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This Paper is published at an early hour every SUNDAY Morning, at "THE NEWS" Office, in Brydges-street, and distributed throughout the Metropolis, and within the Two-penny Post District, by Nine o'Clock.—Communications (post-free) respectfully attended to.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

"I can, however, have no difficulty in acquainting you, that the claims of the Merchants connected with the outports have not been brought before Government by written documents, that they have been urged and discussed at personal conferences with individuals interested in their success, and that you have already been informed of the grounds upon which they were supported: but that it does not appear to his Majesty's Government, that you can be warranted in expecting that they should give a more particular account of the arguments adduced at these conferences.

"I may add, however, that as the Merchants and Manufacturers connected with the out-ports, considering themselves entitled at the expiration of the Charter of the East India Company, to carry on that trade from which they had been excluded for a limited time, had entered into a statement of their case by Petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last Session, you may obtain from those records that further information which you appear desirous to possess.

"With regard to those points to which you have alluded as requiring particular regulation, the Ministers of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent having signified to you, that consistently with their sense of public duty, they can submit no arrangement to Parliament that does not include an extension of the Import Trade; and the Court of Directors having, with the knowledge of their opinions upon that point, by their Resolution of the 18th ult. declined to recommend to the Court of Proprietors to agree to such an extension, it would seem premature to enter into details until that question shall have been finally determined.

"You are apprized of the disposition of his Majesty's Government to adhere to the present system of Administration in India; and I am not aware, that if circumstances should admit of its continuance, it would be necessary to propose any material alteration in the existing provisions for carrying it into execution, except such as may arise from the opening of the trade."—*Extract of a letter from the Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated Jan. 4, 1813.*

The negotiation which has so long subsisted between his Majesty's Ministers and the Directors of the East India Company relative to the renewal of their Charter, appears, by the tenor of Lord BUCKINGHAMSHIRE's letter,—an extract of which we have given above,—to be considered as terminated. The point on which the two parties have split is, the proposed extension of the trade to India to a few of the principal outports.—The Company desiring to have it confined, as heretofore, to the Port of London—the Ministry wishing that Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Dublin and Cork, should each have a portion. As the policy of thus partially throwing open the trade to the East Indies, may be said, either directly, or indirectly, to concern all, we shall concisely state the arguments urged by the Company against it.

Every one acquainted with the peculiar tenets of the Indian Mythology, and the great influence which the priests in all nations possess over the minds of an ignorant and superstitious people, must be well aware of the delicacy and forbearance which should be made use of, in commercial transactions with the inhabitants of Hindostan. A disregard of the religious prejudices of such a bigotted race, might endanger the very existence of our empire. The East India Company, therefore, with a respect founded on wisdom, have ever discountenanced the least attempts to hurt the feelings, or alter the faith of the passive, humble followers of the Hindu doctrine. This forms the ground of one of the Company's objections, to the laying open of the Indian trade. They say, if this takes place, it will be impossible to retain that check over individuals, which at present enables the Company to enforce a due regard to the religious principles of the Hindostans; and that the least deviation in this particular, might lead to a subversion of the entire frame of our Indian Government. The argument is plausible, and we are glad to find any set of men desirous of upholding that attention to religious feelings, which is due towards even the most ignorant; but we think, in addressing this argument to a Cabinet which is now

moving heaven and earth, to oppose the claims of the Irish Catholics, the East India Directors have shewn very little judgment. The objection, is nevertheless, a very formidable one; and we hope, when the business comes before Parliament, it will meet with due consideration.

The next ground the Company take is,—“that the granting of this privilege to the outports, would increase the spirit of rash speculation from Great Britain and Ireland, to the ruin of numbers of industrious families.” There is no doubt, that in the commencement of every new trade, experience must be purchased, and too often it is bought at a very dear rate. The rage of adventure to that precious gold mine *Buenos Ayres*, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Every excess of this kind, however, brings its own antidote, and it would be ridiculous to refrain from a general and positive good, because likely to be attended with partial or individual evil.

The next point of objection adduced by the Company is—the increased facilities which must be afforded to smuggling by the extension of the Indian trade to the outports. “If,” says one of the Directors, (Mr. ROBERT THORNTON) “this encroachment on the Company were to take place, all your ships will be henceforth either revenue cutters or smugglers; you will have colonies, but in consequence of your colonization you will soon lose your territories; and your commerce will be altogether illicit.”

This argument appears to have made very little impression on his Majesty's Ministers, and we must say we think it not entitled to much. From the proximity of the opposite coast to the port of London, it is more favourably situated for the purposes of smuggling than any port in the United Kingdom; and if measures can be adopted to prevent it there, we are convinced much less severe ones would be effectual to prevent it at any of the ports to which the trade is proposed to be extended.

The above are the main points urged by the Directors of the East India Company to induce Ministers to consent to confine the trade of India to the port of London, as heretofore.—They have, however, brought forward a subject in the shape of an objection of a minor nature—the difficulty of providing for the *Lascars*, whom individuals may bring over in private ships; and they have also made a feeble endeavour to interest the feelings of the public by a pompous statement of the wages they pay weekly; and of the numbers of families supported by their immense establishments. In reply to the first, it has been answered that *depots* may easily be formed for the *Lascars*, at each of the ports to which the trade is to be extended, upon the same principle as that in the neighbourhood of London; and as to the possible reduction of the Company's Establishments, in consequence of throwing open the trade,—the answer is:—if it occurs, it can only be a partial evil, which will be amply compensated, by the general good diffused throughout the country by the extension.

The question of the policy of this measure is of so highly important a nature, and involves points so vitally interesting to every subject of the United Kingdom, that it would be most presumptuous in any one, in the present stage of its discussion, to give a decisive opinion upon it. In an abstract point of view, it must be admitted it appears most unjust that the Merchants of one particular port should engross a trade which, by a natural right, belongs to all. The Merchants of the different towns to which it is intended to extend the trade, have equal claims to the attention of the Government as those of the City of London. They also urge the great increase of capital which they are able to employ in it—the competition which will be excited—and the great enlargement of the revenue, which must result from this competition. They repel with contempt the imputation of being prone to rash adventures—and contend that their mercantile experience renders them as able profitably to carry on the trade to India as the Merchants of the metropolis.—With respect to the idea held forth by the Directors that they will find it a losing trade, they very naturally

entertain doubts. They say—if the trade is of so unimportant or injurious a nature as you represent, why are you making such strenuous exertions to keep it to yourselves?—The Directors, we believe, will find it difficult to answer this question. On the whole, we are inclined to think Ministers stand on popular grounds in thus advocating the rights of the Merchants of the outports. From their timid, vacillating mode of conducting the public business, it was scarcely to be expected they would dare to encounter the Asiatic Monarchy of Leadenhall-street: and indeed it still remains to be proved whether the bullying threatening aspect put on by these Eastern Despots, will not have the effect of frightening them from the position they have taken. A choice of evils alone presents itself—either to be left in a minority by the desertion of their country friends—or boldly to set at defiance the managed hostilities of the Indian host. Appearances at present are much in favour of the adoption of the latter scheme:—and we hope Ministers will not be deterred from effecting what may prove a public good by any fears arising from the misrepresentations of interested men.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 31st December contains the following notes on an article which appeared in an English Paper, stating, that the French were going to evacuate Spain, and that Lord Walpole had arrived at Vienna, and speculating upon the probable consequences of recent events:—

(1) So far from evacuating Spain, fresh troops are marching thither. Our armies have rendered all your efforts vain—and your country and your treasure are exhausted in this contest, so disproportionate to your population and the wants of your establishments in Asia and America. Spain belongs to the French Dynasty: no human effort can prevent it.

(2) Even Holland, Rome, Tuscany, Piedmont, Belgium, the county of Nice. That would be fine!—But why so much moderation? Why stop in so fine a career? Why not take advantage of the moment, and divide France? Believe me, that should you ever collect in a *corps de nation*, these 20 or 25,000,000 of men who are so near you, you will still be in danger:—Separate them—again make a Duke of Burgundy—a Duke of Aquitaine—a Duke of Normandy—a Duke of Brittany; then only you will have security!! Do you remember the fine times of Charles le Téméraire, and those of the House of Montfort? That would be very fine, would it not? But whilst you dream of these wonders, Ireland separates herself from you; your country is revolutionized; the Continent is already without dependence upon your Administration; even Russia, at present so dear, will not have your manufactured merchandize.

(3) Fortunately for the Continent, France and Austria are inseparable; it was the alliance of 1756 which created the marine that delivered America. Lord Walpole is no longer at Vienna; he was not listened to. No continental Power will separate itself from France; all will be deaf to your intrigues. Besides, forty millions of Frenchmen fear nothing. Woe to you if any weak Cabinet hearken to your councils. You will still be the cause of increasing the force of France; 400,000 men are actually on foot in the interior of France, without reckoning the armies in Spain, and the Grand Army. No fresh assistance of men or money is necessary to France; but if they were—if the destinies of the empire were menaced, know, that 300,000 men, and 302 millions are every year forthcoming. It will neither cost the nation men nor money to support its consideration, and the general safety of the empire, of Italy, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

(4) Look at the state of your affairs; they exclaim to you—moderation, moderation, moderation!

PARIS, JAN. 1.—To day, his Majesty the Emperor, after having as usual received the felicitations of the Imperial Family, returned to the grand hall of the throne: the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, &c. having presented their homage, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies having taken his Majesty's orders, introduced all the Officers of his Majesty's household.

[Here follows a long list of the different persons presented.]

FRANKFORT, DEC. 26.—The Generals Fabre and Lambert have passed through this city from the army. On the same day two couriers did the same, one of whom was going to the army, and the other proceeding from it to Paris.

CARLSRUHE, DEC. 23.—Twelve thousand infantry, and a train of artillery, set out this morning for the Grand Army, where they are going to reinforce the contingent of the Grand Duchy.

PARIS, DEC. 30.—Lord Paget, General Commandant

of the 1st division of the English army in Spain, on the 17th of December passed through Mont de-Marian.

WARSAW, DEC. 19.—The Duke of Bassano left this place this morning to proceed to Berlin; he passed five days here, and had several conferences with the Ministers at Prince Poniatowski's house. They were not wholly occupied with the recruiting of the army; the basis had already been fixed, and 50,000 men arrived within our walls; it has been decreed to call to the defence of the country all the nobility, and which will furnish more than 20,000 good cavalry.

Count Lauriston passed some days here; he has just set off.

POSEN, DEC. 10.—Yesterday, and the day before yesterday, a considerable column of fresh troops passed through our City, for the Grand Army.

LEIPZIG, DEC. 22.—The passage of the troops which are proceeding to join the Grand Army daily continues.

PARIS, JAN. 3.—His Majesty the King of Rome took an airing in his carriage.

PARIS, JAN. 4.—The day before yesterday his Imperial Majesty, accompanied only by his Excellency the Grand Marshal of the Palace, made the tour of the Basilique of Notre Dame, and the buildings of the arch-episcopal Palace of Paris. His Majesty afterwards visited the work of the general Depot for Wines, the monumental fountain of the Elephant, the Exchanges, &c. &c.

VIENNA, DEC. 22.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon hearing that his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon had, on the 14th instant, arrived at Dresden, and, after having having remained there some time, proceeded for Paris, determined upon sending to the latter capital Field Marshal Lieutenant Count de Bubna, to reside there in a diplomatic character.

RATISBON, DEC. 26.—We expect here to-day the 3d brigade of the 55th division, coming from Italy. It marches in two columns, forming together 5382 infantry, and 1300 horse.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 29.—The Duke of Bassano arrived here at half-past five this morning. His Excellency alighted at the house of Count Hedouville, and at two o'clock in the afternoon set out for Mayence.

On the same day passed Baron Perrin, Aid-de-Camp to General Lebon, coming from Gumbinnen; M. de Castellanne, Aid-de-Camp to General Count Narbonne; M. de Lendres, Aid-de-Camp to Count Montbrun, on his way from the army to Paris, &c. &c.; and a French Count, on his route from Konigsberg to Paris.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 30.—The passage of the people returning from the Grand Army continues. We yesterday saw pass Baron Lauriston, proceeding from Konigsberg; M. Bioleto, Auditor to the Council of State, from Wilna; Messrs. Leman and Chaise, Aid-de-Camps to Marshal the Duke of Reggio; and several other persons attached to the Emperor's Household.

WARSAW, DEC. 14.—There continue to pass through this city troops, on their way to reinforce the Grand Army.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, DEC. 17.
Extract of an official dispatch from General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Head-Quarters, Frenada, Dec. 9, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz:

"Nothing of importance has occurred since I transmitted to your Excellency my official dispatch of the 2d inst. Some of Marshal Soult's troops arrived in the valley of the Tagus, on the 31 inst. At the end of last month, the Spanish troops were still in Madrid."

The troops have come considerably into the interior, for their better recruitment, some towards Oporto, others in the direction of Coimbra; General Hill's division is at Coria; the first division, under Stewart, at Viseu; mean time Lord Wellington goes to Badajoz, from whence, it is supposed, he will proceed to Cadiz.

General Hill is the next in command, and his situation at Coria is an excellent one for that purpose, being advanced sufficiently, and very central.

The 6th and 20th regiments have received their routes for the 5th and 7th divisions, and leave Lisbon directly to join.

LISBON, DEC. 16.—Lord Wellington was to have been at Badajoz yesterday, Seville to-day, and at Cadiz on the 18th.

LISBON, DEC. 26.—We have not a word of news; the army is dispersed throughout the kingdom, between the Tagus and the Douro, refitting; the cavalry head-quarters are at Coimbra. The Prince of Orange, and the remainder of Lord Wellington's Staff, are at Oporto, from whence they are to proceed to Lisbon; this circumstance induces us to hope we shall have the high gratification of shortly seeing our hero in this capital.

On Saturday last we had a great gale of wind here; the greater part of the vessels in the river have suffered; seven or eight Americans were wrecked on the bar and on the coast. His Majesty's ship *Nonpareil*, and the *Prince Ernest*, have suffered considerably.—The total damage is calculated at 600,000l.

BADAJOS, DEC. 18.—On the 31 inst., 21,000 infantry, and 5500 French horse, entered Madrid, and suddenly seized upon the magazines of bread. Another division of from 5 to 6,000 infantry, and 800 horse descended from the pass of Pico to Talavera la Reyna; and by Poreno 10 or 12,000 infantry are marching for Cadalso.

Under date of the 10th, we are informed, that the French remained in Madrid, having some divisions encamped in the neighbourhood; other divisions had proceeded for Villatavas and various places in Mancha. On the 7th they entered Toledo, having left 300 infantry at the bridge of Montalvan. The national troops composing the 2d and 3d armies, were in Albalade; and those denominated the 4th, in Infantes.

According to the latest accounts, the positions of the French army on the line of the Tagus are as follow:—Puentes, Oropesa, Talavera, Ceveila, Portello, Carpio, Fuensalida, Nogues, Torrejoz, Puebla de Montalban, and Toledo.

In the last city, the French General Tambousson had ordered 30,000 rations to be got ready.

[From the *Portuguese Telegraph*, of Dec. 22.]

We are assured, that Soult was in Talavera de Reyna, with 5 or 6,000 men, employed in constructing boats. A contribution of twenty-six millions of reals has been imposed upon Madrid. The army, which was Ballesteros's, lately moved towards Dispenapenos. The French have fortified the bridge of Arcebispo, barricading all its communications, and scarcely leaving room for a single person to pass.

They write from Alicante, under date of the 3d Dec. that from 5 to 6,000 English from Sicily had disembarked there.

The number of troops throughout the whole province of Valencia, does not exceed 13,000 infantry.—Suchet has ordered the citadel of Valencia to be mined, and continues to dismantle the fortifications, removing the materials to Sagunto.

On the 2d of December, General Ballesteros arrived at Ceuta.

LISBON, DEC. 25.—In the *Estremadura Gazette* we read the following article:—

"Sunday, the 20th Dec. entered in Badajoz, its illustrious deliverer, on his way to Caliz; he immediately proceeded to examine the state of the fortifications."

It appears that King Joseph has returned to Madrid. Soult has established his head quarters in Toledo, and the cavalry their's in Moza and its neighbourhood.—The French have abandoned Ledesma, Alba, and Penaranda, setting fire (as is said) to the two last towns. In Salamanea, there are about 6,000 French.

The French, who occupied Valdepeñas, have retired towards Valencia, and the Fourth Army has again taken post at Infantes. It is mentioned, but vaguely, that the Vandals have once more evacuated Madrid, and likewise marched towards Valencia; it is believed, by many, that they did this on account of the want of provisions.

LISBON, DEC. 18.—We have received Gazettes from Galicia to the 11th; from Cadiz to the 12th; and from Estremadura, to the 15th.

Suchet continues to send off for Tortosa, every thing valuable, which he had amassed at Valencia, not excepting the gales of the cathedral. He has levied, on 800 individuals, a contribution of twelve millions of reals, under the name of a forced loan.—He has laboured hard in destroying the fortifications.

Rovira and Milans, collecting a force of 4,000 men, have shut up the French garrison in the fort of Matara.

General Villacampa in the course of last month, fell in, near Vexer, with a party of the enemy, consisting of 60 infantry and 30 horse, with their Commander; he took 40 prisoners, including the latter; and 26 were killed on the spot.

According to accounts from Oeana, the French entered Madrid on the 3d of December, at nine in the morning. Bassecourt, the Empeinado, and Chaleco, had retired on the preceding evening.

It is indubitable, says the *Conciso* that Lord Wellington has not arrived at Cadiz, as he had appointed on Sunday (meaning Sunday last); but let which will have been the day, it is certain that dispositions were made to receive him, suitably to his merit and our gratitude.

General Castanos has passed through Seville. On the 10th, Brigadier Morillo entered Valencia de Alcantara, and a bridge was prepared for the passage of the army of General Hill. It is not certain that the French have yet passed the Tagus by the bridge of Arcebispo. The last accounts were, that there are 2,000 infantry in Talavera la Reyna; 1,000 in Oropesa; 4,500, with sufficient cavalry, in Calceda, &c. They line the right bank of the river; and, it appears, that they intend to restore the old fortifications, except those of Almaraz, to which hitherto nothing has been done.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, NOV. 24.—General Souham commands, *ad interim*, the Army of Portugal, which consists of 45,000 men, including the reinforcements which came from France before the retreat of Lord Wellington.

CADIZ, DEC. 8.—General Clinton, according to intelligence from Gibraltar, has marched with his division from Alicante towards Mancha. A report is in circulation, that Lord Bentinck and Lord Wellington are to have an interview in Cadiz.

General Pack is arrived in town from the British army in Portugal. We are sorry to learn that a very large portion indeed of the British troops are inefficient, through sickness or fatigue. The enemy are in the same state.

Colonel Gordon, Quarter-Master-General of the Forces, is returned from the army under Lord Wellington, on account of indisposition.

The cavalry reinforcements now going to the Peninsula are the 10th and 18th regiments, or rather, only detachments from them, of five or six troops from each; in all, therefore, amounting to about 700 men. They embark at Portsmouth; and the remainder of the two regiments, which remain at home to recruit, are to have their quarters at Canterbury and York.

We understand that Sir Thomas Graham returns immediately to the army in Portugal, in the command of which he will supersede Sir Rowland Hill, who now acts as Commander in Chief during Lord Wellington's absence to consult with the Spanish Authorities, at Cadiz.

STATE of the BRITISH ARMY in PORTUGAL.

LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF BATTALIONS.

SIR,—I have ordered the army into cantonments, in which I hope that circumstances will enable me to keep them for some time, during which the troops will receive their clothing, necessaries, &c. which are already in progress, by different lines of communication, to the several divisions and brigades.

But besides these objects, I must draw your attention in a very particular manner to the state of discipline of the troops. The discipline of every army, after a long and active campaign, becomes in some degree relaxed, and requires the utmost attention on the part of the General and other Officers, to bring back to the state in which it ought to be for service; but I am concerned to have to observe, that the army under my command has fallen off, in this respect, in the late campaign, to a greater degree than any army with which I have ever served, or of which I have ever read. Yet this army has met with no disaster; it has suffered no privations, which but trifling attention on the part of the Officers could not have prevented, and for which there existed no reason whatever in the nature of the service; nor has it suffered any hardships, excepting those resulting from the necessity of being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather at a moment when they were most severe.

It must be obvious, however, to every officer, that from the moment the troops commenced their retreat from the neighbourhood of Burgos on the one hand, and from Madrid on the other, the officers lost all command over their men. Irregularities and outrages of all descriptions were committed with impunity; and losses have been sustained which ought never to have occurred.

Yet the necessity for retreat existing, none was ever made in which the troops made such short marches; none on which they made such long and repeated halts; and none on which the retreating armies were so little pressed on their rear by the enemy. We must look, therefore, for the existing evils, and for the situation in which we now find the army, to some cause besides those resulting from the operations in which we have been engaged.

I have no hesitation in attributing these evils to the habitual inattention of the Officers of the regiments to their duty, as prescribed by the standing regulations of the service, and by the orders of this army.

I am far from questioning the zeal, still less the gallantry and spirit of the Officers of the army; and I am quite certain, that as their minds can be convinced of the necessity of minute and constant attention to understand, recollect, and carry into execution the orders which have been issued for the performance of their duty, and that the strict performance of this is necessary to enable the army to serve the country as it ought to be served, they will in future give their attention to these points.

Unfortunately, the inexperience of the Officers of the army, has induced them to conceive, that the period during which an army is on service, is one of the relaxation from all rule, instead of being, as it is, the period during which of all others, every rule for the regulation and control of the conduct of the soldier, for the inspection and care of his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessaries, and field equipments, and his horse and horse appointments, for the receipt and issue and care of his provisions, and the regulation of all that belongs to his food, and the forage for his horse, must be most strictly attended to by the Officer of his company or troop; if it is intended that an army, a British army in particular, shall be brought into the field of battle, in a state of efficiency to meet the enemy on the day of trial.

These are the points, then, to which I most earnestly entreat you to turn your attention, and the attention of the Officers of the regiments under your command, Portuguese as well as English, during the period in which it may be in my power to leave the troops in their cantonments. The Commanding Officers of regiments must enforce the orders of the army, regarding the constant inspection and superintendance of the Officers over the conduct of the men of their companies in their cantonments; and they must endeavour to inspire the Non-commissioned Officers with a sense of their situation and authority; and the Non-commissioned Officers must be forced to do their duty, by being constantly under the view and superintendance of the Officers. By these means, the frequent and discreditably recourse to the authority of the Prevost, and to punishments by the sentence of Courts-martial, will be prevented; and the soldiers will not dare to commit the offences and outrages, of which there are too many complaints, when they know that their Officers and their Non-commissioned Officers have their eyes and attention turned towards them.

The Commanding Officers of regiments must likewise enforce the orders of the army, regarding the constant, and inspection of the soldiers' arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and necessaries; in order to prevent at all times the shameful waste of ammunition, and the sale of that article, and of the soldiers' necessaries. With this view both should be inspected daily.

In regard to the food of the soldier, I have frequently observed and lamented in the late campaign, the facility and celerity with which the French soldiers cooked, in comparison with those of our army.

The cause of this disadvantage is the same with that of every other description,—the want of attention of the Officers to the Orders of the Army, and to the conduct of their men; and their consequent want of authority over their conduct. Certain men of each company should be appointed to cut and bring in wood, others to fetch water, and others to get the meat, &c.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

F. Todd, Bury-street, St. James's, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson, Fisher, and Lake Bury-street, St. James's.

J. A. Randall, Maidstone, nurseryman. Attorney, Mr. G. Edmunds, Exchequer-office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn.

R. Wicks, Worthing, Sussex, brewer. Attorney, Mr. W. Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.

F. Havard, City of Hereford, seedsman. Attornies, Messrs. Drake and Church, Priests-street, Bedford-row.

D. W. Munn and J. Munn, Holl-Mill, Rosendale, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. Attornies, Messrs. Duckworth, Chippindale, and Denison, Manchester.

J. Scholefield, Wyke, and J. Lee, North Bierley, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

W. Harvey, Small-heath, in Acton, Warwickshire sword-maker. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.

J. Ingham, Haugh-Hall, Halifax, York, and S. Haley, Bradford, York, woolstaplers. Attornies, Messrs. Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

D. Simpson, Chatham, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Falsgrave-place, Temple-bar.

T. Hughes, Wood-street, Cheapside, dealer in lace. Attorney, Mr. Robin, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

J. Sawyer, Tooley-street, Borough, linen draper. Attorney, Mr. Parion, Walbrook.

C. Withall and T. Morris, Tokenhouse-yard, brokers. Attorney, Mr. Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

J. Liptrap, Bethnal-green, distiller. Attorney, Mr. Hindman, Basinghall-street.

C. Fox, Old-street, Goswell-street, working-silversmith. Attorney, Mr. Robins, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

W. Masters, Broomfield, Kent, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Debary, Scudamore, and Currey, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

H. Richardson, Euston-square, Pancras, and R. Clarke, jun. Glou ester-place, Camden Town, brick-makers. Attornies, Messrs. Lockett and Fisher, Gray's-inn.

R. Smith, Kent-street road, Southwark, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.

M. Dixon, Elstree, Middlesex, cowkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. M. Vidion, Maidstone, stationer. Attornies, Messrs. Walker and Rankin, Old Jewry.

G. White and J. Fowler, Lime-street, tea-brokers. Attornies, Messrs. Shawes, Le Blanc, and Shawe, Tudor-street, Blackfriars.

F. Payne and J. Holt, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Easinghall-street.

T. Jacobs and W. Spiers, Oxford, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Walker and Rankin, Old Jewry.

A SECOND EDITION of this paper is published every Monday Afternoon, for the purpose of being sent into the Country.—This Edition contains the News of the Day up to Three o'Clock.—The Markets, Prices of Stocks, &c. Price per quarter 9s. 3d. payable either in advance, or by reference to a House in London.—Delivered (post-free) to any part of the United Kingdom.

TO THE READERS OF THE NEWS.

We beg leave to inform our Subscribers, that the Index and Title Page to The News for 1812, will be ready the first Sunday in the next month. Those who desire them to bind will therefore be pleased to give directions to their News-men, to whom they will be delivered, as usual, GRATIS. Odd Numbers to complete Sets may also be had of the News-men, or at the Office in Brydges-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 59½	Exch. Bills (3½d.) 5 6 pm.
3 per Cents. Red. 60½	Ditto, (3½d.) 6 8 pm.
4 per Cents. 76½	Omnium — pm.
5 per Cents. 69½	Consols for Acct. 61½

THE NEWS.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10.

We are still unable to announce the arrival of the anxiously expected Gottenburgh Mails. Three are now due, but the adverse state of the wind, together with the circumstance of a vessel being obliged to be sent from this side to bring over the Mails, render it probable some few days may still elapse before our curiosity is gratified. Reports have reached us that the Russians have taken Wilna, and were proceeding to cross the Niemen, for the purpose of advancing to Warsaw; but we have nothing to allege in corroboration of this news, except the suspicious silence of the French Journals, which contain no accounts from this *once* Grand Army, since December 3, the date of their last ever-memorable bulletin.

We insert some interesting extracts from different Paris Papers, received in the course of the week, to as recent a date as Tuesday last. We cannot avoid remarking on the striking difference of tone between the French Journals and our Ministerial Prints when speaking of the late events in Russia—the one making light of them—the other *proving*, as far as bold assertions are able to prove, that they must eventually produce the downfall of the tyrant. In the extracts we have quoted it will be seen when the army in Russia is spoken of, which is but very seldom, it is

mentioned in the usual way, and without comment.—Letters from one place announce “the arrival of Officers from the Grand Army,” whilst others speak of “reinforcements marching to the Grand Army.” It is, however, nowhere stated, or even hinted, *where* the Grand Army is; and this silence enhances our expectations as to the contents of the next Gottenburgh Mails.

There are however, other points in these papers upon which the French are more explicit, and which, although to be received with caution, evidently shew BONAPARTE not to be reduced to that dreadful situation some of our papers are so fond of exhibiting him in. “Spain” he says, in his Official Journal, “belongs to the French Dynasty; no human effort can prevent it.” We are not implicitly to rely on such sweeping declarations, nor should they be taken in their literal sense. The same he once said of Malta; and yet we know from Lord LAUDERDALE'S official documents, that he has since been willing to leave Malta in our possession. The assertion we think is only meant to convey the idea that he will not part with what he holds in Spain, without a good and satisfactory equivalent. It seems clear from these papers, he has no present intention of continuing an offensive war with Russia; he may therefore be able to send such reinforcements into Spain as must confine us to the mere possession of Lisbon.

There is another piece of intelligence in these Papers which we are inclined to credit, and for which, we think, our Ministers are alone to blame.—Lord WALPOLE is no longer at Vienna—he was not listened to—no continental Power will separate itself from France—all will be deaf to your intrigues.—If the object of Lord WALPOLE'S mission was to engage the Emperor of AUSTRIA to join the Coalition against his son-in-law, we think it argued the most complete ignorance both of human nature, and of the interested feelings which too often animate the breasts of Princes, ever to have supposed he would succeed.—It is not too much in the present state of things to expect the Emperor of AUSTRIA actively, and in earnest, to perform the office of Mediator; but it was out of all reason to have imagined he would bastardize his grandson, and disgrace his child, in the face of all Europe, to gratify the ambitious views of England or Russia. At the very moment too that Lord WALPOLE is making this application to him, those of our Journals which are under the beck and influence of Ministers are assailing a man—who, if he is not his son-in-law, must at least be allowed to have his daughter for his mistress—with the most disgusting epithets, and in their *invidious*, not even sparing his own child. They studiously refrain from giving her that title which can alone supersede another and a very indelicate one, and yet accompanied by such testimonials does Lord WALPOLE present himself at the Court of Vienna, and request the Emperor of Austria to dissolve his alliance with France, and join the Allies!

Two Lisbon Mails have arrived since our last; and they bring intelligence of importance. Our army is drawing nearer to Lisbon, and a few weeks will probably witness its arrival in the lines of Torres Vedras. The French are in force on the frontiers, but the season utterly prevents all active operations. It does not, however, appear, that any French troops have been recalled from Spain; nor does there seem the least probability that any will. On the contrary, reinforcements are expected, and the ensuing spring will, we have no doubt, be the signal for the commencement of another contest.

With his usual activity, Lord WELLINGTON has taken advantage of the present cessation of hostilities, to proceed to Cadiz. His object is to endeavour to infuse some portion of his ardour in *their* cause, into the mass of the Spanish Government. It is said, he means to insist, as the *ultimatum* on which the employment of the British force beyond the boundary of Portugal is to depend, that a competent portion of the natives shall perform duty under British Officers, and be brigaded with British regiments.

Nothing after what has occurred, can be more reasonable, but we are much afraid, the bigotry of the Catholic Spaniards, so like the bigotry of our Protestant Ministry, will never submit to the proposed regulation. One thing, is however, certain—if the Spaniards do not adopt a more energetic mode of conduct, than they hitherto have, it will no longer be in our power to protect them. The preservation of a part of Portugal in that case is all we can, with any confidence, look forward to.

After all which has been spoken in commendation of the discipline of the British army, the perusal of Lord WELLINGTON'S letter, which we insert in another part of the paper, descriptive of its present state, must excite the most painful sensations—and the more so, because this is not the first time such complaints have been placed on official record. Sir JOHN MOORE'S army, both before and during his retreat to Corunna, is said to have been in a complete state of insubordination, and many do not think it unjust ultimately to impute the death of that brave Officer to this melancholy cause. Documents since published have proved, that had he not paid too much deference to the discontents of his soldiers, and too much attention to the foolish assertions of Mr. FRERE, he would sooner have commenced his retreat, and thereby prevented all the dreadful evils which subsequently occurred. But, whatever may have been the want of due discipline in Sir JOHN MOORE'S army, we lament to say, we have Lord WELLINGTON'S authority for the assertion, it is not to be compared with that which at present prevails amongst our troops in the Peninsula. His Lordship's words are—“I am concerned to have to observe, that the army under my command has fallen off in this respect in the late campaign to a greater degree than any army with which I have ever served, or of which I have ever read.”

In this necessary, but severe rebuke, we think, however, we can perceive that his Lordship does not so much consider the men to blame for this deficiency of discipline, as the Officers, for their neglect in duly enforcing it.—He says, “I have no hesitation in attributing these evils to the *habitual inattention* of the Officers of the regiments to their duty, as prescribed by the standing regulations of the service, and by the orders of this army.”—And in another place he alludes to the “*inexperience*” of the Officers of the Army.—Certain it is, that as long as the practice of sending boys over to command companies is continued, these complaints ever must exist. We do not, indeed, hesitate to say, that the basis of our military system, as far as respects the Officer, is radically wrong. The soldier of fortune, who looks alone to his sword for a livelihood, and for promotion, is now banished from the British army. The fopperies of dress and the expensive habits,—not merely countenanced, but encouraged at head-quarters,—absolutely exclude men of small fortune from the service. The places they should occupy are in consequence filled with raw youths, whose wealth and Parliamentary interest render them alone able to defray the expences of the mess of a *crack* regiment. We do not deny that such men will fight,—aye, and bravely too,—but they never, from their habits of life, will attain, or be at the pains of inculcating, that discipline which can alone render a military force truly formidable to an enemy, whose subordination is proverbially admitted—and who never fails to take advantage of the absence of that necessary qualification in those troops to which he is opposed.

A Supplement to The Gazette of last night, published at a very late hour, contains a long recriminatory Declaration by our Government, in reply to the late Message of the PRESIDENT of the United States. It expresses the intention of the PRINCE REGENT rigidly to abide by the British System of Blockade—avows a determination never to give up the Right of Search—and throws upon America the whole blame of the war.

The following notice was on Thursday posted at Lloyd's:—

“LLOYD'S, JAN 7. 1812.—On inquiry at Portsmouth, it appears that the report in circulation there on Monday, of the capture of Commodore Rodgers and his squadron, is without foundation.”

The letters by the Lisbon mails were delivered on Friday. Much damage appears to have been done by the storm: 28 vessels were stranded, and several others totally lost. About 150 bodies had been taken up that were thrown on shore. One hundred and ten ships, principally with flour, had arrived within the last nineteen days.

The squadron recently fitted for service at Portsmouth, consisting of the Royal Oak, 74, Rear-Admiral Lord A. Beaulieu, Captain Shortland; Egmont, 74, Captain Bingham; and the Desiree frigate, Captain Farquhar, dropped down to St. Helen's on Friday, whence they will sail the moment the wind is fair, with secret orders, supposed to be destined for the American seas.

At the Westminster Sessions, yesterday, Lazarus Joseph was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction, for an assault on Mr. Bartlett, a Constable, who in the discharge of his duty, was endeavouring to prevent the defendant making a disturbance in the Piazzas of Covent-Garden.

We have much satisfaction in announcing, that the Board of Trade came on Friday to the final resolution not to grant any licences for commercial intercourse between this country and France.

Letters from America, via Lisbon, mention the assassination of the *soi-disant* Emperor of Hayti, by one of his Aides-de-camp.

It is strongly reported that Lord Wellington intends to visit England before the commencement of the ensuing campaign. It is not improbable—his Lordship, no doubt, finding it as necessary to endeavour to rouse our Ministers to something decisive, as the Members of the Spanish Government at Cadiz.

Five French frigates have lately succeeded in making their escape from different ports in France. They are supposed to be bound to America, and to carry over a corps of engineers, to the want of which the Americans ascribe the late failures in their attempts on Canada.

Letters brought by the last Lisbon mail mention that bills were negotiating at Lisbon to supply the immediate necessities of the public agents, at the high exchange of 74. The premium for money was 29½ per cent.

American Papers have reached town to the 19th of November from Washington, the 27th of the same month from New York, and Papers to the 11th ult. from Halifax. Nothing had been done in Congress, but Madison's re-election is confidently spoken of. A correspondence, it is stated, was to be immediately opened with Sir J. B. Warren.

The Rev. Mr. Nowlan, late of Maynooth College, in Ireland, and who some time ago abjured the Roman Catholic religion, has since abjured the Protestant Faith, and published his recantation, in which he expresses his deep penitence, for having apostatized from what he now calls, "the Holy Roman Catholic Faith."

We are sorry to state, that the town of Melbourn, in the county of Derby, has been visited by a large party of frame-breakers, of whose destructive proceedings we have learned the following particulars:—About twelve o'clock on the night of Christmas day, they forced open the door and entered the workshop of Thomas Mitchell, a detached building about thirty yards from his house; in an upper room were eleven frames, ten of which they destroyed, and cut in pieces the work upon them, and threw parts of them out of the windows, which they broke; they also broke the needles of the other frame.—After violently menacing, and flashing a pistol at Mitchell, who was at his chamber window, they entered his dwelling-house through the window, which they entirely demolished; here they destroyed a quantity of earthen ware and a looking glass, and having been on the premises about three hours, and threatening Mitchell with vengeance, should he attempt to give any alarm, they proceeded to the house of Matthew Nall, about an hundred yards further, the window of which they broke, when he, it is supposed, alarmed by a person who chanced to be passing by at the time, they made a precipitate retreat. At present, no clue has been discovered to lead to their apprehension, excepting a small hatchet marked W. C. which they left in Mitchell's work-shop.—The following morning a paper was discovered posted up in a conspicuous part of the town, signed "Ned Ludd," denouncing vengeance against the persons and property of those who either give out or work at reduced prices.

Thursday se'nnight, as some labourers were removing the rubbish of a house, at Dorking, in Surrey, they discovered about fifty pieces of coin, apparently gold, which excited much curiosity in that town. Mr. Gruter, a well-known antiquary, residing in the neighbourhood, was immediately applied to, but declined giving a positive opinion concerning them, till he had consulted the new president and council of A S S's at Somerset-place. But a long established London banker happening to pass by, declared, upon examination, that they were a coin he remembered to have been very current in this kingdom, in the early part of Mr. Pitt's administration, called "guineas!"

An alarming fire broke out on Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, in the premises of a biscuit-baker, at King Edward Stairs, Wapping, which were completely destroyed in an hour. The inhabitants had scarce time enough to escape with their lives.—Another fire also broke out at three o'clock yesterday morning, at a linen-draper's in Aldgate High-street, Whitechapel, which was entirely burnt to the ground. A young woman (servant in the house) perished in the flames.

When the winters are unusually long and severe, and fodder consequently scarce, the Swedish farmers, to preserve the lives of their cattle, are constrained to adopt a variety of expedients, one of which is as follows: they boil about a handful of hay in three gallons of water, which infusion is extremely nutritious, replenishes the udders of the cows with an amazing quantity of milk, and makes one truss of hay go farther, and prove more beneficial, than ten in the common way.

A Huddersfield Correspondent, under the date of the 31st ult. says,—

"A most diabolical and daring circumstance transpired here last Monday evening:—As Mr. Joseph Mellor, of Dungeon, near this town, cloth dresser, was passing through his own yard, a pistol was fired at him, the contents of which passed him, and lodged in the wall. Mellor is one of the persons supposed to appear at York, in the case of the late Mr. Horsfall's murder."

We understand Mr. Brookes's Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence on Monday the 15th instant, at two o'clock, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Bleuheim-street, Great Marlborough-street.

POETRY.

THE GENTLEMAN'S PROPOSAL.

Come, fly to these arms, nor let beauties so bloomy,
To one frigid owaer be tied;
The prudes may revile, and the old ones look gloomy,
But, dearest! we've LAW on our side.
Oh! think the delight of two lovers congenial,
Whom no dull decorum divide;
Their error how sweet, and their raptureshow venial,
When once they've got LAW on their side!
'Tisa thing, that in every King's reign has been done, too
Then why should it now be decried?
If the father has done it, why shouldn't the Son, too?
For so argues LAW on our side!
And, ev'n should our sweet violation of duty
By cold-blooded Jurors be tried,
They can but bring it in "a misfortune," my beauty,
As long as we've LAW on our side.

THE LADY'S ANSWER.

Hold, hold, my good Sir! go a little moreslowly;
For, grant I thus guiltily sigh'd,
Such sinners as we, are a little too lowly,
To hope to have LAW on our side.
Had you been a great Prince, to whose star shining o'er
The people should look for their guide,
Then your Highness (and welcome!) might kick down
decorum—
You'd always have LAW on your side.
But, for you, Sir, Crim. Con. is a path full of troubles;
By my advice, therefore, abide—
And leave the pursuit to those Princes and Nobles
Who have such a LAW on their side!

E.

Sunday last the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:—

Windsor Castle, Jan. 2.

"His Majesty has passed the last month in a state of tranquillity."

"H. HALFORD, "J. WILLIS.
"M. BAILLIE, "R. WILLIS."
"W. HERBERDEN.

On Thursday her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales completed her 17th year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, after a succession of repeated attacks of his complaint during the late foggy weather, experienced one on Thursday night so violent, that, for a time, his life was despaired of.—Expresses were sent to the Royal Family; and several of his Royal Brothers called on him on Friday morning.—He is now, happily, pronounced to be out of danger.

The times are indeed wonderfully altered; for the *Pope of Rome* is now said to be in the custody of a *Dutch Protestant*. This fact is related by a person who recently arrived from Holland, and who avers that he knows the Gentleman to whom Bonaparte has entrusted the keeping of his Holiness!

All the *Spiritual under strappers* of the Church, who wish to recommend themselves to their superiors, are now hard at work in denouncing Popery, and loudly proclaiming that the *Church is in danger*.

The Booksellers have had a great demand for *No Popery Sermons*, many of the High Church Clergy having been busy in *furbishing these stale dusty Discourses*, to suit such existing circumstances.

As some specimen of the *High Church* tenets which are raked up from the ashes of the days of Sacheverell, to fight in the cause of *intolerance*, we make the following extract from a publication lately very industriously circulated in the University of Oxford, called "*Revolution in Empire*:"—

"Strictly speaking with us, the Church is the Mother of the State."

"The King, his Council, and his Parliament, derive from the Clergy their power of establishing the Faith by the Laws of the land, solely upon the condition of their having been baptized in that Faith, and giving pledges, individually and collectively, that they possess that faith; but if ever a danger, even a remote one, should arise, that those who have not a national but a constitutional right of interfering in religious matters, should essentially differ in their religious opinions from the Clergy—the nature of their Christian Government calls on the body of the Clergy to dissolve the connection, and to deny the authority of the King and Parliament in Ecclesiastical affairs, rather than, &c. &c."

"A sense of duty which must supersede all human obligations, might impel that body," (the Clergy) rather than submit to this prostitution (the voice of Dissenters in Parliament) to deny the Supremacy of the King and the control of Parliament."

"Our Government is modelled upon the plan of the Jewish State, in which the truth alone is suffered to be established, and we have the authority and example (the example!) of the Deity himself, for the principle of exclusive establishment."

What was the *Jure divino* of Filmer and the Jacobites to this theologian, who finds the Constitution of England in the Old Testament, and maintains the Test and Corporation Acts to be a part of the Decalogue?—Not only the Church Martyr, Sacheverell, but Beckett, and the Priests of Rome themselves must pant after this noble flight, with unavailing emulation!—Never, since the Popedom of Innocent and Boniface, have such pretensions been raised by any Church calling itself Christian

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Wednesday SHAKESPEARE'S admirable Comedy of *Twelfth Night* was appropriately chosen for representation at this house.—On seeing this play announced at the bottom of the bills, "as in preparation," we expected a dramatic feast of exquisite relish, the imagination naturally recurring to the means of providing it, which judgment or fortune had placed in the power of the Manager. In many things in this life, disappointment is, however, the consequence of too sanguine expectation. EMERY, from the Covent-Garden establishment, performed the part of *Sir Toby*, with its suitable accompaniments of drunken ribaldry. DOWTOS'S *Malvolio*, was also excellent, but we cannot speak with equal praise of any of the other principal characters. We have a high respect for the professional abilities of Mr. LOVEGRAVE, but he can lay no claim to the part of *Sir Andrew Ague Check*. In this foolish Knight there is a humorous mixture of vanity, weakness of intellect, and foppery, which none but a caxcomb by nature, like the late Mr. DOUB, can properly portray. But the greatest failure in this Comedy was the injudicious casting of the prominent characters of *Viola* and the *Lady Olivia*. However brilliant the talents of Mrs. DAVISON, nature has denied her the attributes of the tender sympathetic *Viola*;

"Who never told her love, but let
Concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Steal on her damask cheek."

There is a ladylike dignity about this excellent Actress, which we neither expect or desire to see in the timid, loving *Viola*. Equally as *outré* was the Manager's selection of Mrs. GLOVER to play the part of the *Lady Olivia*. In this character Mrs. DAVISON would have shone, and Miss SMITH, in *Viola*, would have rendered the piece complete. This is one of our great bard's most pleasing Comedies, and merits to be supported by the first of our dramatic Performers.

COVENT-GARDEN.

On Thursday *The Jealous Wife* was performed at this house, with a correctness and spirit we have seldom witnessed.—It has been observed, that *Mrs. Oakley* is so complete a character from life, that if supported by an Actress possessed of suitable abilities for the part, the play would be a favourite, were the wit, humour, and repartee of every character in the piece annihilated. Few families, we believe, but what know either experimentally, or by report, something of this Lady, and it is this universal acquaintance which renders her part so impressive. In her the most provoking, and restless, and incurable of weaknesses, is placed in that point of view which gives it the most undiminished power of instruction. In the drawing of this character, the elder COMMAN looked into Nature, and certainly deviated but slightly, if at all, from what Nature might have showed in every hour of his inquiry. There is no woman whose jealousies might not have been inflamed as *Mrs. Oakley's* were, if, like her, she had once suffered them to be needlessly excited; and there are few in whom the same jaundiced credulity would not have gradually terminated in the same shame, after having straggled and suffered through the same wanderings of folly, error, and bitterness of heart.—In saying that Mrs. CHARLES KEMBLE correctly elicited the Author's description of a *jealous wife*, we do her but common justice. She performed with more than her usual effect, and the audience were loud and unanimous in their plaudits.

The Pantomime at this house appears to have lost none of its attractions. The hunt improves every night, and the four-footed actors are now become melow in their parts. It indeed requires time to curb the impetuosity and restrain the fire of GRIMALDI'S hunter.

Of the Chief Musicians whom at different times we have lost, but who are still living, and may long live, in the recollected pleasures of the public, they are situated thus:—Pacchierotti is at Padua, on a handsome establishment, as it is described to us, and abundantly, *English* in the furniture of his house, and above all, in his books; for he is not a mere musician, but on other parts of knowledge very studious and well informed.—Marchesi is for the most part in the Milanese, though he goes elsewhere at the carnival.—Vigauoni has retired to a small property near Brescia, but occasionally also employed in other places.—Poor Mara, who had all the world before her, marvellously chose the worst tag-end of it; she was discovered at Moscow and rescued from its ruins.—Not so the better taste of Mrs. Blington, whose most admirable talents have gained for her, it is said, a fine demesne in the best spot of Venetian Lombardy (*La Marca Trevigiana*), with another residence, yet more desirable, in the *Marca of the Thames*.—Allegretti, perhaps the best Italian Buffa that ever was, is dead; and so, unfortunately for unparalleled power, is Banti.

To the brief mention of the surviving performers, contemporary with Mr. Garrick, which we inserted in *The News* of last week, may be added the name of Mrs. Egerton. She is still living, we believe.—Mrs. Mattocks has been very deservedly honoured with an addition to her well earned independence, from the privy purse of the Queen.—And as for Mr. Bensley, his inheritance from Sir William Bensley is stated to us at 4000l a year.—Mr. Smith also is flourishing and in gay spirits yet, and unbroken, in Suffolk. And perhaps Mr. Jefferson in Devonshire.

The following *matrimonial* engagements are now on the tapis: viz. Miss Kelly to Mr. Phillips, and Miss Mellon to an officer in the army named Merison.

FOOD FOR SERIOUS REFLECTION.

Bread corn cannot now be grown in England to replace the capital of the farmer, repay him all his expenses, and afford a living profit, for less upon the average than from five guineas to six pounds the quarter!—Bread corn in many parts of the Continent can be afforded from twenty-two to twenty-eight shillings the quarter. Should a free importation then be permitted, and hereafter take place, what can ward off from our farmers and small land proprietors utter ruin and destruction? Should importation not be permitted, or allowed only when wheat is at such prices as the English farmer shall be protected, what can possibly enable us, at our consequent high rate of wages, to retain a single article of manufacture?

Will the future policy of Britain then, by permitting importation, lead to the utter ruin of our farmers and the landed interest; or by the exclusion of foreign grain, as far as is practicable, expel every manufacturer from the Kingdom?—One result or the other upon the present system of things is inevitable!

A few items of expence which are at present incidental to the employment of capital in agriculture, which do not press in the same degree upon the employment of it in other occupations, or upon agriculture in other countries.

1. POOR RATES.—A burden incidental only to land and houses—a tax which has of late increased beyond all former experience, and to which no assignable limit can be put, many parishes now paying 100l. when in the last reign they paid but a single pound.

2. ROADS AND HIGHWAYS LEVIES.—Chargeable only upon land, and in the neighbourhood of fastidious magistrates no inconsiderable burden.

3. TYTHES.—That insurmountable and everlasting bar to agricultural improvement!—which increase in value to the proprietor in exact proportion to the expenses incurred by the farmer, which in the last twenty years have fully trebled in value; the tythe of an average acre of wheat, which at the beginning of that period might have been valued at 12s. the acre, being now worth two pounds or two guineas per acre!—rising not in proportion to the profits of the farmer, but according to the increased expence of raising his corn!

4. THE PROPERTY TAX.—An arbitrary imposition, not levied according to the property or profits of the farmer, but paid upon the amount of his rent, so that he who lives under an exacting landlord, and is therefore able to pay the least, actually pays the most, and he who succeeds to a farm out of condition, and can expect no return for years, pays as much or more than he who occupies a farm in good title, and is regularly receiving returns.

5. The absence of all known standard in the legal currency of the country, which absolutely prohibits either the granting or taking of leases, without which tillage cannot prosper, and which oppresses the farmer with peculiar uncertainty in proportion to the distance and slowness of returns.

With such burdens, and disadvantages, in addition to high wages, heavy taxes and dearth of living, what can prevent the soil of England becoming impenetrable to the hand of industry, or what can enable the English farmer to enter into competition *even in his own market*, with his less burdened neighbour; what but such prohibitions upon importation as must, beyond all doubt, ruin and starve our artizans, and render us a nation of imbecile beggars?

Dec. 31, 1812.

RUSTICUS.

According to the accounts delivered into the War-Office at St. Petersburg, from the details of the native Commanders, the Russians have captured from the French in the present campaign, 128,000 men, 800 officers, of whom 25 are Generals, and 600 pieces of cannon.

In consequence of an arrangement made on Tuesday last, under the direction of the Alien Office, no person, either native or foreigner, is to be permitted to embark for America in future without licence.

New allowance of Sixpence per day to Debtors confined in Jails, not County Jails.—The Act of Parliament passed last Session, commonly called Mr. Stuart Wortley's Act, being introduced by that Gentleman, enacts, "that great distress being suffered by poor persons being confined under meane process for debt, in such jails as are not county jails, that any one Justice, acting for the county, &c. in which such jail may be situated, may order the overseers of the poor of the parish in which the jail is, to pay a sum, not exceeding 6d. per day, to such poor debtor, on application to the overseers, during the time of his confinement for debt under meane process; and that such money advanced shall be repaid by the parish to which such debtor belongs; and in case the debtor has no parish in England and Wales, the said allowance to be repaid out of the county rates."—Small and inadequate as the pittance of 6d. per day is to the support of human life, we cannot but highly applaud the humane character of the act; as it removes an opprobrium which has too long stained the national character, of suffering debtors to perish in prison through absolute want, of which there have been too many lamentable instances. Could any means be devised of furnishing employment to confined debtors, it would be a still greater benefit.

On Monday morning the body of a young man, of genteel appearance, was found in the New River, near the Angel public-house, and taken to the Islington bone-house to be owned. The name and family of the youth were made known by a note, addressed by the deceased to his brother, which he left on the bank previous to plunging into the river.—About the same time the body of a young woman was dragged for, who had been missing the day before, and was supposed to have drowned herself in the New River.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—John Bloomfield, a watchman belonging to the parish of St. Sepulchre, having been murdered on Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, the Sitting Magistrate was occupied at this office, for a considerable time on Monday, in endeavouring to trace to whom the foul act was imputable.

Three persons were put to the bar on suspicion, viz. Cornelius Sullivan, Thomas Griffiths, and Mary Stevens.

Against these prisoners appeared two brothers of the name of Masheter, both officers of the navy.—These gentlemen stated, that they were walking up Skinner-street, on Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock. The one had hold of the other's arm; and on reaching the corner of Sea-coal-lane, a man rushed forth, and without the slightest provocation, knocked one of them down, and on his getting up again repeated the same violence. The other brother immediately called the watch, upon which the aggressor, and a companion who was with him ran off, and for that time evaded their pursuers. In a very few minutes afterwards, the attention of Messrs. Masheter was directed to a crowd on the opposite side of the way, at the door of Mr. Godwin, the bookseller.—They crossed over to ascertain the cause, and there found a watchman in the agony of death, arising apparently from a wound or contusion inflicted on the jugular vein. A considerable quantity of blood was then issuing from his mouth. They remained on the spot for some minutes, and were at length induced to go to the watch house, to give such information as came within their knowledge of the circumstance.—They had not been long there when two men and a woman were brought in, in custody, one of whom, the elder, Mr. Masheter believed to be the fellow who had struck his brother, and as it also appeared from other testimony, that they were altogether immediately preceding the violence committed on Mr. Masheter, they were sent to the Compter, upon the presumption that in attempting to escape from justice, one of them inflicted the blow which caused the death of Bloomfield.

Anne Simpkins deposed, that she was in Skinner-street at the time stated by the last two witnesses. She saw the Prisoners together at the Star-public house, in the Old Bailey, shortly before. She also saw Mr. Masheter and his brother walking slowly up Skinner-street, and Sullivan rush suddenly from Sea-coal-lane and knock him down twice. Griffiths took Sullivan by the arm, and endeavoured to get him away. On the watch being called, they all went off together.—She had not the slightest doubt as to their persons. A countryman who was present, also bore testimony to the identity of the Prisoners.

John Ward, a watchman, in Cow-lane, said, he heard the alarm of the rattles, and shortly after met the deceased, and asked him if he knew where the row was? He answered, he believed in Skinner-street.—Witness immediately ran that way, he the deceased followed close behind him. He saw the crowd assembled at the corner of Sea-coal-lane, and approached it to ascertain the cause. He learned that a Gentleman had been knocked down, and that the assailant had got off. While talking, he heard a faint noise, as if from a suppressed attempt to twirl a watchman's rattle.—The noise came from Mr. Godwin's door, whither he proceeded, and there found the deceased leaning against the door in the agonies of death. They lifted him up, and he immediately expired. He seemed to have received a most violent blow on the side of the neck, which was cut; the blood flowed in great quantities from his mouth. Witness saw no person run towards the deceased.

Benjamin Hodges, a private watchman in Skinner-street, was alarmed by some persons coming to his box, and calling him out; he suspected they only wished to get him away from his master's premises, and did not feel disposed to go, but at length being alarmed by the faint rattle alluded to by the last witness, he went to the spot, and there found the deceased in the state described.

The watchman of the Sun Fire-Office hearing the alarm of rattles, ran up Snow-hill towards the place from whence the sounds proceeded; as he ran he perceived a tall stout man run quickly by him. He did not, however, take notice of this circumstance with any degree of suspicion, as he was not aware of the cause of the disturbance. On reaching the crowd he learnt what had taken place; and was alarmed with the others by the faint rattle, and on approaching discovered what has already been described.

The Prisoner Griffiths, now begged to be heard. He stated that he had been spending the evening with Sullivan. They had been to the Thatched house, public-house, and had gone from thence to the Star public-house, in the Old Bailey; they there drank a considerable quantity, and at about half-past one quitted the house, the female prisoner being in their company.—Having met another woman in Skinner-street, some altercation took place, and on the two gentlemen (Messrs. Masheter,) approaching, Sullivan knocked one of them down twice. He (Griffiths) then took him by the arm and dragged him away, after which they all three ran down into Fleet market, and afterwards returned to the place where the assault had been committed. They subsequently went back to Fleet market, where Sullivan and the female prisoner quarrelled, and made so much noise that the watchmen took them into custody and conveyed them to St. Andrew's watch-house. He (Griffiths) followed them to speak in their behalf, when he as well as they were detained, and sent to the Compter. He denied that any violence had been committed towards the watchmen. He said he was himself a master turner, living in Clerkenwell, and that Sullivan, who lived in the Borough, occasionally cut out work for him.

Mr. Nalder the Deputy Marshal, said, that there was a considerable variance between the story now told by Griffiths and that which he had told him the day before.

Several watchmen spoke of Sullivan as being a man of dubious character, a frequenter of houses of bad repute in Chick-lane, and other well known receptacles of suspicious character.

Alderman ATKINS said, it was probable other persons might be found competent to throw more light upon this mysterious affair—and, in order to give an opportunity for the adduction of such evidence, he directed that the Prisoners should be remanded until next day. They were accordingly remanded, and all the witnesses in attendance were directed to go before the Coroner's Jury.

On Tuesday, they were again brought before the Sitting Alderman, ATKINS, when there appearing no evidence of the felonious part of the charge, they were detained to find bail for the assault. After a strong admonition from the Alderman to Sullivan, to amend his ways of life, and to Griffiths to avoid such bad company as that of Sullivan, they were remanded to find bail.

A man named Slack was put to the bar, charged with having, on Sunday morning last, at ten o'clock, declared to a Mr. Cope, the Prosecutor, that he knew the persons who murdered the watchman at Snow-hill that morning. The Prisoner in his defence stated, that he was jesting at the time of such declaration; but the Prosecutor denied that the declaration appeared to have been made in jest, upon which the Prisoner was remanded for further examination.

A Pawn-broker appeared on Thursday to answer to a summons taken out against him by a young man, who charged him with refusing to deliver up to him a silk handkerchief, which the young man had given him in pledge several months ago.

The young man stated, that he had purchased the handkerchief eight or nine months since, at a respectable shop in Holborn, and gave for it 9s. 6d. Shortly afterwards, and while the handkerchief was as good as new, he pledged it with the Pawnbroker for 2s. 6d.; but on his applying, within these few days, to have it redeemed, the Pawnbroker informed him, that he could not have it, although, at the same time, he admitted that the period for the forfeiture of pledges was by no means arrived.

The Pawnbroker stated, that the handkerchief in question was contraband, being of India manufacture, and as such had been seized from him by an officer of the revenue.

The Worthy Alderman (ATKINS) inquired of the Pawnbroker, how long since it was that the seizure had been made, and whether any application had been made to the Excise for the restoration of the property?

Being answered that the seizure had taken place several months ago, and that no application had been made to have the property restored,

The Worthy Alderman said, in that case the fault lay with the Pawnbroker, who, in such circumstances, must satisfy the young man for the value of his handkerchief.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Wednesday, a good looking man, of the name of *Mayne*, was brought before the LORD MAYOR, on a charge of attempting to obtain a situation as a livery servant, by means of a false character. Mr. Lyle, an eminent Merchant in the City, stated, that the prisoner called upon him about ten days ago, to engage himself as his servant, and having asked him for a character, the prisoner referred him to a Mr. Jackson, of Grosvenor-square. Mr. Lyle accordingly went to the number to which he was directed, when he was answered by a white and black servant, who informed him that Mr. Jackson was not then at home, but might be seen in the ensuing morning. Mr. Lyle having told them the purpose of his visit, they stated that the prisoner had been a servant there, and conducted himself with the utmost propriety. Mr. Lyle then departed, and called again next morning about twelve o'clock, when he was informed by another black servant that Mr. Jackson remained at home till eleven for the purpose of giving *Mayne* a character, and that as he could not wait longer for Mr. Lyle, he requested that he should write him a letter, to which an answer should be sent. Mr. Lyle accordingly wrote a letter, and addressed it to Mr. Jackson, and for that day allowed the prisoner to remain in his house. Not altogether satisfied, however, with a written character, he made farther inquiry after Mr. Jackson, when to his astonishment he discovered that there was no such person as Mr. Jackson in existence at the house represented, but that the prisoner and another servant contrived to get possession of the house in question, and that they procured two black men to act as their servants, and thereby procure themselves good characters.

The prisoner was immediately taken into custody, and inquiry made into his character, when it appeared that he was a man of very dissolute habits, and was in consequence discharged from his last situation, about five months ago, and that he had a wife, with whom he did not cohabit, but associated himself with company of most infamous habits. His companion could not be taken nor traced. In his defence the prisoner stated, that he was a native of Ireland, and came over to this country as servant to Lord Sandrand, after whom he successively served the Marquis of Thomond, Lady Cecil Wray, Mr. Henry Leyerster, and Mrs. Mandel; but his late master being now a prisoner in the King's Bench, he did not think it right to apply to him there for a character, but of the servants in the house from whom he had a character, he knew nothing.

The LORD MAYOR reprehended his conduct severely,

and hoped the punishment he should inflict upon him would produce a reformation in his conduct. The prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of 20l. in default of which he was ordered to be confined three calendar months, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament.

On Thursday, *William Bruckbeck*, representing himself to be an artificer, from Manchester, and a stranger in London, underwent examination before Mr. Alderman Wood, on the charge of violently assaulting and stabbing John Heath, with an instrument resembling a dagger.

Ann Cowley, chambermaid at the King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, deposed that the prisoner came to the Inn on Tuesday night, and bespoke a bed, which he paid for—and afterwards supper, for which she demanded payment the next day. This the prisoner refused, alleging that he had already paid her. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and he was taking his departure with a bundle in his hand, which she laid hold of in order to secure payment. A scuffle ensued, when she called the porter to her assistance, who enabled her to secure the bundle, containing books and the dagger which dropped from it. This the prisoner took possession of, and was afterwards forced out of doors into the stable-yard. The porter left him, when he again attempted to force his way into the house to receive his bundle. The girl then called the assistance of the ostler, to prevent his entering the house.

The porter deposed, that the next time he saw the prisoner was in the stable-yard. He was in pursuit of the ostler, who was running from him. The prisoner held the instrument then in his hand—immediately after this he saw them on the ground wrestling, the dagger lying apart from them. The ostler was wounded in the left arm, for which he was sent to the hospital, and a constable being procured, the prisoner was taken into custody.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say for himself, replied, that this instrument (apparently intended for a sword stick) was given him to finish in the way of his business, that he had come to London to find employment, and had never been in a public-house before. He had no intention of using the instrument to injure any one, and that it was entirely by accident. He was committed until the fate of the wounded man was ascertained.

NEW STREET.

On Monday, *John Langhorne*, who was employed under Capt. Daniels, the Paymaster of the Army for the Kent district, who absconded from that country, and was pursued to Lancaster, and from there back to Derby, a short time since was brought to the Office, and underwent a long examination, the detail of which is void of public interest; only, we are extremely sorry to say for a character like the prisoner, who has been possessed of a considerable property, and been highly respected as a merchant, that it was proved that numerous forgeries to a very considerable extent had been committed, in which, Captain Daniel's name, the Field-officer's of the District, the Adjutant of the Kent Local Militia, and a number of military officers' names have been forged, and the prisoner is strongly suspected of being concerned in forging them. Some of them were allowed to be most excellent imitations.

Mr. Litchfield, the Solicitor to the Treasury, attended to conduct the prosecution, and stated, that he was directed so to do on the part of Government.

Mr. Nares, the Sitting Magistrate, asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say in his defence? He replied, he had not.—He was committed for trial.

On Wednesday, *Henry Johns*, late sub-sorter and letter carrier, and *Louisa H. Griffiths*, a woman with whom he lodged, in Park-place, Kensington, were brought before Mr. Nares, the Sitting Magistrate, charged, the former with feloniously stealing a great number of bank-notes out of letters in the General Post Office, and the latter with receiving them. In addition to what was stated in our former report, Mr. Parkin, the Solicitor to the Post Office, charged the prisoner Henry Johns, with, on or about the 24th of September last, while employed in his official duty in the General Post Office, secreting a letter directed to John Jones, Esq. of West Smithfield, and with feloniously stealing the contents, consisting of divers country bank-notes, of the Manningtree Bank, and others payable in London at Messrs. Fry and Son's, in Mildred's-court. Mr. Parkin also charged Louisa Hannah Griffiths, the other prisoner, with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen by Henry Johns.

John Dowie, one of the keepers of Bethlem Hospital said, he recollected being in the City with their beadle and chapel clerk, William Griffiths, the latter end of last September, the husband of Louisa Hannah Griffiths, the prisoner, who was in custody on this business, but who has been admitted an evidence.—The Witness could not be positive as to the particular day in September, but was sure it was the latter end. Wm. Griffiths asked him to take two 40l. Bank of England notes to the Bank, to get them exchanged for small notes; which he accordingly did, for twenty 2l. notes and forty 1l. notes, and took them to Wm. Griffiths, at Messrs. Ladbroke's the banker's, as by appointment. He recollected nothing being written on the 40l. notes but "Hall, Watcot-place, Lambeth." These 40l. notes were proved to be those paid for the Manningtree bank-notes, directed to John Jones, Esq. West Smithfield.

Mr. Hugh Parkin, the son of the Solicitor, proved the finding of three 1l. Bank of England notes, in company with an Officer belonging to Union-hall office, in the house of the prisoner Louisa Hannah Griffiths, in Park-place, Kensington, some time since when they were searching it, which notes had been paid for Country Bank Notes that had been stolen from letters in the General Post office.

The prisoners were committed.

FORGERY.—On Saturday, *James Cook*, alias *Clarkson*, was brought to the Office in the custody of Vickers, on a charge, of having altered a forged draft. The Officer had been in pursuit of him for a considerable time past, and at length, in company with Peakes and Limberick, one of the patrol, traced him out and apprehended him by a stratagem early on Friday morning, in Manor-place, in the King's-road, Chelsea.—The charge preferred against him is for an act done as long since as the 19th day of December, 1808, but he could not be met with till last Friday.

It appeared that on the 19th day of January, 1808, he went to the shop of Mr. Cooper, a linen-draper, in Bond-street, and looked at a number of shawls, and at length fixed upon two very expensive ones, saying he in fact only wanted to purchase one for a lady who resided in the country, but it being difficult to decide which was the best, he should send them both, and would deposit the price of them. The prisoner ordered the shawls to be sent to his residence, at No. 23, Adam-street, Manchester-square, and charge for a 100l. note, which was accordingly done. He was at home ready to receive them, but instead of giving a 100l. bank note, he gave a draft for 101l. 17s. dated January 19, 1808, by James Bennett on Messrs. Walpole, Clark and Co. Lombard street, which the man, who took the shawls, received in payment. It being too late to send the draft for payment that day, it was sent the following morning, when the answer received at Messrs. Walpole and Co's was, that no such person as James Bennet kept cash there, and they believed it to be a swindling transaction. The draft was afterwards sent back to the house in Adam-street, Manchester-square, where the shawls were sent, but he was not to be found. The shawls were found the following day at a linen-draper's in Fleet-street, where the prisoner had sold them.

Mr. Cooper and his shopman had no doubt of the person of the prisoner, and he was committed.

A few days since, Mr. Saunders, who keeps a chandler's shop in Dudley-court, Crown-street, St. Giles's, was applied to by a man who he had a slight knowledge of, to know if he would purchase some harateen. He replied he was not in want of any, but he knew a friend who dealt in it, and would inform him. The man said he would sell it cheap, and would only charge him sixpence a yard. The man brought him a whole piece to look at, and afterwards nine other whole pieces, and a large roll of flannel, and left them at his house. Mr. Saunders informed his friend, Mr. George, a linen-draper, in Greek-street, of it, who, on seeing the harateen, was of opinion that it could not be manufactured for much less than three shillings a yard, consequently the man who asked but sixpence a yard as the selling price, must be totally ignorant of its value, and suspecting him of having come improperly possessed of it, declined having any thing to do with it, and gave information to Cave, the patrol belonging to the Office, who went and apprehended Mr. Saunders, and seized the harateen and flannel. On Wednesday evening the business was investigated before Mr. Birnie, the sitting magistrate, when it appearing that Mr. Saunders had been engaged in endeavouring to find the man who had left the goods at his house during his absence, and that his object was to bring him to justice, he was not detained in custody, but the property was ordered to be detained till the right owner is found.

UNION-HALL.

Lieutenant C. of the Royal Navy, was on Wednesday charged by Mr. Hanbury, master of the Horse and Groom Coffee-house, Westminster-road, with drawing a dagger upon him and assaulting him. Mr. Hanbury stated that the Defendant had been living at his house for some days past, and on Monday night he requested the bill might be settled: there were two Gentlemen present, friends of the Defendant. Some altercation arose respecting the charges, and the Defendant left the Coffee-room, and went up to his own apartment; the waiter followed him, and saw him whilst in his own room put a dagger into the pocket of his pantaloons, after which he returned again to the Coffee-room, and some further altercation ensuing, he drew the dagger from the sheath, when he was seized by two Gentlemen present, and the weapon taken from him. Holmes the constable was sent for, and the Defendant was taken to the watch-house. In his way thither he was exceedingly riotous, and struck the constable several times.

The dagger was produced, and proved to be a weapon of a most destructive description; its blade was of polished steel, highly finished, curved, and about six inches long, an inch and a half broad at the top, and tapering till it was reduced to a point at the other end.

The Defendant, when called on for an explanation of his conduct, declared most solemnly, on his honour, that he had not drawn the dagger against the Prosecutor; some altercation had taken place between them, but it was over, and himself and his friends were discussing the subject of the late campaign in Russia.—Among other subjects and persons, Count Platoff, and his declaration, that he would give his daughter and a good fortune to any person who would bring him Bonaparte's head, was mentioned; upon which he went up stairs to fetch down his dagger, to show his friend as a curiosity, and as being, in some measure connected with the subject of discourse, it having been made to the order, and from a model of the late Lord Camelford's, some time before his death, with the declared intention, on the part of his Lordship, to try its temper upon Bonaparte's person, if ever they should chance to meet.

The Defendant served under Lord Camelford, and had the happiness of enjoying his Lordship's friendship and esteem; and as a mark of it, he one day after he had given up all hopes of meeting Bonaparte, presented him with the dagger. It had been in his possession

ever since, and he had frequently shewn it as a curiosity, and related the anecdote attached to it; and for that purpose and no other he had produced it on the present occasion. As it had cost him so much trouble, however, he was now as anxious to get rid of it as he had formerly been to obtain it, and requested the Magistrate would do him the honour to accept it.

The Magistrate observed, he should certainly take the weapon into his own keeping, which was of such a description as would reflect no honour on the officer who had it in his possession. He was exceedingly sorry to see an officer of his Majesty's navy standing in such a situation as the Defendant did. The Prosecutor had sworn to a most violent assault having been committed upon him, and it was his duty as a Magistrate to send the question to be decided by a Jury; he must, therefore, order him to find bail.

J. Calloway and *W. Windus* were brought up on Thursday by Goff and Clark, charged with stealing a quantity of bar iron, the property of Mr. Raymond. It appeared that a few days since, Mr. Raymond, who is an iron-manufacturer, had a barge laden with bar iron run down and sunk by a large vessel, near London-bridge. Since the accident, Mr. Raymond's men had been employed daily in fishing up the cargo; and whilst they were engaged at this employment for the benefit of Mr. Raymond, during the day, the prisoners, who are possessed of a boat, took a spell at it during the night, on their own account. They were however discovered, though not till they had succeeded in removing several bars, which were traced to an hitherto respectable blacksmith, who did purchase them at a cheap rate. The receiver has absconded—the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

G. Moss was charged with receiving some sashes, the property of Mr. G. Underwood, knowing them to have been stolen. It appeared that Mr. Underwood had been building some houses at Brixton, and on Saturday last, after he had paid off his workmen, some of them went back to the building, and made free to carry off some of the glazed sashes which they had been employed during the week in fixing. The thieves escaped, but the property was traced by the Officers to whom Mr. Underwood applied, to the shop of the prisoner, who is a dealer in old building materials. The sashes, it appeared, were worth 11. 6s. and the prisoner purchased them for 9s.—He was committed for re-examination.

HATTON-GARDEN.

A baker, of the name of *Stevens*, of Blackmore-street, Clare-market, was on Thursday charged with having baked light bread mixed with allum. The mitigated penalty of 18l. at 2s. 6d. per ounce deficient, was ordered by the sitting magistrate, Mr. Cooper, to be levied upon him for the light bread.

Another information was laid for the allum, of which a certain quantity was found in his possession, and he was fined in a further sum of 5k.

In consequence of the appointment of an officer from another corps to the Blues, a correspondence has lately taken place between the Duke of Northumberland, as Colonel of the Horse Guards, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, on the subject, a similar appointment not having taken place for upwards of fifty years. The result we now hear has been, that his Grace on Monday last sent in his resignation.

An American, lately captured and sent into Plymouth, has written to his correspondent in London, stating, that before he left America, the American frigate the *United States* had arrived at Baltimore with her prize the *Macedonian* frigate.

Since the arrival of the Russian fleet at Chatham, the crews of several of the ships have been affected with a contagious distemper, of which some have died.—Change of diet, and want of cleanliness, have been assigned as the causes of this disorder; the violence of which, however, is now subsided, through the mode prescribed by the medical practitioners who were sent from town.

On the night of Sunday the 20th last, a number of persons entered the church-yard of Old Aberdeen, and disinterred the body of a woman recently buried there. While some of the party were employed in taking up the body, others of them held fast the doors of the house adjoining to the church-yard, occupied by James Black, beadle, and with oaths and imprecations called to him they would be revenged on him, and would have his heart's blood, if he should attempt to interfere with them, or to give the alarm. A reward of five guineas has been offered for the discovery of the offenders.

A few days since a poor woman, of Siddlesham, near Chichester, having occasion to quit her cottage (which was a lonely one) for some errands, left her three children at home; but during her absence one of them, a boy about four years of age, took the red hot poker from the fire, and applied it to a part of the habitation, which soon kindled into a flame, and burnt so rapidly, that the little incendiary and one of his sisters, apprized of their danger, quitted it; but, extraordinary to relate, the girl, not more than six years of age, had not long remained a spectator of the conflagration, before she recollected the helpless infant they had left asleep in the cradle, and with a most wonderful presence of mind and resolution, returned to the devouring element, and actually rescued the hole innocent from certain death, as the cottage was shortly after totally consumed.

A few days since, a bargain was made at Oswestry market, between a farmer whose name is Evans, and the ostler at the Cross Key Inn, for a goose which weighed 11lb.; the ostler agreed to give Mr. E. one half penny for the first lb. a penny for the second, and in like manner to double the sum for every succeeding lb. which raised the price of the goose to 4l. 3s. 3d. to the great mortification of the purchaser.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the evening of Monday last an inquisition was held in the Admission-room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on inspection of the body of John Bloomfield, who was supposed to have been murdered on the previous Sunday morning, in Skinner-street, Holborn, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. Coroner for the city.

Mr. John Berry, house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said he saw the deceased the moment he was brought to the Hospital, which was about half past two o'clock on Sunday morning. He was then dead. He had a great deal of blood in his mouth, and about his face. The witness only saw that he was dead; he saw no appearance whatever of violence about him. There was a great quantity of blood in his mouth, which had come from his lungs. It was arterial blood.

The wife of the deceased deposed, that he had a slight cough for the last week. There was no appearance of violence on the body, or of a blow on the neck.

Mr. SHELTON then addressed the Jury, observing, that from the whole of the evidence adduced, not only was there no proof to satisfy them that the deceased had been murdered by any one; but on the contrary the whole of the evidence went to shew that he had not come by his death otherwise than in the common course of nature.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

On Monday morning J. Bruce, for the murder of J. Dean, at Milford, suffered at Execution Dock, pursuant to his sentence at the late Admiralty Session. He was to have been executed a fortnight back, but was respited. He conducted himself with a propriety becoming his awful situation.

FOOTPADS.—In consequence of the robbery committed about a fortnight or three weeks ago, of Mr. Alexander, on the road between Croydon and Bromley, two of the Bow-street horse patrol were ordered to pay particular attention to that road and that part of the country, and last Saturday evening, about half past five o'clock, Lloyd, one of the horse patrol, who had gone on duty there, observed, in a lane leading from Bromley to Beckenham, two men, a short distance before him: it was very dark, but from what he could see of them, he thought they answered the description given of the footpads who had robbed Mr. Alexander. They were not close together, but he had no doubt of their being in company, although one was on each side of the road, and he could hear them talking together. His horse was going at a slow pace; when he overtook them, he spoke generally to them, both said it was a dark evening.—He asked them if they were going to Beckenham. One of them answered in a very low voice, "yes;" and immediately after, the shortest man who was on the near side of the horse, very suddenly caught hold of his horse's bridle, and in a peevish tone of voice, called out to him, and said "Stop!" The patrol, at the same instant, discharged his pistol at him, and he could see distinctly from the light of the flash, that the robber fell, and heard him call out as he was falling, "Oh, Lord, I am shot!" The other robber, who was on the other side of the horse, followed this up by aiming a violent blow with a sword or bludgeon at the patrol, but which missed him and struck the horse on the hip, which started the horse off at full gallop and it was with some difficulty he could keep his seat.—The horse went a considerable distance before he could stop him; he then turned him round and went back to the spot where he had left the robbers, but could not see anything of them.—The report of the pistol brought the neighbours and persons on the road within hearing of it to the spot, and they assisted the patrol in making every possible search, not neglecting ditches and woods but without effect.—The robbers appeared to be countrymen, at least their dress had that appearance.—One of them was very stout, with a white frock on; the other was a short man, and wore a jacket, which had the appearance of being made of leather or fustian.—The search was renewed the following morning.—It is supposed they went into a wood, but the road they took out of it could not be ascertained.

The following curious affair has occurred at Hull, a few days ago:—On Sunday, a woman of the name of Elizabeth Seymour, was committed to the gaol at that place, on the following grounds:—A young woman, named Mary Brabinder, deposed, that having come to Hull, a stranger, in search of a place, she met with Seymour at a lodging-house yesterday se'nnight, who told her she could procure her one at Howdon; accordingly, on Saturday morning, they set off together, as the deponent thought, for Howdon, but instead of that, her companion took her to Ferraby, and under the pretence of getting her to buy something for her children, sent her into a shop. During her absence for this purpose, Seymour made off with two bundles of wearing apparel, belonging to Mary Brabinder. The alarm being given, pursuit was made after the woman, who was taken into custody, with the bundles upon her, at Melton. The goods being produced and sworn to, by Mary Brabinder, Seymour, who alleged that she had brought the parcels out of Lincolnshire, was committed on Sunday to take her trial for the robbery at the ensuing Sessions. The girl was bound over to prosecute, and lodgings were obtained for her, until the Sessions, or until she could procure a place. On Tuesday, however, she was apprehended on a charge of having stolen great part of the very articles in question from Mr. Clemshaw, of Beverley, from whose service she had absented herself without any notice. In consequence she was taken to Beverley, to be examined before the Magistrates of that place.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Wednesday se'nnight, a most shocking accident occurred at the Proving-house, in Walmer-lane, Birmingham. One of the workmen employed in proving the guns for the army, stepping before the muzzles of the barrels, after a general discharge, to fresh prime two or three which had not exploded, the old priming unexpectedly took effect, and the contents of the pieces literally carried away the poor fellow's leg and thigh. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, but died in a few minutes after his arrival there, leaving a widow and six children who were dependent upon his industry.

On Monday night, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Hoffman, well known in the musical circles, who resides in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, was returning from the country in a single horse chaise, the animal took fright near Astley's Amphitheatre, at the foot of Westminster-bridge, and threw Mr. H. with great violence upon the pavement. Mr. H. was immediately conveyed to the shop of a respectable surgeon at the corner of Amphitheatre-row; and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

Last week a villain went down the area steps belonging to the Bishop of Ely, in Dover-street Piccadilly, and during the temporary absence of the Butler, in answering a knock at the street door, he slipped into the pantry, and selected a large quantity of silver table spoons from amongst the rest of the silver plate that was deposited there, and immediately ran off with the property. This daring robbery was committed in the open day.

Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed by two footpads, a few miles from Stourbridge. As Mr. Daniel Bradley, of Chevall, was walking along the road, he was overtaken by two men, who entered into conversation with him about the weather, &c. They passed him near the top of a hill, and no person being within sight, they turned back suddenly, and, seizing Mr. Bradley by the throat, knocked him down. They then tied his hands behind him, took his neck-cloth off and bound it round his eyes, took off his shoes, proceeded to rob him of his watch and the contents of his pockets, which amounted to 33l. and other property. One of the robbers was armed with a pistol, and threatened to blow his brains out if he made any resistance. After the robbers had emptied Mr. Bradley's pockets, they in the most cruel manner threw him among some furze, where he laid in the helpless state they had reduced him to by tying his hands behind him, for near an hour, when two men and a woman fortunately passed by; he called to them, and they went to his assistance. An alarm was immediately made in the country, and Adkins, the Bow-street officer, being in the neighbourhood, was applied to, and he, with great alacrity, joined others in the pursuit of the robbers. Adkins having learnt that two men answering the description of the robbers had been seen to go into a wood, he advised its being searched, which was accordingly done, but without success. They continued tracing them till five o'clock, when it becoming dark, they were obliged to give up the pursuit. Great hopes were entertained that they would be overtaken on Monday.

Monday evening, as the clerk of Mr. Robert Algar, of Brown's-buildings, St. Mary-Axe, was returning home through Smithfield-market, he was knocked down by four fellows, who afterwards dragged him into the sheep-pens, where they rifled his pockets of a pocket-book, containing Bank-notes to the amount of 169l. besides a canvas bag, containing 116 guineas, with which they escaped towards St. John-street.

On Wednesday evening, about nine o'clock, as an industrious man, of the name of Ross, was passing along Narrow-wall, in his return home from Dean-street, Holborn, where he had been to receive some money, his savings, nearly opposite the Strand-bridge, he was seized by two ruffians, one of whom held him by the throat, so as to prevent him calling out for assistance, while the other rifled his pockets. After the villains had robbed him of his all, amounting to 97l. 11s. 6d. they ran off.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 7th inst. at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Robert Stevens, William Nodes, jun. Esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah Sydenham, widow, of London-street, Fitzroy-square.

DIED.

At Edmonton, on Sunday, in his 78th year, John Henlock, Esq.

On Sunday last, in Wimpole-street, in the 19th year of her age, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Hodgson, bookseller.

In Sloane-street, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Sanford, widow of the late Wm. Sanford, Esq. of Welbeck-street and New Bond-street.

On Thursday se'nnight, at his house in Bolton-street, Piccadilly, in the 75th year of his age, General Sir Thomas Musgrave, Bart. Colonel of his Majesty's 76th regiment of foot, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Forts.

Lately, at Glynhir, Carmarthenshire, Peter Du Fuisson, Esq. many years Receiver-General for the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

Last week, at Walworth, William Bellasis, Esq. of the East India House.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.—The continuance of adverse winds keeps our market very thinly supplied with all grain, except Oats from Ireland, which article is dull in sale, and 2s. per quarter cheaper. Fine Wheat sells freely, and is rather dearer than on Monday. We have a great variety of Barley, and having a brisk demand for it, what little appeared this morning was immediately taken off at an advance of 2s. per quarter. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, no alteration.

Table with columns for ENGLISH and FOREIGN grain prices. Includes items like Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, White Peas, Grey ditto, Small Beans, Tick ditto, Oats, Poland, Feed, and Flour (per sack).

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

Table showing importations for Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas in English, Foreign, and Irish units.

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

Table listing bread types (Peck Loaf, Half Peck Loaf, Quartern Loaf) and their weights and prices.

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork, with sub-columns for Monday and Friday.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

Table listing prices for Beef, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, and Pigs.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table showing prices for Hay and Straw, with sub-columns for Monday and Friday.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Table listing prices for various types of tallow (St. James's Market, Clure Market, Whitechapel Market) and their average price.

Price of Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d.—Moulds, 15s. 0d. * * * The above is the Wholesale Price to the Trade.

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Table listing coal prices from various sources like Adair's Main, Backworth, Benton, etc.

SUNDERLAND COAL.

Table listing coal prices from Sunderland sources like Bourn Moor, Eden Main, etc.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table showing prices for public funds from 1813 to Friday, including Bank Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced, Consols, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, Paris, Leghorn, Naples, Genoa, Lisbon, Oporto, and Dublin.

MAILS.

Table showing arrival and departure dates for Heligoland, Lisbon, Dublin, and Waterford.

