, with a crowd, her pocket was picked of a tin box, containing Bank notes to the amount of £201.

Tuesday, a servant maid in St. James's Park, entrusted with the care of two children, incautiously suffered a little boy to ride upon the back of one of the seats, when a cloud of dust suddenly blowing in the child's face, he loosed his hold to rub his eyes, and falling backwards, pitched upon his head, and fractured his skull. This is a very common way of amusing children in the Park, and it is to be hoped the above accident will prevent it in future.

An inquisition was taken on Wednesday, at the Queen's Head, Islington, on the body of Frederick Monnicke, who was found with his throat cut in Islington Fields, on Sunday morning.—After the Jury had been impanelled, they proceeded to the church to view the body, which was in a very mangled state. The deceased, who was a farrier, in Wardrobe-place, Doctors' Commons, had wounds on each side the neck, which seemed to have been inflicted with rather a blunt instrument, besides others on the wrists, &c. John Astin, a potter, stated, that about half-past seven o'clock on Sunday morning, he was walking in Islington Fields with his dog, and on the brink of a ditch the animal set up a howl, and on witness approaching the spot he discovered the deceased, who was lying on his left side, quite dead, with his hands folded and held up to his throat. On examining the body he discovered that a pocket handkerchief was in the mouth of the deceased. There were only two persons in sight, a Gentleman and a boy, the latter of whom ran away, on being called. The body was found in the centre field, between Maiden-lane and White Conduit-house, and a bloody knife was found in the next field, above 90 yards distant from the body, where the ground was stained with blood.—Christian Schindler, a merchant, residing in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, had known the deceased fourteen years. Witness stated that he called at his house at seven o'clock on Friday evening, and he appeared very much dejected. He had been for some time much embarrassed in circumstances, and on the preceding day his creditors had called a meeting, at which he was present, but was not examined. The deceased informed witness that his creditors had come to no resolution, but that they would not hurt him, and that he would call on him the following day, which however he did not. He never saw him afterwards. He has left a wife and six children. On the knife, which was found, being produced, Mr. Schindler described it as one which was used by farriers.—A young woman, who had been five years in the employ of the deceased, corroborated that part of the statement of the preceding witness relative to the dejected state of mind of the deceased, the knife, &c. She saw the deceased about eight o'clock on Saturday night at his own door, and he then appeared in a perfect state of melancholy. This witness also proved that the handkerchief produced, which was in the mouth of the deceased, belonged to him.—A surgeon, at Islington, gave it as his opinion, that from the appearance of the wounds on the neck, the deceased had inflicted them with his own hand. The Jury delivered a verdict of—Insanity.

A Mc. L—y—z, a foreigner, put a period to his existence at his apartments, at Newington, on Wednesday night. He was found dead in his bed at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, by a man-servant, who went to call him, having inflicted several wounds with a razor on his left arm, which was nearly cut off. The deceased was formerly a merchant at Lymington, and has left three children. It is supposed that embarrassed circumstances led to the melancholy catastrophe.

A young woman of respectability, in the service of a gentleman's family, at Kensington, was found dead in the Park, early on Monday morning, with her throat cut.—She had lived in her service seven years, and bore an excellent character; but she, it was discovered, was in a state of pregnancy, which probably was the cause of the fatal act. She was sent out of an errand to Knightsbridge, at six o'clock on Sunday evening, and she was not heard of after she had delivered her message to the place where she was sent.

On Saturday se'night a young woman, servant to a cheesemonger near Kensington-church, cut her throat, and then finding that it was not likely to affect her life, she threw herself out of a two-pair of stairs window; but caught at the window-cill as she was falling, which broke the force, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

Yesterday se'night, about twelve o'clock, as Lieut. Kelly, of his Majesty's ship the Triumph, was passing along Holborn, near Middle-row, he was surrounded by one of those daring gangs of pickpockets, which still infest the streets of London, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing Bank notes to the amount of 450*l.* and naval papers of considerable importance. One of the villains trod upon his heel, and on his turning about, appeared very politely to beg his pardon; while this pretended apology was making, Lieut. Kelly stopped, and found himself surrounded by four or five men, and soon after missed his pocket-book.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, John Bunn, Esq. of Cobham, to Miss Bourdillon, only daughter of A. G. Bourdillon, Esq. of Walthamstow.

On Tuesday, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. Wolfe, of the Haymarket, to Miss Biaks, King-street, Covent-garden.

On Tuesday, at Aske, Yorkshire, the Rev. Wm. Whar-ton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter to Lord Dundas.

At Kneesworth, James Markland, Esq. of the 68*th* regiment, to Miss Nightingale, eldest daughter of the late Sir E. Nightingale.

The Rev. H. C. Ridley, Rector of Hambleton, to Miss Farrer, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday se'night, at Moira House, Dublin, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Moira, in the 7*th* year of her age. Her Ladyship was daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon. The Countess had a numerous family, of whom now survive Ann, Countess of Aylesbury; Francis, Earl of Moira; John Theophilus; Selina, Countess of Granard; and Lady Charlotte Rawdon. The Earl of Moira will receive a considerable addition to his fortune by this event.

On Tuesday a weaver in Pearl-street, Spitalfields, dropped down dead in his room. He had displayed an unusual flow of spirits a few minutes previous.

On the 20*th* ult. at Blyhill, Staffordshire, in the 80*th* year of his age, John Brotherton, labourer, a native of that parish. During 18 years of his youth, he faithfully served his country in the grenadier company of the 37*th* regiment, and fought with that corps in the battle of Minden. Immediately on his leaving his native cottage to enter the army, Brotherton took with him a small bible, determining to make it the constant companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement, he put the book upon his breast, between his coat and waistcoat, a practice to which he once owed the preservation of his life. In an action fought in Germany, while the 37*th* regiment was engaged in close quarters with the enemy, he received a thrust from a bayonet against his breast. The point of the weapon, after piercing his belt and coat, passed through the cover of the bible, and perforated fifty-two of the leaves. This book now remains in the possession of one of his brothers.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, the Dowager Lady Frankland, aged 82, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

At Wexford, Lady Ann Hoare, aunt to the Earl Courtaun.

Lately, at Frome, Mrs. Singer, aged 102.

At Whatley, near Frome, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly completed his 104*th* year. He used to relate the circumstance of his weeding corn at the time of the total eclipse in 1715, when the darkness obliged him and his companion to leave the field. He retained till within a few weeks of his death his faculties.