

THE EXAMINER.

No. 42. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1808.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 42.

REVIEW OF THE EXPOSITION OF DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

THE appearance of this curious piece of history has not added much to our information respecting the principal occurrences of the Spanish revolution: the intrigues that led CHARLES and his family to Bayonne and produced their compulsory abdication of the throne seem to have been well ascertained in this country just after they happened; but there is a great interest in the minutest particulars of a transaction, that involves so much of what may be called the dramatic character of the times; and DON PEDRO CEVALLOS is perhaps, of all the Spanish Ministers, the best calculated to instruct us on the occasion, since he was the confidential servant of three of the principal persons concerned.

It is now certain, that the designs of BONAPARTE upon Spain have been of long agitation. The humiliation of the House of Austria was most probably their forerunner, and as he might reasonably have expected a revolution in Spain from the increasing depravity of its government, he was resolved to be beforehand with the old hereditary claims of Austria and procure a formal renunciation in his own favour from the House of Anjou, who usurped the Spanish throne from the Archduke. He therefore increased the corruptions of the government by secretly tampering with the PRINCE of the PEACE, who governed the whole nation; and DON PEDRO supposes, that his journey to Italy a few months ago, which so much astonished our daily papers with its apparent want of object, was merely a piece of bye-play to conceal his intentions. The attack on Portugal was dexterously managed so as to encourage the King of SPAIN instead of alarming him, and he and his favourite had the infatuation to be bribed with a promise of partition in that country, the northern part of which, by a secret treaty concluded the 27th October, 1807, was to give a royal title to a branch of the Spanish BOURBONS, while the favourite GODOY was to become hereditary Prince of the Algarves. Accordingly troops were admitted through all parts of Spain under two ostensible motives, one to the King of partitioning Portugal, and the other to the people of defending them against the English. The people however were not deceived, if the King was; and

though BONAPARTE hastened the odium of the Spanish government by this measure, yet he forgot that to humiliate the errors of so proud a nation even when the nation itself acknowledge them, was to humiliate the nation too. In short he mistook the Spanish character, and this national pride encouraged by superstition, has done more against him than all the patriotism in Spain. A sudden blow was given to his expectations in the ascension of FERDINAND to the throne, for in proportion as the PRINCE of the PEACE and King CHARLES were rendered odious, the opposite party in the court gathered fresh popularity, and the people at all events seemed determined to have a king of their own, without asking the assistance either of the House of BONAPARTE or the House of AUSTRIA. The FRENCH EMPEROR relied a little no doubt on the bold opinions of the opposers of GODOY respecting government, and expected they might be liberal enough, as he terms it, to ask his assistance in purifying the constitution, but the more sensible FERDINAND'S Ministers were, and the more they were capable of seeing their master's errors, the more capable also were they of foreseeing the consequences of a French tyranny.

The EMPEROR now made another mistake; he identified this attachment to FERDINAND with the old national attachment to royalty, instead of regarding it as the beginning of an improvement in the government, and he thought that if he could get the royal family into his power and obtain their renunciation, the whole monarchical reverence of the nation would be transferred to his own person. This was another attack on the national pride, and though he has sufficiently exposed the weakness of FERDINAND by inveigling him into his toils, he has given additional strength to the hatred of the Spanish nation by violating at the same time their prejudices, their passions, and their patriotism.

In the particulars of the journey to Bayonne and of the subsequent detention of the royal family, as detailed by DON PEDRO CEVALLOS, one knows not which to admire most, the consummate folly of the new KING, the profligate perfidy of the FRENCH EMPEROR, or the exquisite mixture of hypocrisy and insolence displayed by his agents. The French officers concerned lie with as much vigour as they fight. The Duke of BERG, the Ambassador BEAUBATON, and all the other agents, in order to induce the new KING to leave Madrid, swear that the EMPEROR is on his way to that city and may be expected every day; and then General SAVARY arrives in the capacity of envoy,

adds his oath that it is quite true, and finally persuades his MAJESTY to set out for Burgos, though the Duke of BERG, and the Ambassador, and the General, all knew very well that the EMPEROR had no intention to set even a foot in Spain, provided FERDINAND could be persuaded to go out of it. The new KING, in direct contradiction to the wishes of his first Minister CEVALLOS and indeed of all his friends, goes accordingly to Burgos, finds nobody there, and in the midst of waverings and weaknesses is pushed on to Vittoria, where he absolutely determines to stop till he hears further from the EMPEROR. The General leaves him for an instant, goes to NAPOLEON, relates what a consummate idiot the new KING is, and returns with a letter, which though it was "neither flattering nor decorous," induces his MAJESTY to proceed to Bayonne; in fact, it frightened him: it was the same letter which has appeared in the EXAMINER, saluting FERDINAND by the title of ROYAL HIGHNESS, hinting at his illegitimacy, and concluding with that concealed and diabolical piece of irony—"You may be assured that I shall, under all circumstances, conduct myself towards your person in the same manner as I have done towards the King your father."—As to that SAVARY, he is farther removed from the nice feelings of a true soldier than any officer on record. After declaring to FERDINAND, that he would suffer his own head to be cut off, provided the EMPEROR did not acknowledge him five minutes after their interview, he has the disgusting insolence to wait upon the unfortunate PRINCE, just after his dinner with BONAPARTE, and to inform him that the EMPEROR had determined upon the extinction of the BOURBON dynasty. This is the scoundrel, who in one of BONAPARTE'S great battles rode up to the Duke of BERG, and exhibiting a sword reeking with blood exclaimed, "There is not a man in my regiment whose sabre is not like this!"

The writer of the Exposition followed his master to Bayonne in his ministerial capacity, and took so loyal a share in the farce of negotiation, that BONAPARTE paid him the compliment of being angry at his inflexibility, and called him a traitor for deserting the old king. Don PEDRO certainly behaved with considerable judgment in his interview with M. CHAMFAGNY, and prevented at once all the sophistry of the enemy by decidedly refusing to acknowledge his right of interference. The charge of *traitor* made little impression on his mind: it was too inconsistent, impudent, and foolish in the mouth of a man who had so grossly deceived both the old and the young king and who at that instant was trying to make CEVALLOS desert his new master; but the Minister at last, when he thought the case of FERDINAND desperate, was not so inflexible as BONAPARTE had imagined, and it will require some charity in the minds of his proud countrymen not to find something reasonable in the Em-

peror's accusation of traitor when this same Minister deserted his second master and went over to King JOSEPH. If Don PEDRO was too much insulted by NAPOLEON, he has certainly been grossly flattered in the English papers, for though he displayed a good deal of virtue for the inhabitant of so corrupt a court, yet something might have been expected from the generosity and the sudden enthusiasm of one of its regenerators, than the mere virtue of expediency. It is true, there was no other way to escape confinement with FERDINAND; but if JOSEPH had succeeded, it is really most probable that the Spanish Minister would have followed BONAPARTE'S advice, and have acquired a disregard of punctilio sufficiently "liberal" to adopt the EMPEROR'S very enlarged ideas. It is worthy of remark, that he did not leave his third Master the first opportunity; he did not fly to the insurgent Patriots the moment he entered Spain, but he had the steadiness to witness the cool reception of JOSEPH wherever he went, and the face to support him all the way to Madrid against the best feelings of his countrymen. Even the very act of passing over to a manifest usurper, however excusable in expediency, requires at least a sacrifice of gentlemanly feeling and a smirking duplicity, that nobody but a courtier could undergo; but to bow and to behave with grave reverence to such a man, to talk to him about *his* people of Spain, to profess attachment in the midst of disgust, and, finally, to accept with any patience that tyrannical Constitution which the Emperor dictated for the regenerated Spaniards, involved altogether a series of hypocrisy, lying, and violated oaths, which will render Don PEDRO'S heart suspected as long as he has a head to act in its place. Let us suppose, for an instant, that in the event of an invasion against this country, Mr. Fox could have acted with the same expediency: what would the Pittite Papers have said, that can now regard Don PEDRO with so expedient an admiration? What would have been said, had Mr. PITT, or Mr. CANNING, or Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, acted with the same patriotic perfidy? What would have been said of the Marquis WELLESLEY by the *Times* Newspaper, which has condescended to praise Don PEDRO for his time-serving, though, on other occasions, it understands so well how to reprobate and to crucify the despisers of nice feeling? One should no more tell a lie for the sake of one's country, than for the sake of religion. The better the intention the more unworthy the means. To lie for God's sake or for virtue's sake, is to dishonour the object of our worship in the act of adoration, and it is wretched sophistry that would teach us to disgrace ourselves in order to do honour to the community. Don PEDRO prefers his country to strangers, and is as honest as a timeserver can be; and that, I believe, is the amount of his patriotism.

The close insight into the character of the persons concerned is one of the most interesting peculiarities of the Exposition, and if some of these characters are so flagrantly bad as to defy excuse, the others will not even bear the gloss which Don PEDRO would throw over them. The soul of the FRENCH EMPEROR is completely laid open in all its hideousness. It is a mirror in which every thing noble is distorted, and you cannot discover in it a great design which is not deformed with some mean and disgusting feature. This man, with his negative and corporeal virtues, might have possessed a reputation as dignified as that of ALFRED and a thousand times more brilliant; but his vile ambition makes him disregard every feeling, gentlemanly as well as great; and if he cannot mount the wall by the wings of his better genius, he will even scale it by a dunghill. When he professes an anxious interest in the happiness of other countries, we recognize the usual falsehood and cant of royal politicians; but when he denies to one person the receipt of letters which he had just acknowledged to another, when he embraces with affection the man he is about to ruin, when he endeavours to seduce a Minister from his allegiance by undervaluing the very first principles of honour, and declares that argument is nothing because he has a *policy of his own*, we are struck with astonishment at the man who can pass about from impudence to hypocrisy and from hypocrisy to impudence with so tooth-picking a neglect of common virtue. These things however make the greater impression upon us because we see them done in our own times; but if Don PEDRO CEVALLOS is to be needlessly exalted, even BONAPARTE is not to shock us entirely out of all comparison. Most conquerors and mighty monarchs have thought as little of lying for their own advantage as himself: CHARLES V. and that very LEWIS whom the French Senate are continually holding up to his recollection, scarcely did any thing diplomatic without a falsehood or a deceitful intention in it; and our "good Queen BESS," with all her "golden memory," practised the very same meanness and want of feeling as BONAPARTE has exercised toward the Spanish Family, when she kidnapped the Queen of SCOTS under a shew of regard, and with tears in her eyes pursued her to destruction. If BONAPARTE is worse than his predecessors, it is not because he is exactly original in any one vice, but because with a genius superior to his predecessors, he unites all their vices in one person; because he is at one and the same time a CROMWELL in hypocrisy, an ELIZABETH in jealousy and irascibility, a CHARLES the Twelfth in impudence, a HENRY the Eighth in selfishness, and a LEWIS the Fourteenth in profligate ambition.

It is scarcely less disgusting however to hear the Minister CEVALLOS, with a most inexplicable inconsistency, praising the royal minds and hearts of the

two kings, CHARLES and FERDINAND, at once, though every one of their actions; past and present; proved how little they cared for the independence of their country, and how ready they were to act unjustly towards other nations provided BONAPARTE would let them reign. King CHARLES would have made any declarations and restrictions against the English, would have shared in the usurpation of Portugal, would have begged for admission into the BONAPARTE family, would have suffered the constitution to be amended by the French Emperor, would have done in short any thing and every thing to please the insulter of his country; and King FERDINAND, in spite of the grossest personal insults, repeatedly protested his eagerness to perform all the promises of the old Monarch. FERDINAND indeed, in whose name we have the generosity to fight, seems to be the weakest man upon earth except his father, and a most determined coward; every body who can approach his person frightens him and makes him sign papers, the Prince of the Peace as well as the French Emperor. They talk of his *life!* Such an argument may be very well from CEVALLOS, but I am ashamed to hear it from a British mouth. What is the life he now leads, what is his lost honour, to the glory he would have acquired in dying for his country, and to the additional spirit he would have given by such a death to an adoring people? I repeat, that when BONAPARTE placed the paper before him, and told him he had only to choose between renunciation and death, he ought to have dashed the pen in the usurper's face and died upon the spot. A single moment's fighting would have gained him the glory of a warrior's whole life. Let us suppose that an English PRINCE OF WALES could have signed such a renunciation. Why, all the debaucheries of all the Princes in Europe are nothing to an act of such infamous treason and cowardice. The imagination rejects the idea with contempt: We see in what a different light these matters appear, when they are brought home to our own national feelings.

Upon the whole, the Exposition is an entertaining, sensible, and very seasonable performance; it is written in a style of pregnant simplicity that reminds one of the full conciseness of VENTROT, and may be of incalculable service on the Continent, provided it's readers place a charitable confidence in the author's veracity. I do not think it tends by any means to the improvement of the Bourbon reputation in Spain, but it will give new vigour to the increasing odium of BONAPARTE, and will be an excellent warning against those abandoned agents of his despotism, who seem to copy all his vices with a most flattering profligacy, except his pride, for their servility is beyond all comparison.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 2.—Letters from Bayonne, of Sept. 24, contain the following intelligence:—"Troops and artillery daily arrive here. The passage of the army will continue through this place during the whole of October. We have this instant received information, that the Spanish General, Blake, has come from the Asturias with a division of 8000 men, and is marching upon Bilboa. Letters received this morning from Vittoria state, that Marshal Bessieres, who had removed his head-quarters to Burgos, had, upon receiving intelligence of the movement of the Spaniards, marched at the head of a division, with the intention of cutting them off; and it was even said that he had already arrived at Laredo, through which place it was most probable that Blake's corps would endeavour to escape. The same letters further state that Vittoria is in a state of complete tranquillity; and should the Spaniards attack the French in their strong positions, their temerity would most certainly receive a severe chastisement. The troops that were encamped on the glacis set off this morning for Spain; and it is stated that the troops, on their march for this place, will arrive sooner than we expected; as they are advancing by different routes through the greater and lesser Landes. The supplies of bread, meat, forage, &c. are ordered to be got ready, by the 27th. The corps commanded by Marshal Ney is in the presence of the insurgent army, under the command of General Castanas; and his Excellency appears to have concerted some enterprise with Marshal Moncey. All the troops are full of animation, and their march through France is a truly magnificent expedition. They proceed through the departments amidst the congratulations and embraces of their countrymen; but their chief festivity will be when they shall find themselves opposed to the English."

PRUSSIA.

KONINGSBERG, SEPT. 22.—As soon as the arrival of the Russian Emperor in our environs was announced, his Prussian Majesty went out to meet him with a numerous suite. On a level ground near Koningsstadt both Monarchs alighted from their carriages and embraced each other in the most affectionate manner. On the 19th, the birth-day of Prince Augustus, both the illustrious friends paid him a visit of congratulation. On the 21st the Russian Monarch continued his journey for Erfurth.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 28.—The Emperor left this city at four o'clock in the morning on the 26th and arrived at half-past two at Hanau, where he stopped only to change horses. His Majesty took leave of the Prince Primate in the most cordial manner. The greater part of the Princes who were here set off immediately after his Majesty. The Prince of Prussia only remains. It is confidently asserted that the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg have been requested by the Emperor Napoleon to send into France the contingents of troops which they are bound to furnish to the League of the Rhine. The other Princes of

the League have had a similar invitation. The marching of troops through Germany continues without intermission. The 5th corps of the Grand Army, which occupied Silesia, is proceeding by forced marches to form a provisional encampment at Bayreuth. The Duke of Treviso (Marshal Mortier) who commands it, has arrived at Dresden.

SPAIN.

[FROM THE PATRIOTIC PAPERS.]

INSTALLATION OF THE SUPREME JUNTA, AT THE PALACE OF ARANJUEZ, SEPT. 25.

At half-past nine o'clock this morning the Supreme Central Junta of Government of the Kingdom were installed; the ceremony was observed in the following manner:

The Deputies assembled in the Sacristy of the Chapel belonging to the Palace of the Royal Residence, and when formed, seated themselves on the benches placed on both sides for that purpose. They then heard Mass, which was celebrated by the Archbishop of Laodicea, Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Seville, and Deputy of that Kingdom; after which the following Oath, which had been previously taken by that Prelate, was administered by him, upon the book of the Holy Evangelists, to all the Deputies:—

"You swear by God and his Holy Evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that in the employment and functions of a Member of the Central Supreme Junta of Government of the Kingdom, you will defend and promote the preservation and increase of our Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion; that you will be loyal to, and defend our august Sovereign Ferdinand VII. and his rights and sovereignty; that you will promote the preservation of our rights and privileges, our laws and usages, and especially those relative to the succession in the reigning family, and those also which are particularly laid down in the same laws; and finally, that you will promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of this kingdom, and the amelioration of its customs, keeping secret every thing that should be so, protecting the laws from every evil, and persecuting their enemies even at the hazard of your life, safety, and prosperity?—So I swear.

"If you do so, God be your helper; and if not, may he punish you, as one who hath taken his holy name in vain."—Amen.

Te Deum was sung by the Community of Barefooted Monks of St. Pasqual, and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in the front of the fine battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the Chapel to the stair-case of the Royal Palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the Junta.

In this public proceeding, and among the multitude of people who were assembled, the greatest interest and enthusiasm were discovered in favour of Ferdinand VII. His name resounded on all sides, together with that of the Junta, who had just sworn, before God and man, at the hazard of their lives, to restore to his throne a Sovereign so beloved, to defend our holy religion, and our laws, usages, and customs. The opening of the gates of the Royal Palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solicitude of the magnificent habitation of our kings, and the remembrance of the epoch of which, and of the reasons for which they were shut up, drew tears even from the hardest of

the spectators. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most Serene Deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the Palace, from which the actual President, *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed our beloved King Ferdinand; and the People followed, often increasing their lively acclamations of joy, and the affections with which they were inspired by a body who were to fulfil such great hopes, which were the more properly conceived, in proportion to the dignified sincerity with which the most august proceeding which the nation has ever witnessed, has been celebrated. The Most Serene Deputies being placed in their respective stations, and the President having pronounced a short but appropriate discourse, the Junta declared itself legitimately constituted, without any prejudice to the absentees, who are to compose the Junta of Government, in the absence of our King and Master, Ferdinand VII. and ordered a literal certification of this act to be drawn up, and directed to the President of the Council, for his information, and that of the Tribunal. In the mean time communications are made to him of the last orders agreed upon.

Royal Palace of Aranjuez,
Sept. 25, 1808.

MARTIN DE GAROY,
Gen. Sec. ad interim.

[The names of the Deputies were given in our Paper three weeks ago.]

EXPOSITION

OF THE PRACTICES AND MACHINATIONS WHICH LED TO THE USURPATION OF THE CROWN OF SPAIN, AND THE MEANS ADOPTED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO CARRY IT INTO EXECUTION. BY DON PEDRO CEVALLOS, FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE AND DISPATCHES TO HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY FERDINAND VII.

“At a period when the nation has made and continues to make the most heroic efforts to shake off the yoke of slavery attempted to be imposed upon it, it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute, by every means in their power, to enlighten it with respect to the real causes that have brought it into its present situation, and to keep up the noble spirit by which it is animated.

“To make known to Spain and to the whole world the base means resorted to by the Emperor of the French to seize the person of our King, Ferdinand VII. and to subjugate this great and generous nation, is a duty well worthy of one who, like myself, is in a condition to discharge it: inasmuch as circumstances placed me in a situation to be an eye witness of the events which preceded the catastrophe of Bayonne, and in which I bore a part. It was not in my power to do this before, in consequence of personal restraint, and from not having collected the documents necessary to accredit my statement. Some are still wanting, which it was necessary to burn, in consequence of dangerous circumstances, in which every thing was to be feared; others have disappeared through the various incidents connected with that unhappy period; but those which I now present are sufficient to prove the atrocious violence committed against our beloved King, Ferdinand VII. and the whole nation.”

The writer proceeds to shew the great sacrifices which Spain had made to France for the preservation of peace, “but the idea never once occurred of preserving the nation against the machinations of an ally who was over-running Europe.”—To further the views of Bonaparte, sixteen thousand of the best troops of Spain were sent into the North, and the French Ambassador at Madrid employed himself in exciting discord in the Royal Family of

Spain. He succeeded in prevailing on the Prince of Asturias (Ferdinand VII.) to solicit a French Princess in marriage; though but a few days after, the Prince was imprisoned on a charge of conspiring against his father. This imprisonment producing a very different effect on the minds of the people to that intended by the Prince of the Peace, he began to be alarmed; he therefore forged certain letters, which he made the Prince of Asturias sign, and pretending to have conciliated the Royal Parents, the Prince obtained his liberty. This was the state of affairs, when a French courier arrived at Madrid with a treaty concluded between the French Emperor and the King of Spain, signed by Don E. Esquierdo, a proceeding of which the Minister, Cevallos knew nothing. This treaty, which gave to the Prince of the Peace a portion of Portugal in full sovereignty, in fact rendered Bonaparte master of that country. But the French Emperor now found that the hatred of the Spanish nation to the favourite (the Prince of the Peace), was such as to require a change of measures; he therefore affected to be dissatisfied with Godoy, and kept his creature, Isquierdo, at a distance. Under various pretences he continued to send troops into Spain, while his agents there studiously reported that he was favourable to the Prince of Asturias. This conduct naturally alarmed the old King and Queen, as well as the favourite; but instead of taking measures to prevent the entrance of the French, orders were issued to supply the troops with every necessary, in return for which they treacherously seized the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona. Bonaparte now thought he could throw off the mask. He sent Don Isquierdo from Paris to the King and Queen of Spain, for the purpose of frightening them, thinking they would abdicate and fly to America. This plan would have succeeded, had not the people of Spain shewn a determination to arrest their flight. This business provoked the commotion of Aranjuez, the result of which, as our readers know, was the imprisonment of the favourite Godoy, and shortly after, the formal abdication of the King in favour of the Prince of Asturias, Ferdinand VII. The French Emperor was ignorant of this sudden event; his army was marching to Madrid, where he imagined they would be received with open arms, as he “conceived that the nation was in the highest degree dissatisfied with their government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with the abuses which had crept into the administration of it.”

The new Monarch, finding the French troops in the vicinity, and being ignorant of the Emperor's intentions, took measures best calculated to conciliate him. He sent a deputation to Bayonne, and dispatched a Grandee of Spain to the Grand Duke of Berg, to compliment him on his arrival in Spain; and being told that Bonaparte was preparing to proceed to Madrid, he ordered a palace to be fitted up with the utmost magnificence for his reception, assuring the Emperor by letter “how agreeable it would be to him to be personally acquainted with his Majesty.”—Murat had now entered the capital with his army, where he immediately began to sow discord; he disapproved of the abdication of Charles IV. pretended an interest in the fate of the imprisoned favourite Godoy, and used every effort to remove the new King from Madrid, into which city Ferdinand had made his public entry, amidst the applauses and acclamations of the people. To this end the Grand Duke spread rumours of the immediate approach of the French Emperor to the capital, induced the Infant Don Carlos to set off to meet him, and used every persuasion with Ferdinand to take the same step, assuring him “that it would be attended by the most happy consequences to the King and the whole kingdom.”

While Ferdinand was hesitating, General Savary arrived from the Emperor. He professed that he was sent to compliment the King, and to know his sentiments with respect to France; that if friendly, the Emperor would in no degree interfere with the concerns of Spain, and

would immediately recognize his Majesty as King of Spain and the Indies. A satisfactory answer being given, General Savary left the audience chamber, but shortly after commenced the most urgent applications to induce the King to go and meet the Emperor, assuring him that his arrival might be expected every moment. The King at length yielded, though it had been the constant opinion of the Minister, Cevallos, that Ferdinand should not leave the capital till Bonaparte had arrived in Spain, and even then that he should proceed so short a distance as not to render it necessary to sleep one night out of Madrid. The King set out for Burgos, accompanied by Savary, and, on his arrival there, the French Emperor not having set out from Bayonne, he continued his journey to Vittoria, where Savary left him to join his Master. In the mean time, while the French troops were making very suspicious movements in the vicinity, Savary returned with the Letter, No. 3, to his Majesty from the Emperor.

"To the contents of this letter, which were neither flattering nor decorous, General Savary added such vehement protestations of the interest which the Emperor took in the welfare of his Majesty, and of Spain, that he even went so far as to say, 'I will suffer my head to be cut off, if within a quarter of an hour of your Majesty's arrival at Bayonne, the Emperor shall not have recognized you as King of Spain and the Indies. To support his own consistency, he will probably begin by giving you the title of Highness, but in five minutes he will give you that of Majesty, and in three days every thing will be settled, and your Majesty may return to Spain immediately.'

"His Majesty hesitated; but anxious to redeem the pledge which he had given, and, above all, to relieve his beloved subjects from the cruel anxiety in which they were, he banished from his heart every apprehension of danger, and shut his ears against my counsels, and those of other persons in his train, as well as to the supplications of that loyal city, and determined to proceed to Bayonne; his Royal mind being incapable of suspecting that a sovereign, his ally, should invite him as a guest, for the purpose of making him a prisoner, and of putting an end to a dynasty, which, so far from having offended him, had given him so many striking proofs of its friendship.

"Scarcely had his Majesty set foot on the French territory, when he remarked that no one came to receive him, until, at his arrival at St. Jean d' Luz, the Mayor made his appearance, attended by the Municipality. The carriage stopped, and he addressed his Majesty with the most lively expressions of the joy he felt at having the honour of being the first to receive a King, who was the friend and ally of France.

"Shortly after, he was met by the deputation of the three Grandees of Spain, who had been sent off to meet the Emperor; and their representation, with respect to the intentions of the Emperor, was not the most flattering. He was, however, how too near Bayonne to think of changing his course.

"There came out to meet the King, the Prince of Neuchâtel, and Duroc, Marshal of the Palace, with a detachment of the Guard of Honour which the citizens of Bayonne had formed to attend the Emperor, and they invited his Majesty to enter Bayonne, where a place had been prepared for his residence. This residence appeared to all, and was in reality, but little suitable to the rank of the august guest who was to occupy it. This remarkable and expressive neglect formed a singular contrast with the studied magnificence which the King had employed in making the preparations at Madrid for the reception of his ally.

"His Majesty was doubting what could be the meaning of a reception that he so little expected, when he was informed that the Emperor was coming to pay him a visit. His Imperial Majesty arrived, accompanied by a number of his Generals. The King went down to the

street-door to receive him, and both Monarchs embraced each other with every token of friendship and affection; The Emperor staid but a short time with his Majesty, and they embraced each other again at parting.

"Soon after Marshal Duroc came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majesty, whose carriages were coming to convey his Majesty to the Palace of Marac: this accordingly took place. The Emperor came as far as the coach-steps to receive his Majesty, embraced him again, and led him by the hand to the apartment provided for him.

"The King had no sooner returned to his residence, when General Savary waited on his Majesty to inform him that the Emperor had irrevocably determined that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; that it should be succeeded by his; and therefore his Imperial Majesty required that the King should, in his own name and that of all his family, renounce the Crown of Spain and the Indies, in favour of the dynasty of Bonaparte.

"It would be difficult to describe the surprise with which the Royal mind of his Majesty was affected, and the consternation with which all those who were nearest to his person were struck at hearing of such a proposition. His Majesty was not yet recovered from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, when the same man who had made him so many protestations of security at Madrid and on the road, who had drawn him from his capital and his kingdom to Bayonne, on pretence of adjusting matters of the greatest importance to both States, and of his being recognized by his Imperial Majesty, had the audacity to be the hearer of so scandalous a proposal.

"On the following day, I was sent for by the Emperor to his Royal Palace, where I found the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Champagny, waiting to enter upon a discussion of the proposals verbally stated by General Savary. I instantly complained of the perfidy with which so important an affair was proceeded in; representing that the King, my Master, came to Bayonne, relying on the assurances given by General Savary, in the name of the Emperor, and in the presence of the Dukes del Infantado, S. Carlos, D. Juan Escoiquiz, and myself; that his Imperial Majesty would recognize him at the very first interview between the two Sovereigns, in the Imperial Palace of Marac; that when his Majesty expected to witness the realization of this promised recognition, he was surprised with the propositions above alluded to; and that his Majesty had authorised me to protest against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain; and as a categorical and final answer to the solicitations of the Emperor, that the King neither would or could renounce his crown in favour of another dynasty, without being wanted in the duties which he owed to his subjects and to his own character; that he could not do so in prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and much less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, which ought alone to be called to the throne by the Spanish nation, in virtue of their original right to elect another family upon the termination of the present dynasty.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted on the necessity of the renunciation which had been proposed, and contended, that the abdication signed by Charles IV., March 19, had not been voluntary.

"I expressed my surprise that the King should be importuned to renounce his crown, at the same moment that it was asserted that the renunciation of his father was not his free act. I wished, however, not to be understood as entering into such a discussion, as I could not acknowledge the smallest authority in the Emperor to intermeddle with matters which were purely domestic, and peculiarly belonging to the Spanish Government; following in this respect the example of the Cabinet of Paris, when it re-

ected as inadmissible the applications of his Majesty, the Royal Father, in favour of his ally and first cousin the unfortunate Louis XVI.

"Nevertheless, desirous of giving to truth and innocence a testimony which they alone had a right to exact, I added, that three weeks before the disturbance at Aranjuez, Charles IV. in my presence, and that of all the other Ministers of State, addressed her Majesty the Queen, in these words:—"Maria Louisa, we will retire to one of the provinces, where we will pass our days in tranquillity; and Ferdinand, who is a young man, will take upon himself the burden of the Government."

"I represented to him, that no violence was done to his Majesty, in order to extort an abdication of his Crown, either by the people who had risen purely from the apprehension that his Majesty was going to remove to Seville, and thence to America; or on the part of his son, the Prince of Asturias, or any other persons; of which facts the Ministers of the *Corps Diplomatique*, as well as all the persons about the Court, were fully convinced, since all of them congratulated and complimented the new Sovereign with the exception of the French Ambassador.

"This irrelevant objection having been got rid of, Mr. Champagny stated, that the Emperor could never be sure of Spain, in case of a new war with the Powers of the North, while the Spanish nation continued to be governed by a dynasty, who must regret to see its elder branch expelled from the monarchy of France.

"I answered, that in a regular system of things, such prepossessions never prevailed over the interests of States, and that the political conduct of Charles IV. since the Treaty of Basle, afforded a recent proof that Sovereigns paid little regard to family interests, when they were in opposition to the interests of their dominions; that the friendship between Spain and France was founded in local and political considerations; that the topographical situation of the two kingdoms was of itself sufficient to demonstrate how important it was for Spain to preserve a good understanding with France, the only State on the Continent of Europe with which she had direct and very extensive relations, and consequently that every reason of policy induced Spain to maintain a perpetual peace with France.

"I added, that there were reasons no less important why France should not endanger the continuance of that harmony which prevailed since the Treaty of Basle, with equal advantage to herself and to Spain; that the Spanish nation, whose generosity and affection for their Sovereigns were proverbial, if from a principle of fidelity they had submitted to the caprices of despotism, when covered with the veil of Majesty, would, from the operation of the same principle, display their well-known valour, when they saw their independence, and the security of their beloved Sovereign, violated; that if, unfortunately, France should commit so atrocious an insult, that Power would lose an ally whose armies, fleets, and treasure, had in a great measure contributed to her triumphs; that England, which had in vain attempted to shake the good faith of the Spanish Cabinet, for the purpose of separating her from France, would avail herself of such a conjuncture to diminish the force of her enemy, and to augment her own, by pacific relations with a Power which she would assist with money and with her forces by land and sea, in the glorious enterprize of defending our independence, and the security of our King and natural Lord; that the feeble colonies of France would not in that event find the maritime forces of Spain employed in obstructing the plans of conquest entertained by Great Britain; and that the commerce of that Power must inevitably come into competition at the Spanish market with the French, which is now peculiarly favoured.

"Besides these considerations, having a direct relation to the interest of both States, I expatiated on others no

less cogent, and connected with the character of the French Cabinet.

"I reminded the Minister, that, on the 27th of October last, a Treaty was signed at Fontainebleau, wherein the Emperor guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy as it then was; that nothing had since occurred which could justify its infraction: on the contrary, that Spain had continued to add new claims to the confidence and gratitude of the French empire, as his Imperial Majesty had himself confessed.

"What confidence, I added, can Europe place in her treaties with France, when she looks to the perfidy with which that of the 27th of October has been violated? And what must be her terror when she sees the captious means, the seductive artifices, and the false promises by which his Imperial Majesty has confined the King in Bayonne, in order to despoil him of the Crown to which, with the inexpressible joy of his people, he had been called by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the spontaneous abdication of his august father. Posterity will not believe that the Emperor could have given so great a blow to his own reputation, the loss of which will leave no other means of concluding a war with him, than that of total destruction and extermination.

"This was the state of the discussion, when the Emperor, who had overheard our conference, ordered us to enter his own Cabinet, where, to my great surprise, I was insulted by his Imperial Majesty with the infamous appellation of traitor, upon no other ground, than that of having been Minister to Charles IV. I continued to serve his son, Ferdinand VII. He also accused me, in an angry tone, of having maintained, in an official conference with General Mouton, that my Master, in order to his being King of Spain, did not stand in need of the recognition of the Emperor, although that might be necessary, in order to continue his relations with the French Government.

"His Imperial Majesty manifested still greater irritation on account of my having said to a Foreign Minister, accredited to the Court of Spain, that if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish Sovereignty, 300,000 men would convince them that a brave and generous nation was not to be insulted with impunity."

"After this ill treatment which I met with, which was as satisfactory to my own feelings, on account of the real causes of it, as it was painful on account of the Royal Personage, whose interests were in question, his Imperial Majesty, with his natural asperity, entered into a conversation upon the points which had already been discussed. He was not insensible of the strength of my reasons, and the solidity of the arguments by which I supported the rights of the King, his dynasty, and the whole nation; but his Majesty concluded by telling me, '*I have a system of policy of my own. You ought to adopt more liberal ideas; to be less susceptible on the point of honour, and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family.*'

"His Majesty, distrusting the apparent complacency with which I received the attention which he was pleased to shew me, as I was taking leave him, sent to inform the King, that upon the subject under discussion a more flexible negociator would be necessary. Whilst his Majesty was considering whom he should appoint to succeed me in this negociation, one of the many puppets who played their parts in this intrigue, introduced himself to the Archdeacon D. Juan de Escoiquiz, and persuaded him to pay a visit to the Minister Champagny. He accordingly went, under the impulse of a most zealous regard for the interests of his Majesty, and prevailed on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to communicate to him the most recent propositions of the Emperor, which the said Seigneur Escoiquiz immediately put into writing, and a literal copy of them will be found in No. 4.

"In this state of things, his Majesty, impressed with the qualities which adorn the most excellent Seigneur, Don Pedro de Labrador, formerly Minister to the Court of Florence, and Honorary Councillor of State, invested him with full powers and suitable instructions, ordering him to present them to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to demand his full powers in return, and that the proposal of his Imperial Majesty should be communicated in an authentic manner. Both those demands were rejected by the Minister Champagny, under the frivolous pretext, that *they were mere matters of form, being wholly unconnected with the essential object of the negotiation.*"

"Seigneur Labrador insisted on the importance of both the one and the other requisites, adding, that without them he could discuss no subject; but always in vain. Notwithstanding this, Seigneur Champagny talked of the last propositions of the Emperor, which were somewhat different from those presented by General Savary, but not less irritating and violent.

"This Minister answered that he would communicate to the King these new proposals. He made those reflections upon them which his zeal for the service of his Sovereign, and for the good of his country, naturally suggested; and he stated, that the welfare of his Sovereign, and that of the nation, were inseparably united. Seigneur Labrador asked M. Champagny if the King was in a state of liberty? To which the French Minister replied that there could be no doubt of it. On this Labrador rejoined, 'Then he should be restored to his kingdom.' To this the Frenchman replied, 'that, in respect to his return to Spain, it was necessary that his Majesty should have a right understanding with his Imperial Majesty, either personally or by letter.'

"This answer, added to the other circumstances, left no doubt in the mind of the King, that he was actually in a state of arrest; however, to give more ostensibility to this violence, I sent a note by his Royal order to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, telling him that the King was determined to return to Madrid, to tranquillise the agitation of his beloved subjects, and to provide for the transaction of the important business of his kingdom; assuring Mr. Champagny, at the same time, that I would continue to treat with his Imperial Majesty, on affairs reciprocally advantageous. No answer was given to this communication.

"The tricks of diplomacy could not prevail over the firmness of the King, or the zeal of his representatives, and the individuals of his Royal Household, so that the Emperor saw himself under the necessity of changing his plan, and he wished that the Royal Parents should depart for Bayonne, in order to make them the instruments of the oppression and disgrace of their son.

"The Royal Parents required, that the favourite should precede them in their journey, and the Grand Duke made various applications to obtain his liberty. The Junta had no authority to liberate him, having in this point been laid under positive restraint by his Majesty's orders from Vittoria; but the Council, misled by the threats of the Grand Duke, ordered the release of Don Manuel Godoy, who was immediately conveyed to Bayonne.

"The Royal Parents undertook their journey, and proceeded in it with too much rapidity for the unhappy state of health of Charles IV.

"I have proved the abdication of the Royal Father at Aranjuez was a spontaneous act, and that the motive to it was the partiality of his Majesty towards his disgraced favourite. In Bayonne, he told the King, his son, that he did not wish to return to the throne of Spain; notwithstanding that he desired that his Majesty should renounce the crown, and make a present of it to the Emperor.

"To the wisdom of the Sovereigns of Europe to be possible that a Monarch, affectionate, highly enlightened, penetrated deeply by religion, and pious without superstition,

could, without violence, forget for a moment all his duties to his family, and proscribe his whole dynasty, to call another to the throne, for whom he had no esteem, and, on the contrary, detests, as the plunderer of those thrones which have come within the reach of his ambition. If such be the change, it is the most extraordinary revolution that history has presented to the world.

"Ferdinand VII, over-awed, a prisoner, and controuled by circumstances, on the 1st of May made a conditional renunciation of his crown, in favour of his august Father, (No. 7.) To this followed the letter of the Royal Father to his Son (No. 8), and the very discreet answer of the Royal Son to the Father (No. 9).

"On the 5th of the same month of May, at four in the afternoon, the Emperor went to visit the Royal Parents, and continued in conference until five o'clock, when King Ferdinand was called in by his august Father, to hear, in the presence of the Queen and the Emperor, expressions so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them. All the party were seated, except King Ferdinand, whom the Father ordered to make an absolute renunciation of the crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper of the throne, and a conspirator against the life of his parents.

"His Majesty would have preferred death; but desirous not to involve in his misfortunes the number of persons comprised in the threat of Charles IV. he assented to another renunciation (No. 10), which bears on its front all the indications of constraint and violence, and which in no respect answers its purpose, to colour over the intended usurpation of the Emperor.

"These are the only instances of renunciation in which I have interfered as Minister and Secretary of State. That which is spoken of at Bourdeaux, I have not the least knowledge of; but I know the Emperor, in the last conference with King Ferdinand VII. said to his Majesty, '*Prince, il faut opter entre la cession et la mort.*'— '*Prince, you have only to chuse between cession and death.*'

"With respect to the rest, the whole world is apprised that Charles IV. renounced the crown to the Emperor at the time that the Prince of Asturias, his brother the Infant Don Carlos, and his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, were forced to surrender their rights. The Emperor, now believing himself proprietor of the Crown of Spain, placed it on the head of his brother Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples.

"It has already been explained, that although the King left his Court for a few days, he thought fit to sanction a Junta, of which the Infant Don Antonio was to be President, with full powers to determine for him and in his Royal name, all subjects that would not admit of delay. Every night I sent a courier to this Junta, communicating what appeared necessary for its information and direction.

"The King was surprised that the Junta had not written; and the following post I sent a Royal order to the Junta, that they should execute whatever was expedient for the King and the kingdom, and that for that purpose they should employ all the powers which his Majesty would possess if he were himself resident in the kingdom.

"The Junta, notwithstanding, thought it was necessary to consult his Majesty, and for this purpose they sent to Bayonne a confidential person to transmit verbally to the King the following propositions:—

1. Whether his Majesty thought fit to authorize the Junta to substitute some person or persons of their own body, or otherwise, to hold a Council in a secure situation, where it could freely act.

2. Whether it was the wish of his Majesty that hostilities should be commenced against the French army.

3. Whether it was likewise the wish of the King that we should endeavour to prevent the entrance of the French troops into Spain, by guarding the passes on the frontiers.



4. Whether his Majesty thought it would be right to convoke the Cortes, for which purpose a decree of his Majesty would be necessary, addressed to the Royal Council. It being possible that at the arrival of the answer of the King, the Junta would not be at liberty to act, they asked whether any Chancery or Audience of the kingdom should be empowered, which was not within the reach of the French troops.

"The persons charged with these propositions arrived at Bayonne on the 4th of May, at night.

"The King having taken into consideration the four propositions, sent in answer two Royal decrees in the morning of the following day. When these two Royal decrees came to the hands of the Junta, the Grand Duke of Berg had been for some days President; and the affair of the 2d of May had taken place. The Emperor, after the departure of the Royal Parents, precipitately and indecently forced from the capital all the Members of the Royal Family, and sent them to Bayonne. But yet he had to take the important step of taking complete possession of the Government, in order to which the bloody scene of the 2d of May was exhibited: a scene of horror and iniquity, similar to what the modern French have executed in other countries with similar designs.

"The minutes of these decrees are not in my possession, because the critical situation of the King at Bayonne obliged me to destroy them. Notwithstanding this, I preserved them in my memory, the substance of which is as follows:

"The King said he was not in a state of freedom, and consequently incapable of taking any measures for the preservation of the monarchy. On that account the Junta was entrusted with the most ample powers to repair to any place that should be deemed most convenient; that in the name of his Majesty, and representing his own person, they might exercise all the functions of sovereignty: that hostilities should commence the moment when his Majesty should proceed to the interior of France, which he would not do, unless forced by violence. Lastly, that in such a case the Junta should prevent, in the best manner they could, the introduction of more troops into the peninsula.

"In the decree directed to the Royal Council, his Majesty said, that, in the situation in which he found himself, deprived of his liberty, it was his royal will that the Cortes should be assembled in such place as should appear most convenient; that at first they should occupy themselves exclusively in attending to the levies and subsidies necessary for the defence of the kingdom, and that their sittings should be permanent.

"The disgraceful means of which the Emperor availed himself to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Spain in his favour, have already been known; but the violence of Bonaparte to accomplish his purposes did not terminate there. Blinded as he was by the extravagance of his ambition, he could yet discern how easily these acts of renunciation would be disposed of; and therefore he endeavoured to confirm them by the means of a Council, which he called a National Assembly, and which was to be convoked at Bayonne.

"He named about 150 Spaniards, of different classes, to constitute this Assembly, but only about 90 were convened.

"The Emperor fully expected, from the acquiescence of these individuals, a mask under which to conceal his usurpation. But he was utterly deceived. Instead of finding weak men convenient to the designs of his mercenary ambition, he was met by Ministers incorruptible, Grandees worthy of their rank, and representatives who were faithful defenders of the interests and honour of their country. They all, with one accord, informed him that they held powers much restricted, that they were not the legitimate representatives of Spain, and that they could not compromise her rights.

"These and other similar reflections were treated with insolence in the tribunal of the Usurper, who, far from

being discomfited, put into activity all the means of oppression, flattering himself that by victories on the one hand, and corruption on the other, he should so colour over injustice, that he would not be considered by the world as the subverter of general tranquillity.

"I ought not to speak of what I have suffered for my King and Country: the truth is, I have not suffered, for all I have done has been required by my most sacred duties. It was to me the highest satisfaction to see my lodging in Bayonne surrounded by the satellites of government; to these spies succeeded, who abound always where those are in authority who in history usurp the characters of heroes. My steps were reckoned—my visits observed—espionage, under the mask of compassion, approached to examine the secrets of my soul; but nothing disturbed the tranquillity of my mind. What I could not behold with patience, was to see myself condemned to a confinement within the frontier of France, until the Emperor should consider that my narration of the scandalous proceedings could not destroy the lofty fabric of the new Spanish monarchy. In vain, for two months, I applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the utmost importunity, to be permitted to return to my beloved country; the determined resistance I made to the attempt of usurpation made the French Government deaf to my entreaties, believing, not without good reason, that I should endeavour to inflame heroism into my country, denominated insurrection in the Journals of Bayonne.

"In such unfavourable circumstances, a mode presented itself to me of avoiding a state of indefinite banishment.—Such were the repeated entreaties of Joseph Napoleon that I should continue with him in the situation of Minister, to which I acceded with repugnance and from constraint, but without prejudice to my right to abandon it at a convenient opportunity.

"This opportunity occurred the moment I set foot in Madrid. From that instant I only thought of availing myself of the most early means of resigning my new character, which I did in the manner shewn in document No. 12.

"Joseph Napoleon could not be grieved at the disappearance of a Minister who so frequently opposed his wishes, and who, in the opinion of some of those who immediately surrounded him, was a Quixotte in his maxims, who could not comprehend the sublime intentions of the greatest of heroes in favour of the regeneration of Spain.

"It has already been proved, that the renunciation of Charles IV. in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. is vitiated in no respect. In the slight sketch which we have drawn of the perfidious and deceitful arts with which the Emperor has made the progress we have seen, the series of atrocious insults offered to Spain, and to the unfortunate King Ferdinand VII. remains depicted in indelible colours. The Emperor alarms Charles IV. in order that he may induce him to take flight for America, with all the Royal Family, and abandon the Peninsula to the former; he lights up the flame of discord between the Royal Parents and their child, in order to debilitate Spain, dividing it into parties, after having disgraced the Royal persons; he draws Ferdinand VII. from his Court by false promises; he makes him captive in Bayonne; and when he saw that the virtue of the young King knew how to resist his designs, and that Ferdinand could not be induced to renounce his crown, he occasioned him to be brought to Bayonne, with all the other personages of the Royal Family, as if to present them bound before the Imperial tribunal, which was both judge and party in the same cause. He endeavours to deprive the parents of the sensibilities of nature, and forces them to become the instruments of the oppression of their child. From the latter he extorts a renunciation, the most irregular and illicit transaction amongst the affairs of men; and by a series of abdications exacted by the same illegal and violent expedients, he believes that he has become the proprietor of the crown of Spain; he transfers it to his brother, without considering

the infamy to which he would be exposed in the Cabinets in Europe, by the usurpation of the throne of a Monarch, his friend and ally.

"Who can doubt, from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favour of his august father, and that which succeeded in favour of the Emperor, are absolute nullities? Who will doubt, but that if the last should have emanated from a free exercise of the will, the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not prejudiced by it? Who does not know, that in case of the extinction of such a family, and by the very establishment of the Spanish Monarchy, the nation alone can invite another dynasty, or can introduce such a form of Government as it shall most approve?"

"In another part of this narrative, I have shewn that Ferdinand VII. was too honourable to suppose that the Emperor could entertain such atrocious designs. The King desired to free Spain from the oppression of the French troops; it was promised him, that this and all other matters should be regulated with the Emperor, and that he should return to his kingdom with the fruit of his exertions for the good of his vassals; and no hour of his life was unseasonable to him to exert himself for their happiness. This I saw, and can testify. During his confinement, nothing afflicted his generous heart so much as the sufferings of his people; and when his liberty began to be doubtful, he adopted the means the most agreeable to his paternal solicitude: such was the order which he gave for the regency, naturally sought, when his freedom was interrupted; and such was the command that the Cortes should be assembled to determine those questions, which in their proper places have been noticed.

"Valour and patriotism have successfully armed the whole nation in its own defence, and for the protection of their legitimate Sovereign, although the people had no knowledge of the will of their beloved Ferdinand as to this movement. That patriotism, united to wisdom, will now impel them irresistibly to perform with promptitude the most important work of the Central Government or Regency, which may administer the affairs of the kingdom in the name of his Majesty.

"Thus will be completed, for the advantage of all, the last expression of the will of the King, which he condescended to use the moment before he was forced to renounce the Crown; thus will the nation be preserved from this dreadful tempest; it will have exhibited before Europe an example of loyalty, honour, and generous energy, which will be the subject of admiration in every age, and in every country.

"PEDRO CEVALLOS."
"Madrid, September 1, 1808."

The following are the material contents of the several documents in the Appendix:—

The documents marked No. 1 and 2 are the treaties relative to the dismemberment of Portugal. No. 3, A Letter from Bonaparte to the Prince of Asturias, has already appeared in the EXAMINER.

No. 4, contains the instructions given to Don Pedro Labrador, amounting to a peremptory direction to reject the following modified proposals of the French Emperor.

—1. That the Emperor has irrevocably determined that the Bourbon Dynasty shall no longer reign in Spain. 2. That the King shall cede his rights to the Crown, both in his own name and that of his sons, should he have any. 3. That should this point be agreed upon, the Crown of Etruria shall be conferred upon him and his descendants. 4. That the Infant Don Carlos shall make a similar renunciation of his rights. 5. That the kingdom of Spain shall henceforth be possessed by one of the brothers of the Emperor. 6. That the Emperor guarantees its complete integrity, and that of all its colonies, without suffering a single village belonging to it to be separated from it. 7. That in like manner he guarantees the preservation of religion, property, &c. 8. That should his Majesty refuse

these propositions, he shall remain without compensation, and his Imperial Majesty will carry them into execution by consent or force. 9. That if his Majesty agree and demand the niece of the Emperor in marriage, this connection shall be immediately secured on the execution of the treaty.

No. 5. A Letter from M. Cevallos, to the French Minister, written by order of Ferdinand VII. respecting his return to Spain.

This dispatch was not answered, and produced an effect precisely the contrary of what might have been expected in a regular course of things. The spies within, and the guards without the Palace were doubled. The King for two nights endured the insult of an Alguizil, who stationed at the door, ordered his Majesty, and the Infant Don Carlos, to retire to their apartments. The first time the insult was offered, the King complained, in severe terms, on which the Governor employed polite language, and manifested much disapprobation of such conduct; but this did not prevent the repetition, and probably this offensive circumstance would have been repeated had not the King abstained from going out at night.

No. 6. A Decree, dated Bayonne, April 26, directed to the Council of Castile, respecting the custody of the person of the Prince of the Peace, where he orders them not to give him up to the Grand Duke of Berg, though he declares his intention to save him from the penalty of death.

No. 7. A letter dated May the 1st, 1801, from Ferdinand the VIIth, to his father Charles the IV. In this Ferdinand proposed, though his father had antecedently declared that his abdication was voluntary, in compliance with his father's wish to resume the Crown, to resign it in his favour with the following limitations:—1st. That they should both return to Madrid, where Ferdinand would serve him as a dutiful son.—2d. That a Cortes should be assembled, or if his Majesty should object to so numerous a body, that all the Tribunals and Deputies of the Kingdom should be convoked.—3d. That in the presence of that Council, his renunciation should be executed in due form, and the motives stated which induced him to make it.—4th. That his Majesty should not be accompanied by individuals who had justly excited the hatred of the nation.—And, lastly, that should his Majesty, as he was informed, be neither disposed to reign in person, nor to return to Spain, in such case Ferdinand shall govern in his royal name as his Lieutenant.

No. 8, is a letter from Charles IV. to his son Ferdinand, dated Bayonne; May 2, 1808, which has already appeared in all the Papers.

No. 9. The Answer of Ferdinand to the preceding Letter, dated May 4, 1808. In this Letter the young King enters into an able and detailed justification of his conduct. On the subject of his renunciation, he says, "that he had offered to make it in presence of the Cortes, or of the General Council of the Nation, not because that was necessary to give effect to it, but in order to avoid injurious novelties, which frequently occasion divisions and contentions, and to have every thing attended to which respected your Majesty's dignity, my own honour, and the tranquillity of the realm." It then goes on to add:—"If your Majesty should not chuse to reign in person, I will govern in your Royal name, or in my own: for nobody but myself can represent your person, possessing, as I do, in my own favour, the decision of the laws and the will of the people; nor can any other person have so much interest in their prosperity." And concludes:—"Before I conclude this letter, your Majesty will permit me to say, that the Counsellors whom your Majesty calls perfidious, have never advised me to derogate from the love, respect, and honour that I have always professed to your Majesty, whose valuable life I pray God to preserve to a happy and good old age."

No. 10. A Letter, dated May 6th, from Ferdinand to

his father, offering to make, as expressed in his own words, "the renunciation which your Majesty commands, that you may return to the Government of Spain, in the state in which you were on the 19th March, when your Majesty made the spontaneous abdication of your Crown in my favour."

No. 11. A Letter from Champagny to M. Cevallos, in answer to one from the latter, complaining of the obstruction of his courier, in his passage to Spain, and applying for passports for one.

No. 12, is the Act of Resignation of M. Cevallos, sent into Joseph Bonaparte on the 28th of July.

The remainder of the Appendix consists of three documents, shewing the iniquitous manner in which Murat contrived, by forgery and falsehood, to get possession of the person of the Prince of the Peace, contrary to the express orders of Ferdinand VII.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Baster, Strand, tailor, to surrender Oct. 18, 26, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Shelton, Sessions House, Old Bailey.
- J. and J. Hulbert, Bath, cabinet-makers, Oct. 18, 29, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Christopher Inn, Bath.
- T. Wetherherd, Liverpool, broker, Nov. 1, 2, and 22, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Phillips, Liverpool.
- S. Smith, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, hatter, Oct. 26, 27, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the White Bear Inn, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Lingard, Heaton-Norris.
- J. Belcher, Oxford, shoemaker, Oct. 28, 29, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at Mr. Cosier's, Town Hall, Oxford. Attorney, Mr. Tames, Oxford.
- T. Adams, Lancaster, merchant, Oct. 31, at five, Nov. 1, and 22, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster. Attorney, Mr. Atkinson, Lancaster.
- J. Crisswell, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, Oct. 18, 19, and Nov. 22, at ten, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Gloucester. Attorney, Mr. Okey, Gloucester.
- R. Morley, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owner, Nov. 4, 5, and 22, at twelve, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop-Wearmouth. Attorneys, Messrs. Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester-street, London.
- W. Hatt, Reading, boat-builder, Oct. 24, 25, and Nov. 22, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Reading. Attorney, Mr. Newbery, Reading.

DIVIDENDS.

- Nov. 12. J. Powell, Wapping, coffin-maker.—No. 5. A. Lister, Marsh-Chapell, Lincolnshire, grocer.—Nov. 10. A. Sellon, Honiton, grocer.—Nov. 12. C. Gale, Tower-hill, merchant.—Nov. 12. T. Pierson and W. Sammon, Russia-row, Milk-street, Irish-factors.—Nov. 12. T. Waghorn, Romford, draper.—Nov. 11. J. and W. Soper, jun, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, yarn-manufacturers.—Jan. 17. R. Mann, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, warehouseman.—Oct. 31. L. Higginbottom, Manchester, milliner.—Nov. 11. W. R. Watts, Bristol, grocer.—Nov. 3. E. Bate and S. Sandys, Liverpool, ironmongers.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 1.

- J. Malden, Grafton-street, St. Pancras, grocer.—C. Mears, Stockport, cheesemonger.—W. Walker, Chancery-lane, tailor.—W. Green, Vauxhall, dealer.—W. Croft, Leeds, merchant.—H. H. Schorey, Halifax, merchant.—H. Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper.—W. Marshall, Newark-upon-Trent, draper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

- E. Tovey, North Bradley, Wilts, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

- C. Wallbutt, Petworth, Sussex, milliner, Oct. 18, 19, Nov. 26, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Petworth. Attornies, Messrs. Ellis and Hale, Petworth.
- Wm. Jones, Great Portland-street, coachmaker, Oct. 18, at ten, 29, at eleven, Nov. 26, at one, at Guildhall, Attorney, Mr. Langley, Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury.
- Wm. Gaywood, Stockport, Chester, cabinet-maker, Nov. 3, 4, and 26, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. Attornies, Messrs. Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

- Nov. 1. A. Devenish and H. Newport, Villier's-street, Strand, upholsterers.—Nov. 8. M. Mould, Winchester, cabinet-maker.—Nov. 14. J. Buckler, jun. Warminster, clothier.—Nov. 14. W. Cutler, jun. Warminster, clothier.—Nov. 5. R. Cox, Castle-street, Borough, carpenter.—Nov. 8. C. Burrell, Leadenhall-street, upholsterer.—Nov. 12. J. Cole, Bridgewater, shop-keeper.—Nov. 12. J. A. V. Gameau, Albemarle-street, bookseller.—Nov. 3. R. Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger.—Nov. 15. J. Brown, jun. Petersfield, fellmonger.—Nov. 7. J. Racy, Bath, brewer.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 5.

- J. Thuillier, St. Leonard, cotton-manufacturer.—W. M. Russell, Vauxhall, maltster.—T. Topp, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—P. F. V. de Charmilly, coal-merchant.—T. Simpson and N. Simpson, Northallerton, merchants.—N. Rowland, Greystake-place, Fetter-lane, insurance-broker.—J. Anderson, Paper-hanger.—W. Ingledew, Leeds, starch-maker.—Wm. Pullen, Islington, butcher.—A. T. Bowles and T. Williams, Kent-street, Southwark, grocers.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 65½ | 3 per Cent. Consols 66½ | Omnium 2½ dis. | Consols for opening 66½.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. J. in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16

In his Majesty's answer to the City Address has disappointed the Corporation, it has produced very little surprise in those who considered the irritating jog which the very contemplation of it gave to Ministers and the high favour with which Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY was received by the Duke of York. The innocence of Sir ARTHUR has evidently been very apparent to the higher powers, and his Majesty has declared that it still remains to be seen whether any thing was erroneous in the late Convention. Perhaps it will be found to have been highly expedient and honourable, perhaps JUNOT and Sir ARTHUR's friends will both be found to agree in thinking it perfectly satisfactory to their respective governments, and thus the poor ignorant people of England will have been making a very ludicrous lamentation all this while for something that has done them immortal honour. As to the City of London, they were certainly very wrong in mentioning the word *punishment*, for punishment, as we all know, is not always

the portion of those who make even worse conventions than that of Portugal, and however manifest any errors may appear to the City, that worthy body ought to ascertain whether the errors are really errors or only seem to be so; no man is guilty in the eyes of the law till he is pronounced guilty by the judge, and if you happen for instance to be knocked down and insulted by a scoundrel in the street, whom you catch by the arm in the middle of the day and to the perfect satisfaction of the bye-standers, you have no business to call for *punishment* on the author of the blow whoever he is: it is a very gross word: you must first feel your head and shake all your faculties to know whether you have really had a blow or not, and then you must ask with great mildness for an *examination*, as you rather imagined you had been grossly insulted. With regard to the enquiry, the City must have been totally blind not to have seen the extreme eagerness with which the Ministers have determined to examine the matter; and as to Sir ARTHUR'S appearance at Court during the Address, I appeal to any reflecting observer, whether it is not a mark of extreme innocence, of pastoral simplicity I may say, thus to come smirking by the side of his accusers. If his MAJESTY welcomed Sir ARTHUR to court, it must be recollected that the Duke of YORK, on his return from the Continent, was welcomed in the same manner: and had the people any reason to be *disappointed* at the issue? I am sure they had not. If the city are chagrined at the royal answer, it is because they have not been used to provoke such answers, because they have not been accustomed either to give or to take advice. His MAJESTY'S Ministers have declared, however, that they are always ready to examine strictly into matters that have disappointed the expectations of the people, so that it is to be presumed they mean to inquire into the abuses of parliamentary representation and other corruptions of the constitution. But it would be highly indecorous to petition for such an inquiry: it would look as if we had no confidence in their purifying protestations. The Common Council will recollect these things, when they consider the KING'S Answer at their next meeting. Of course they will not think of replying; but while they are ruminating on the subject, I think they might as well turn their recollection to a certain inscription in their Guildhall, containing a patriotic reply of one BECKFORD, who once told his MAJESTY, that "Whoever had already dared, or should hereafter endeavour to alienate his MAJESTY'S affections from his loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, was an enemy to his MAJESTY'S person and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy Constitution, as it was established at the glorious and necessary Revolution." I believe this is part

of the inscription in Guildhall; but when I last saw the golden letters, they were so worn out as to be almost illegible. The City are now reminded of the propriety of restoring them to their original brilliancy.

Letters from Bayonne mention the daily arrival of troops and artillery at that place. The soldiers are said to be full of animation, and are overwhelmed with congratulations on the road. If this universal congratulation be true, the last love of freedom is gone in the people as well as in the Senate, for they wish to see Spain enslaved as well as themselves, and this fondness for seeing their fate universal, is the last vice of slaves, just as malice against modest women is the last vice of a prostitute.

Government on Friday received dispatches from Sir J. SAUMAREZ and Mr. THORNTON, which were brought by Capt. MARTIN, of the Implacable; but as Ministers have not published the nature of their contents, it is naturally inferred that the Russian fleet in Port Baltic has not or cannot be attacked with success. Various private letters by the Gottenburgh Mail corroborate this opinion, as the following extracts will shew:—

"All prospect of obtaining possession of the Russian fleet in Port Baltic had entirely vanished. The guns of the ships have been taken out and carried on shore, and the ships have been dismantled and hauled in close to the shore. The island at the entrance of the Port had been so strongly fortified as to bid defiance, not only to the entrance of an hostile squadron, but had been rendered impervious even to the approach of fire-ships, or any other attack.

"Mr. THORNTON has returned to Stockholm from Finland. It was understood that his journey thither was for no other purpose than to take leave of his SWEDISH MAJESTY preparatory to his return to England.

"The Swedish fleet it was apprehended would be under the immediate necessity of returning into port. The scurvy had made its appearance among the crews, with such virulence, that only a small portion of the men were able to do their duty on board."

Other private letters state, that "an unsuccessful attempt had been made to destroy the Russian fleet in Port Baltic. Several fire-ships are reported to have been sent against them, but the Russians had fixed a chain across the harbour, which prevented their getting in or doing any considerable mischief."

The Pluto sloop arrived on Thursday morning at Portsmouth, from the coast of Spain and Portugal. She called off Lisbon on the 3d, and is said to be the bearer of dispatches from Sir CHARLES COTTON for Government. According to the accounts brought by this conveyance, Lisbon, and the vicinity of that capital, had been completely evacuated by the French troops at the time the Pluto sailed.

IRELAND.—The disturbances in the county of Kerry have risen to an alarming height. They will probably be put down by a military force; but it should be remembered that Oppression is the Parent of Insurrection, and that the spirit of discontent can never be allayed but by some wise remedies, applied to ameliorate the wretched condition of the great mass of the people in Ireland.

The spoliation of Turkey, which has been mentioned as one of the objects of the Erfurth interview, is certainly not improbable. For putting such a scheme in motion, NAPOLEON has a strong inducement, that of being nearly certain of some advantage from it, whether it succeed in the whole, or part, or fail as to all its ostensible purposes. It is not the accomplishment of the plan, that is his main object; it is sufficient for him that the operation of it be thoroughly commenced. One thing he knows is absolutely necessary—preventing France from being attacked by the whole of the Austrian army, during his campaign in the Pyrenees. If the new project engage her as an accomplice, so much the better; but if it occupy her as the enemy of Russia more directly than of France, that alone is an object worth obtaining by a journey to Erfurth.

While the MAYOR and Common Council were presenting their Address, SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY entered the Levee-room!! His MAJESTY received him graciously, and conversed with him a considerable time!! —Is not this *acquitting* a man *before* enquiry?

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY's friends make a great noise about his East Indian victories, and talk much of the battle of Assye, in which the Mahrattas, 80,000 strong, were defeated by 4,500 men: but this very disparity proves the military incapacity of the Asiatics. To conquer such soldiers required but little skill in the art of war: in fact, all the Generals in India have been conquerors.

The duty on coffee has been reduced from 2s. 3d. to 7d. per lb. in order to increase the home consumption, and counteract the intentions of BONAPARTE in respect to distressing our colonies. Coffee, though rather a heating, is a very refreshing beverage, and seems to have been in great estimation with conquerors and cut-throats. The great FREDERIC of Prussia drank it at all times of the day and night; and the great NAPOLEON is said to be as fond of coffee as he is of carnage.

The reduction of the duties on Coffee enable the retailer to vend it at 2s. 6d. per pound, yet there are some conscientious grocers who still continue to sell it at 6s. per pound. If this base act be not immediately abandoned, it will be the duty of every well-intentioned Newspaper to make public the names of the offenders.

Every Marshal of France has with his division of the Army a Corps d'Elite of 2000 riflemen, who never miss their mark at the distance of 150 paces. Should the army be concentrated for a general engagement, these riflemen compose a separate corps of 16,000 men, who are formed two deep and are posted in the place where the enemy's line is to be penetrated. This Corps d'Elite generally fire irregularly, but every shot brings down its man, and in a few minutes a whole line of the enemy is destroyed. When two, three, or four lines are thus disposed of, the cavalry and infantry pass through, the riflemen enter the openings in the enemy's line, and attack the next corps in both flanks and in rear. This system, say men of information, will continue to conquer till its opponents possess an equal number of equally good marksmen; for, without them, if both armies were equally well commanded, success would only be the work of chance.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES

UPON TEMPORARY SUBJECTS, &c.

ADDRESS EXTRAORDINARY TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The day before his IMPERIAL and ROYAL MAJESTY left Paris for Saxony, a Deputation from the Imperial Kitchen and Slaughterhouse waited upon his MAJESTY during luncheon, to congratulate him on his increasing stomach and appetite, when the Chief Cook delivered the following animated Address:—

SIRE,

Permit the Cooks, the Tasters, and the Clerks of your Imperial and Royal Majesty's Kitchen, the Yeomen of your Majesty's Imperial and Royal Mouth, and the Butchers of the Imperial and Royal Slaughterhouse, to approach your Majesty with their earnest congratulations on the increase of your appetite, and the semicircular tumification of your gastric region. Your Majesty's constitution, the only constitution desired by your faithful Kitchen, has too great an influence on the high destinies of Europe, not to be watched in all its changes with the most vivid interest; and we cannot contemplate without admiration that serenity of temper and repose of conscience, which, while all your enemies grow thin with anxiety, has given your Majesty's person so amiable a corpulency.

Yes, Sire, twenty covers will in future grace your Majesty's table. One hundred and sixty thousand French sheep are at this instant waiting to have their throats cut, wherever your Majesty chuses to dine next. All your favourite dishes will unite to satisfy your Imperial and Royal jaws, not to mention the Dutch cheese so easily digested, the Italian pickle lately made at Rome, and the German sausages which afford your Majesty so seasonable a provocative. The Prussian cake, which is so pleasant and short to your Majesty's teeth, will be regularly served up at coffee wherever you drink that favourite beverage. Of salt fish your Majesty is not very fond in the present disturbed state of the ocean, but the fresh-water kind will always be at your pleasure, gudgeons as well as flat fish, and particularly an inexhaustible quantity of live soles. For the production of the North and British Seas your Majesty is sending out your *busses*. Yes, Sire, your Majesty is sending out your *busses* to Russia and Denmark; and England, that perfidious company of fish-mongers, shall no longer enjoy the universal liberty of fishing. That vile company pretends to cook as well as fish against your Majesty, and every kitchen in Europe is full of their skulking envoys intriguing to poison your Majesty's dishes. If the Spanish olives have disagreed with the Imperial stomach, your Majesty will recollect, that the olive requires an artificial and not very delicate taste, that it must be conquered by absolute force of palate, and, above all, that the English have the cooking at present of that perfidious pickle. But your Majesty has determined, that in future, steel, and particularly brass, instead of gold, should be the universal instrument of cookery; and the traitorous English shall no longer send to all parts of the world that deceitful, though glittering metal, which takes away all relish from our mouths, and has poisoned the whole source of continental soup and bouille!

We conclude with presenting your Majesty, in the name of the Senate, with a superb dish of flummery; and may all your Majesty's enemies be afflicted with an everlasting indigestion, with artichokes *a la Pichogna*, and force meat balls *a la D'Enghein*.

To this Address, his Imperial and Royal Majesty, with the superb knife and fork, presented to him by the chief butcher SAVARY, perpendicularly grasped on the table, made the following gracious reply:—

Your wishes, and those of the Butchers of my good Slaughterhouse of Paris, have touched my heart. I am, it is true, becoming very great; but it is you and your exertions that make me so. You may rely upon my appetite. The distresses of my good sheep have often afflicted me, but they are necessary to the maintenance of your repose and mine; and they shall soon be revenged on the English hulls and bears, with which I mean to vary my Winter luncheons. With respect to the Spanish olives, they are truly hard and nauseous; but I must painfully lay aside my delicacy of taste for your service, and I am determined to eat them. The skies of Spain do not agree with that country: they will therefore cease to rain, and a French sky will shed its blessings over that regenerated country.

Cooks, Gentlemen of my Kitchen, and Butchers of my good Slaughterhouse of Paris, I thank the Senate through you. Your summery will always be suited to my taste. It is truly French. It is truly the offering of the Great Nation.



FINE ARTS.

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In consequence of the lamented death of the late worthy and able Professor of Anatomy, Mr. Sheldon, there are three candidates for that office, Messrs. Carlisle, Bell, and Brookes, who are fully and equally competent to it as far as *surgical* knowledge is requisite. But there is a manifest difference in their Anatomical knowledge as connected with a tasteful application of it to the art of Painting. Mr. Carlisle is not only incapable of this tasteful application of his science to painting, but in the 17th number of the *Artist* he has undervalued the use of Anatomy in Painting. If, however, he is ignorant of the effect of anatomy in painting, he is no doubt well acquainted with the effect of good dinners, and even of public breakfasts, to one of which he lately invited the Academicians.

Mr. Bell is perhaps less *successfully*, but more rationally recommended. To perfect intimacy with his science he unites exquisite taste in the fine arts, and a knowledge of anatomy as it immediately relates to painting, is evinced in his excellent book on "The Anatomy of Expression," in which the masterly engravings by Mr. Freeman are executed from his own animated designs. He is therefore an Artist as well as an accomplished Anatomist, and is consequently possess of every requisite for the Professorship. His zeal too for the Arts, is a powerful recommendation; for while Mr. Carlisle was feeding the bodies of the accomplished Professors of Painting, he was nourishing the minds of the young Students of the Academy, in various gratuitous Lectures; and his dissecting rooms in Leicester-street have always been open to them.

Mr. Brookes, though an excellent Anatomist, has not Mr. Bell's additional recommendations. The

public in general, and the lovers of science and of art in particular, will be much mortified, if Mr. Bell's zeal and knowledge do not outweigh Mr. Carlisle's coffee and venison, his tasteful pencil be not more inviting than Mr. Carlisle's spit.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

On Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived from Windsor at the Queen's Palace, where at two o'clock he was waited upon by a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London. After the deputation had withdrawn, his Majesty held a private Levee, when the following, among others, had the honour of being presented:—

Sir Thomas Jones, on his being created a Baronet; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, on his return from Portugal; Capt. Stanhope, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, on his return from the army in Portugal; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, on his return from Portugal; Major-General Ferguson, on his return from Portugal; Rear-Admiral Pickmore, on his promotion.

About six o'clock his Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

Sir Arthur Wellesley was in the Levee at the very moment the City Address was presented!

CITY ADDRESS AND ROYAL REPLY.

On Wednesday, a Deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and several of the Common Council of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty at the Queen's Palace, with the following Address and Petition, which was read by Sir John Silvester, the Recorder, as follows:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution; to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commanders of the French Army in Lisbon.

"The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions; and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a Treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of success or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.

"Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors; by this ignominious Convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French

army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannised, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent; and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disgraceful to the legitimate authority of that country.

"We therefore humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an enquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the Country and its Allies have been so shamefully sacrificed.

"We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions."

To which Address and Petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following pleasant answer, which was read by Lord Hawkesbury in a very gay style:—

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my Person and Government.

"I give credit to the motives which have dictated your Petition and Address; but I must remind you, that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation.

"I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country or the honour of my arms is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due enquiry to be made into a transaction which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation."

A very strong Petition was presented by the Corporation of London to the King in the year 1756, respecting the affair at Minorca, "Praying for such an inquiry as may lead to the discovery and punishment of the authors of the late losses and disappointments;" almost the words of the prayer of the Petition presented on Wednesday.

The Answer to the Petition of 1756 was as follows:—

"I thank you for these professions of your duty to me; my concern for the loss of my island of Minorca is great and sincere; my utmost care and vigilance have been, and shall be exerted to maintain the honour of the nation, and the commerce of my subjects.

"I shall not fail to do justice upon any persons, who shall have been wanting in their duty to me and their country, to enforce obedience and discipline in my fleets and armies, and to support the authority and respect due to my Government."

In the year 1757, when Lord CHATHAM was at the head of affairs, after the failure of the Rochefort Expedition, a Member of the Common Council had given notice of a motion for an Address and Petition "to his Majesty, on the miscarriage of the late Expedition to France."

The LORD MAYOR informed the Court, "That WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq. one of the Clerks of his Ma-

esty's Most Honourable Privy Council, came to the Mansion House, and acquainted the LORD MAYOR, that he waited on his Lordship to let him know, his Majesty had given proper directions for an inquiry to be forthwith made into the behaviour of the Commanding Officers in the late Expedition against France, and the cause of the miscarriage of the Expedition; and that such inquiry would be carried on and prosecuted with the utmost expedition, vigour, and effect."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY!

LISBON MEETING, 1808.

Thursday, Oct. 29, the CONVENTION STAKES, or Plunderer's Purse, of 50gs. for all ages, p. p. two-year olds to carry a silver spoon; three-year olds, a punch-ladle; four-year olds, a candlestick; five-year olds, a chandelier; and aged, the communion plate.

Duc d'Abrante's b. h. Hypocrisy, by Old Smuggler, brother to Napper Tandy, and great-great-grandson to the celebrated Kouli Khan, aged.

General Laborde's g. m. Massacre, by the famous Corsican horse Cruelty, sister to Jaffa's Poison, 5-yrs old.

General Kellerman's b. c. Over-reach, by Bluster, grandson to Swagger.

Sir H. Dalrymple's b. h. Sheepface, by C———, own brother to Whitlocke.

Sir H. Burrard's b. f. Honey Comb, by Sweetmeat.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's Blasted Laurel, by Nabob.

Sir J. Moore's bl. h. Indignation, by Valour, out of Discretion.

Any disputes which may arise shall be construed in favour of the losing horses:—the losing horses to be richly caparisoned, to have all honours imaginable paid to them, and to be conveyed home by Sir Clever Crack-pate, in his state chariot, the music playing—"See the Conqu'ring comes!"

* * A bell will ring as soon as the horses are ready to start, and any dogs found upon the course (unless they have the name "Napoleon," on their collars), will be immediately shot.

JOHN BULL, }
BERNARDIN FRERE, } Stewards.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarterly Accounts have lately been made up at the Exchequer. From these, it appears, that in the quarter which ended the 10th instant, the surplus of the Consolidated Fund has amounted to 2,714,000l. —This is the largest quarterly surplus of that fund that has yet been known. In the corresponding quarter of 1807, it amounted to 2,310,000l. But as there is a sum to be deducted from each of these amounts, on account of the deficiency of the preceding Quarter, the following statement will be a clearer mode of exhibiting the actual surplus produced towards the current service of the year:—

Surplus on the 10th October, 1807.....	£2,310,000
Deduct deficiency of 5th July to be made good	148,000
<hr/>	
Remained surplus applicable to the service of the year.....	2,162,000
Surplus, 10th October, 1808.....	£714,000
Deduct deficiency at 5th July.....	406,000
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Remains surplus applicable to the grant of the year..... 2,308,000

The whole surplus granted for the service of the year 1807 (ending 5th April 1808), was 3,750,000*l.* and considerably more than that sum was actually produced within the year. For the present year, 3,500,000*l.* only has been charged upon the same fund; so that, deducting from that sum the 2,308,000*l.* above stated, there remains only 1,192,000*l.* to be produced in the two ensuing quarters of January and April, to complete the grant. There appears therefore a probability, that there will be a considerable excess at the disposal of Parliament at April 1808.

With respect to the War Taxes the prospect is not less favourable:—

Their amount in the quarter just ended, is... £6,404,705
In the corresponding quarter of last year, it was 6,179,073
The net produce of the Property Tax paid into the Exchequer in the year, ended 10th Oct. 1808, is..... 11,851,000

COMMERCE.

To some merchants of the first respectability, connected with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had on Wednesday an interview with Lord Bathurst, the following important communication was made: "That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as are in amity with Great Britain, may be imported either in British ships or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported directly to countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the Order in Council Act. This order is to be retrospective, so far as extends to the time at which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity."

Ministers have communicated to the merchants very important intelligence from Spain, which demonstrates the attachment of the Spanish Governors towards this country. In the whole course of our friendly relations with Spain, the importation of various articles from this country, particularly Manchester goods, hats, and Birmingham manufacture, was totally prohibited. But it appears that an order has been issued, permitting the importation of all articles of British growth or manufacture, upon the payment of a small duty, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The order specifically referred only to the ships in Cadiz, but it is considered the certain forerunner of a general decree from the Supreme Government.

The following arrangement has been made respecting the commerce of this country with the Brazils, the necessary effect of which will be, that this kingdom will receive the merchandize of those colonies by a direct communication, without the obstruction of the port of Lisbon as an intermediate mart. Ministers have come to the resolution of extending the Bonding and Warehousing Act to all goods the growth, produce, and manufacture of colonies and countries in amity, imported either in British ships or the ships of those colonies or countries, without being subject to the export duty under the Order in Council Acts.

PORT NEWS.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 9.—This morning early the signal was made by the Loire frigate for the Expedition to get under way, and by twelve o'clock the whole were clear of the harbour, without the slightest accident; the force sailed in this fleet, of 170 transports, is stated to be near 13,000 infantry and artillery, commanded by Sir David Baird at present, but it is still said that the Duke of York is to take the command of them, and that he is to embark at Portsmouth on board La Sybelle frigate. Sir David Baird embarked on board La Loire. Five regi-

ments, viz. the 7th, 10th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Dragoons, are to follow this Expedition, which is supposed to be for Spain, as the Officers in general have ordered their letters to be sent by the Corunna packets.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquisition was taken on Wednesday at the Dog Tavern, Duke-street, on the body of a youth of the name of Yeovil, who met his death suddenly on Tuesday. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, who was the son of a liquor merchant, had complained on Sunday night of a violent pain in the chest, he having eaten immoderately of filberts whilst drinking wine. His case became dangerous on Monday, and on the following day he died suddenly, having apparently recovered.—*Died by the visitation of God.*

Monday a boy died of the hydrophobia, in Little Windmill-street, Haymarket. He had been bitten by the dog which bit the person who died lately at the London Hospital; a third person died in Westminster, also bitten by the same dog. Nine or ten other persons, who were bitten, are under the greatest anxiety respecting their fate.

A beautiful young woman, who was recently the adored of a certain Marquis, and who has since been under the protection of a military officer, put a period to her existence at her apartments, a draper's, in Oxford-street, on Sunday night, by taking a considerable portion of laudanum. Her last protector had dined and spent the day with her on Sunday, and after his departure, at eleven o'clock at night, the lady was found in tears, and much dejected. She was found dead in her bed at nine o'clock on Monday morning, and it was ascertained that she had taken a tea-cup full of the poisonous liquid.

MARRIAGES.

Archibald Fleming, jun. Esq. of Abbeyville, county of Sligo, Ireland, to Miss Larkin, of Gosport, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Larkin, of the Royal Navy.

On the 3d inst. Mr. W. Raughton, to Miss Henrietta La Chesnez Heude, the eldest daughter of P. J. La Chesnez Heude, of Rouen, in Normandy.

Sunday at Bedminster, James How, of Othery, aged 78, to Martha Wilcox, of Bath, aged 22. The bride instantly became a mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to a numerous progeny.

DEATHS.

Yesterday week, at Exeter, after a long illness, John Sheldon, Esq. He had been upwards of 20 years Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, and was equally respected for his talents and domestic virtues. The immediate cause of his death was an accumulation of water in the chest; but he had for some time been visited by fits of insanity, which wholly prevented the exercise of his profession. He has left a widow, whose circumstances, we fear, from the above causes, cannot be quite easy. The Academy should see to this.

Mrs. Ann Barry, a maiden Lady of Syleham, in Suffolk. She was seized with an apoplectic fit, whilst in her carriage, going out to dinner, and on calling upon a friend at Harleston, was found lying at the bottom thereof, and on being taken out survived little more than an hour.

At West-Camel, Somerset, John White Parsons, Esq. many years an active member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

On Monday last, at Dartford, Kent, after a short illness, P. Goussen, Esq. of the Coldstream Guards, in the 23d year of his age.

In Dublin, aged 82, Patrick Bride, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER'S Office, 15, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.—Price 7*d.*