











This paper is published at an early hour every SUNDAY Morning, at "THE NEWS" Office, No. 28, Brydges-street, and distributed throughout the Metropolis, and within the Two-penny Post District, by Nine o'Clock.—Communications (post-free), respectfully attended to.

## BONAPARTE NO POLITICIAN.

By the surrender of St. Sebastian connected with the approaching fall of Pamplona, the deliverance of Spain from the power and usurpations of the French may be said to be achieved. Suchet, we suppose, will destroy the Catalonian fortresses which he at present retains and join SOULT; but their united forces can have little effect on an army flushed by success, led on by a commander who possesses the entire confidence of his troops, and who, at the same time holds as *points d'appui*, two such fortresses as St. Sebastian and Pamplona.

We have frequently expressed an opinion, that however justly entitled BONAPARTE may be to the character of a great Warrior, to that of a wary and skilful Politician he has no pretensions. He wants the essential of the latter—*temper*; and in nothing has he exhibited this deficiency in a more glaring point of view, than in his conduct towards the kingdoms of the Spanish Peninsula. Whoever recollects the situation of Spain at the period of the abdication of CHARLES the IV. and combines with it the influence which France has possessed over that country ever since the days of Louis the Fourteenth, must feel convinced, that every ambitious desire of the French Emperor might have been gratified without the least shedding of blood or expenditure of treasure. Under the name of the imbecile FERDINAND, he might have been as efficient a monarch of Spain, as ever PHILIP the Second was. His want of temper and moderation however, snatched the prize from his grasp, and after years of contest he now finds himself driven by force from that country, of which a moderate share of policy would quickly have given him possession.

It is not, however, in Spain alone where the want of temper in the French Emperor has been the means of plunging him into difficulties and distresses. Russia, and the famous campaign of 1812, exhibit this glaring deficiency in a no less striking light. The reluctance with which the Emperor ALEXANDER took up arms, must be in the recollection of all—indeed, it is now well known, that had BONAPARTE made the least apparent concession in the two points required by Russia, namely—permission partially to import colonial produce, and an indemnity for the Emperor's kinsman, the Duke of OLDENBURGH—all the others, relative to Prussia and Poland would have been yielded. But no—his tyrannical disposition required he should obtain that by force which might have been his by pacific means, and the consequence has been the entire loss of one of the finest armies ever sent forth to aid the plans of an ambitious man.

To these instances of a want of common policy on the part of the French Emperor, we shall add, his recent conduct towards his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria. The perusal of the admirable State Paper which that Potentate has lately given to Europe, must produce conviction in every mind, that the provocation which BONAPARTE has given to Austria, is wilfully presumptuous, and remote from that system of prudence which every man, however confident from success, should prescribe to himself. In the present continental war, has he not every thing to lose and what to gain, which should be placed in competition with that which he risks? Wisely does the Austrian Declaration reason in reference to the family alliance with NAPOLEON, when it says—

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria was more justified in these pacific expectations, because at the time of the consummation of this union the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object than a restless struggle after new possessions. Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests, but even to his own real personal interest. What his authority gained in extent, it necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient Imperial Family in Christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation, and to the

world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandisement must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of self-preservation, and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual."

These prudent considerations do not, however, seem to have had much effect on the stern, unbending mind of NAPOLEON: and it remains to be seen, whether this last glaring deviation on his part from the paths of true wisdom, will be followed by similar results to those which have attended him in Spain and Russia.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 7th of September:—

The Duke of Reggio, with the 12th, 7th, and 4th corps, marched on the 23d of August upon Berlin.—He ordered the village of Trebbin, defended by the enemy's army, to be attacked, and forced it; he continued his movement.

On the 24th of August, the 7th corps not having succeeded in the battle of Gross-Beeren, the Duke of Reggio marched upon Wittenberg.

On the 3d of Sept. the Prince of Moskwa took the command of the army, and marched upon Isterburg. On the 5th he attacked and defeated General Tancetzel: but on the 6th he was attacked on his march by General Bidow. Some charges of cavalry on his rear threw disorder among his parks. He was obliged to retire upon Torgau. He lost 8000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss must also have been very great.

### FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF JUTERBOCH.

#### REPORT FROM THE PRINCE OF MOSKWA.

SIRE.—The 12th corps d'armee attacked the enemy on the 5th, and drove him with great vigour beyond Seyda; we took three flags, several pieces of cannon, and some hundreds of Prussian prisoners; the field of battle was covered with the enemy's dead.

The following day, the 6th, the 4th corps debouched at eight in the morning by Neuendorf and Juterboch: the enemy held the heights in the rear of Dencowitz. The 7th marched upon Rohrbeck, and the 12th upon Ohna: I thus refused my left, and was in a condition to support the 4th corps, which, in place of attacking, was to turn Juterboch by its right, to mask the movement which I wished to make upon Dahma, and upon which I had determined by the certainty that the whole of the enemy's army was debouching in great haste upon Dencowitz. The enemy's advanced-guard was overthrown by General Morand's division, which performed prodigies of valour. General Lorge's division of light cavalry indiscreetly engaged (*mal engagee*), and brought back in disorder, caused some confusion, which the good countenance of the infantry soon corrected. The enemy being rapidly reinforced, the whole of the 4th corps found itself engaged. The 7th, which had been expected, at last arrived; and I ordered General Regnier to briskly charge the enemy's right, whilst General Morand should renew his attack. This general charge had much success; the enemy had just lost much ground. Durrutte's division conducted itself well; 60 pieces of artillery fired grape-shot upon the enemy's troops, who were in disorder in the hollow ground, between Golsdorf and Wilmersdorf; in short, the 12th Corps, which entered briskly into action, drove the enemy's right upon his centre, separated from his left by the 4th Corps. At this moment the battle was gained; but 2 divisions of the 7th Corps failed, and the whole of that corps suddenly falling back, carrying part of the 12th with it, changed the state of things.

The enemy succeeded in throwing his masses between the 4th and 12th corps, which still fought with the greatest fury. I insensibly brought the 4th from the right of the 12th. The artillery, from the position placed upon the heights between the Ohna and Dencowitz, filled the interval; and I then ordered a retreat. The 4th corps effected it in good order upon Dahma, and the 7th and 12th marched upon Schweinitz.

This morning the enemy, in number from 3 to 4,000 infantry, with cannon, and 120 horse, coming from Luckau, vehemently attacked Dahma. The 23d regiment of the line marched against him, and forced him to precipi-

pitately retire. The bridge of Herzberg, upon the Elbe, has been burnt. We have preserved two others, one above and one below that town. To-morrow, the 4th corps, with a division of light cavalry, will proceed from Herzberg to Torgau. The 7th and 12th corps, and two other divisions of cavalry, will occupy positions upon Torgau.

The loss suffered yesterday is about 8,000 men, and 12 pieces of cannon: that of the enemy must have been as considerable, the artillery of the different corps having consumed a great part of their ammunition. We had many prisoners in our power, but they disappeared during the night march.

I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your Majesty's very obedient and very humble servant and faithful subject,

(Signed) The Prince of MOSKWA.

Torgau, Sept. 7, 1813.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the Army, of the 11th of September:—

The enemy's Grand Army, beaten at Dresden, took refuge in Bohemia. Informed that the Emperor had gone to Silesia, the Allies assembled a corps of 80,000 men, composed of Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, and on the 5th marched upon Hollendorf, the 6th upon Gieshobel, and the 7th on Pirna.

On the 8th at noon, the Emperor proceeded to Dohna, ordered Marshal St. Cyr, to attack the enemy's advanced guard, which was driven by General Bonnet from the heights of Dohna. During the night, the French were upon the camp of Pirna.

On the 9th, the French army marched upon Borna and Furstenwalde. The Emperor's headquarters were at Liebstadt.

On the 10th, Marshal St. Cyr marched from the village of Furstenwalde upon the Geysersberg, which commands the Bohemian plain. General Bonnet, with the 43d division, descended into the plain near Teopitz. The enemy's army, which endeavoured to rally, after having called all its detachments from Saxony, was seen. If the debouch from the Geysersberg, had been practicable for artillery, that army would have been attacked in flank during its march; but all the efforts made to get the cannon down were ineffectual.

General Ornano debouched upon the heights of Peterswalde, whilst General Demonceau arrived here by Hollendorf. We have made some hundreds of prisoners, of which several are officers. The enemy constantly avoided battle, and precipitately retired in all directions.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.—We have been some days without receiving intelligence from the headquarters. The last letters were of the 11th. Some of the 14th have arrived to-day, which announce that his Majesty was still at Dresden, and continued to enjoy the best health. The army was magnificent, and disposed to take advantage of all the chances which fortune should offer it. The partial advantages which the enemy had gained upon some points, were not sufficiently important to alter the operations of the principal army, at the head of which was his Majesty.

We have to-day received intelligence from the Army of Italy, dated the 14th of September. The Vice-Roy's headquarters were at Laybach, and the situation of affairs continued to be satisfactory.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.—Several letters from Dresden inform us, that the Emperor left that city on the 12th, in the morning, to visit the troops who occupied the camp at Pirna. No remarkable event occurred there: for some days a cannon even had not been fired.

The army was occupied with its usual labours, and the most severe discipline was established. Thus nothing had passed in those countries, which, in the eyes of men endowed with good sense, ought to have countenanced the absurd reports which have been circulated at Paris. They even have not, as may be seen, the shadow of probability; and they only serve to prove the bad dispositions, or rather the culpable avidity of some speculators who circulated them.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 19.—We have seen pass here several merchants, arriving from France, and the banks of the Rhine, proceeding to the fair at Leipzig. Some days after, we saw a certain number of them return; fear seized them on the route, they knew not why; they retraced their road, and will, probably, on their arrival at their homes, report the panic terror that seized them. It may readily be supposed, that wishing to avoid ridicule for having been afraid, they will not fail to exaggerate and enlarge objects, as all those who want courage. However, several travellers proceeding from Dresden, and arrived here, have thus reassured us: they have, indeed, met with some of my parties in different directions, but they ate and drank with those marauders, who did them no harm, and who were well informed of the march of the French columns, in the design of avoiding them. Those isolated detachments, in effect, only look for couriers and the mails, which in general conveyed some money to the officers of the army.



All those rovers make much noise, and do little work. They plunder unescorted convoys, isolated houses; but carefully avoid serious encounters. This is a manner of making war, which yields much and exposes little. The following trait, which recently happened in the town of Bayreuth, and the authenticity of which we will guarantee, will give an idea of the facility with which timid men allow themselves to be duped by every adventurer possessing the least audacity:—In the beginning of September an Austrian hussar alone entered Bayreuth; he announced the immediate arrival of 1,500 men, and demanded that all the malefactors confined in the prisons of that town should be set at liberty: it was refused; he threatened, and at last the Authorities of the town had the weakness to grant him the setting at liberty, which he then demanded, of a woman. He took up this woman behind him, and disappeared; but it was known that this terrible partisan was a robber, the lover and accomplice of the woman, who disguised himself as an Austrian hussar to deliver her.

PARIS, SEPT. 24.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army dated the 13th of September, 1813:—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were at Dresden.

"The Duke of Tarentum, with the 5th, 11th, and 3d corps, was placed upon the left bank of the Spree. Prince Poniatowski, with the 8th corps, was at Stolpen. All these forces were thus concentrated on the right bank of the Elbe, within a day's march of Dresden.

"Count de Lobau, with the 1st Corps, was at Nollendorf, in advance of Peterswalde; the Duke of Treviso, at Pirna; Marshal St. Cyr, on the heights of Borna, occupying the debouches from Furstenwalde and Geysberg; the Duke of Bulluno, at Altenberg.

"The Prince of Moskwa was at Torgau with the 4th, 7th, and 12th corps.

"The Duke of Ragusa and the King of Naples, with General Latour Maubourg's cavalry, were marching upon Grossen-Hayn.

"The Prince of Eckmühl was at Ratzeburg.

"The enemy's army of Silesia was on the right of the Spree. That of Bohemia,—the Russians and Prussians in the plain of Toeplitz, and an Austrian corps at Marieberg. The enemy's army of Berlin was at Jüterbock.

"The French General Margeron, with a corps of observation, occupied Leipzig.

"The castle of Sonnenstein, above Pirna, had been occupied, fortified and armed.

His Majesty had given the command of Torgau to Count de Narbonne.

"The four regiments of Guard of Honour were attached,—the first, to the Mountain Chasseurs of the Guard; the second, to the Dragoons; the third to the Horse Grenadiers; and the fourth, to the first regiment of Lancers. Those regiments of the guard will furnish them with instructors; and whenever they march to battle, be joined to old soldiers, by whom they will be guided, and whose skeletons they will reinforce. A squadron of each regiment of Guards of Honour will always perform the duty about the Emperor, with a squadron furnished by each regiment of the guards; which will carry the number of squadrons on duty to eight."

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, of the 17th of September, 1813:—

"On the 14th the enemy debouched from Toeplitz upon Hollendorf, to turn the division Dumonceau, which was upon the height. This division retired in good order upon Gushabel, where Count de Lobau collected his corps. The enemy having wished to attack the camp of Gushabel, was repulsed, and lost many men.

"On the 15th the Emperor left Dresden, and marched to the camp at Pirna. He directed General Mouton Duvernet, Commander of the 42d division, by the villages of Langenhensdorf and Bera, thus turning the enemy's right. At the same time Count de Lobau attacked him in front: the enemy was led *l'epée dans les reins*, all the rest of the day.

"On the 16th the enemy still occupied the heights beyond Peterswalde. At noon we began to pursue him, and he was dislodged from his position. General Ornano made some fine charges with the division of cavalry of the guard, and Prince Poniatowski's Polish light horse. The enemy was driven back into Bohemia in the greatest disorder. He made his retreat with so much activity, that we were only able to take some prisoners from him, among whom is General Blücher, who commanded the advanced guard, and son of the Prussian General in Chief Blücher.

"Our loss was trifling. The Emperor slept at Peterswalde on the 16th, and on the 17th returned to Pirna.

"Thielmann, a General who deserted from the Saxon service, with a corps of partizans and deserters, has marched upon Saal. An Austrian Colonel has also, as a partizan, marched upon Colditz. Generals Margaron, Lefebvre Desnouettes, and Pire are gone with columns of cavalry and infantry in pursuit of these parties, hoping to give a good account of them."

PARIS, SEPT. 26.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated September 19:—

"On the 17th at two o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor mounted on horseback, and in place of going to Pirna proceeded to the advanced posts. Having perceived the enemy had prepared a great quantity of fascines (*abattis*) to defend the descent from the mountain, his Majesty ordered him to be attacked by General Duvernet, who, with the 42d division, seized

upon the village of Arbesau, and drove the enemy into the plain of Toeplitz.

He was charged with moving in such a manner as to thoroughly reconnoitre the enemy's position, and oblige him to amass his forces. This General perfectly succeeded in executing his instructions. He engaged in a brisk cannonade without cannon shot, and which did little injury; but an Austrian battery of 24 pieces having left its position to approach Duvernet's division, General Ornano ordered it to be charged by the red lancers of the guard; they took these 24 pieces, and saluted all the artillerymen, but were only able to bring off the horses, two pieces of cannon, and an advanced train (*avant train*).

On the 18th Count de Lobau remained in the same position, occupying the village of Arbesau, and all the debouches from the plain. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy sent a division to surprise the height above the village of Karwitz. This division was repulsed, *l'epée dans les reins*, and fired at with grape-shot during an hour.

On the 18th, at nine in the evening, his Majesty arrived at Pirna; and on the 19th, Count de Lobau again resumed his positions before Hollendorf, and the camp of Gieshabel.

The rain fell in torrents.

The Prince of Neufchatel is a little indisposed by an access of fever.

His Majesty is very well.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.—Marshal the Duke of Valmy has received, at Mayence, a courier from Dresden, charging him to make known at Paris, that, up to the 19th of September, nothing new had occurred at the army, and that it was possible some time might elapse before a courier was expedited; so that they might not be astonished, if they were some days without receiving intelligence.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.—Letters from Bayonne, dated the 22d inst. say, that there daily arrive in that town 10 or 15 English or Portuguese deserters.

FRONTIERS OF SAXONY, SEPT. 17.—On the 12th of September the Austrian head-quarters were still at Toeplitz. It is said that the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, have retired to Prague. We are assured that the corps d'armée, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Castiglione, which had assembled in the neighbourhood of Wurtzburg, has put itself in march for Bayreuth and Egra. It appears that it is to effect its junction with the grand army in the interior of Bohemia by taking the road from Rakonitz to Prague.

AUGSBURG, SEPT. 13.—We have just received General Wiede's Proclamation to the Tyroleans. It is conceived in the following terms:—

"Inhabitants of the Mountains of the Circles of the Inn and of the Salzact, the conduct which you have observed since the commencement of hostilities, proves that you merit the King's confidence, the approbation of his people, and that of foreigners. I know that some scoundrels, who in 1809 brought so many misfortunes upon you, and who since that period, in the fear of that punishment which they deserved, have wandered in other countries, have re-appeared among you, and again endeavoured to spread the spirit of sedition.—They too quickly escaped from my attempt to take them. You yourselves have driven them from your vallies, and given information of them to your Authorities. Since that time I have received Proclamations, in which, I wish to believe, that they have made use improperly of the name of a General. Undoubtedly neither he nor his Government could seduce you, and make you violate your duties to your legitimate Sovereign, and bring back upon you the horrors of 1809.

"Peaceable inhabitants of the country, do not allow yourselves to be led into error by guilty machinations; preserve in the discharge of your duties towards the King and towards the State, and force your contemporaries to speak of you with that esteem which your forefathers enjoyed.

"You know the powers which the King has confided to me during the war.

"Brave inhabitants of the mountains and of the vallies! act so that I may not be obliged to enforce them against a single one of you. I am satisfied with your sons who are in the ranks of the Royal army: they on all occasions distinguish themselves by obedience, order, and love towards the King. Conduct yourselves, fathers and relations of these youths, so that I may be able, after the war, to bear similar testimony to your manner of acting. I will use the utmost severity of the laws against those who shall afford an asylum to the disturbers of public order, or circulate incendiary writings; they shall be conveyed to my head-quarters, to be there tried by a military tribunal.

"Given at my Head-quarters at Brannau, 9th Sept. 1813.

(Signed) Count DE WREDE, General in Chief.

AUGSBURG, SEPT. 20.—General Wrede has still his head-quarters at Brannau, and no dispositions announce their speedy removal.

The troops under his orders are not annoyed in their positions. It appears that the Austrians, who are on that side, are not in a condition to attempt any enterprise.

An Austrian corps d'armée is still posted in the environs of Schwanenstadt, Lambach, and Vogelbruck. The Austrian head-quarters continue to be at Winsbach.

The garrison of Salzburg has been reinforced; it is abundantly supplied.

The fortress of Kufstein is in an excellent state of defence. The redoubts which surround the town of Rattenberg are furnished and lined with artillery: those two positions command the approaches from the lower valley of the Inn.

There has been no alteration in the Tyrol. All the German part evinces the best dispositions, and great devotion to the King of Bavaria. The Tyroleans remain deaf to all the Proclamations which wish to make them adopt false measures. No Austrian detachment has yet shewn itself beyond Mount Brenner, which separates German Tyrol from French Tyrol.

LAYSACH, SEPT. 17.—His Serene Highness the Prince Viceroy having left some battalions in the position of Weichselburg, withdrew the other two from it, for the operations he meditated. The enemy seized that moment to attack, in force, the troops which were in Weichselburg. They shewed a good countenance.—During several hours they came in contact with the bayonet; and the grenadier company of the 67th regiment overthrew every thing opposed to it. Nevertheless, it was requisite to yield to a force very superior in infantry, supported by cavalry, especially as by the favour of the woods and mountains the enemy had directed some columns in the rear of those troops. A retreat was ordered, and effected with order to St. Marlen, two leagues in the rear of Weichselburg.—The enemy made about 100 prisoners, after having killed us some 60 men. He also lost many men, and we have made some prisoners.

VIENNA, SEPT. 2.—The Emperor on the 5th instant, gave Lord Aberdeen, Ambassador Extraordinary from Great Britain, to our Court, a first audience, at which his Lordship had the honour of presenting his credentials.

HAMBURG, SEPT. 21.—The Russians and Swedes have already shewn themselves on the other side of the Elbe; and after an affair, which took place near Dalenberg, two German miles distance from Luneburg, and where they nearly cut to pieces a corps of 5,000 French troops, have entered Luneburg, only General Pecheux himself, with about 200 men, escaped. The General has arrived here. It is reported that the Hoper battery is taken by the Russians: but this is, however, not quite certain. General Osten is dispatched in haste, with a part of the troops, to Haralberg. Yesterday still more of the Prince of Eckmühl's corps again arrived here, and who are going the same road; so that we may very shortly look to a battle taking place there. What is to become of us, God only knows. We are under great apprehension for our city, for voluntarily they will not quit it.

ALTONA, SEPT. 19.—All communication with Mecklenburgh is stopped.

HAMBURG, SEPT. 20.—The following order of the day has just appeared:

ZARENTHEIN, SEPT. 19.—The Marshal Prince of Eckmühl conceives it a duty to acquaint the 13th corps, with an event which has occasioned us some loss, but which covers with glory the active part of the 5th division, commanded by the General of Division Pecheux. This General had received orders to pass the left bank of the Elbe, with four battalions of the 3d regiment of the line, and one of the 105th, six pieces of cannon, and eighty horse, to keep in check the troops which the enemy had passed to the left bank, and act according to circumstances. This General was attacked on the 18th, about noon, near Dalenberg, by forces five times as many as his. Surrounded on all sides, and fired upon by a numerous artillery, the six cannon having quickly been put *hors de service*, by the enemy's artillery, very superior in number, General Pecheux obliged to make head on all sides, and to support more than twenty charges, without any of his battalions been penetrated, opened himself a passage, and brought back all who had not been placed *hors de combat*. The troops preserved their eagles, and the honour of our arms: they, as well as their Chiefs, merit the highest eulogiums.

General Vandamme, it is said, has been sent under a proper escort to Siberia. It seems he has brought this punishment on himself by his insolent behaviour before the Emperor Alexander, who honoured him with an interview since his being taken prisoner.—A Stralsund Paper contains the following paragraph respecting this General:—"Vandamme meets, at every place through which he is conveyed, the reward due to his crimes, and the escort which accompanies him has every where enough to do to protect him from the extreme rage and violence of the people. 'Hamburg—Bremen—Lubeck, or Silesia,' is every where thrown in his teeth: and they lay hold of the horses' bridles that they may move slowly, to have a full view of the man who has, with barbarous phlegm, sacrificed flourishing countries and towns to his avarice."

On the 21st of August a spy was apprehended at Stralsund. He is a native of Paisly. A number of papers were found in his lodgings, which prove him to be acting for Bonaparte. He had two colleagues, natives of London; but they are not yet taken. His detection was effected by the Earl of Aberdeen, leaving descriptions of these miscreants as he passed through Stralsund, on his way to Vienna.

Letters have been recently received from the Duke of Cumberland, from which it appears that his Royal Highness has at last gained admittance to the headquarters of the allied Sovereigns. His Royal Highness accounts for the delay by observing, that during the armistice there was nothing at head quarters to engage his attention, and that he took advantage of that interval to go to Strelitz, and pass some time with his relations; but that on the renewal of hostilities, when the scene promised to be active and interesting, he lost no time in proceeding to his destination.



## PERSIA.

A curious seizure has been made on board an American East Indian man, captured by one of our cruisers. It is some correspondence from Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir James Gambier, and Mr. Stratford Canning, to our Government; which correspondence was found in a printed state. How it could have come into the hands of the Americans, we know not. But imitating the French model in this as in other instances, they sooner obtained possession of it than they caused it to be printed. The following is the letter from Sir Gore Ouseley.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 31.—Private.

Gchran, Nov. 22, 1812.

"MY LORD,—I consider it my duty to make your Lordship acquainted with the wishes, expectations, and intentions of his Royal Highness Abbas Mirza, respecting his eldest son Mahommed Mirza, and to solicit your instructions for my guidance in this delicate affair.

"It seems that his Royal Highness has determined (as far as depends upon himself) to send his eldest son to be educated in England, and that he is under the idea of his wishes having been made known to, and approved of by, the Government. However, on examining the archives here, I cannot find more than the copy of a letter from Sir Harford Jones to his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing the above intention; and as far as I can learn, no answer has ever been given to it.

"The Prince Royal further wishes to send from 20 to 40 sons of Persian noblemen and chiefs with his son to England, and for a similar purpose. The expenses of these boys will be defrayed by their fathers or the Shah; but those of his son, he seems to think will be defrayed by the English Government.

"Having no instructions on this subject, either from his Majesty's government or the British government in India, I felt considerably embarrassed in the Prince Royal's conversations on this subject, but endeavoured to make my replies as general as possible, until I am honoured with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands.

"The Prince Royal's last intimation on this subject was a request that I would acquaint your Lordship for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that his son should proceed to England when he had attained his ninth year. I conceive him to be at present six years old.

"With respect to the policy of the measure, it is generally conceived that having the eldest son of the acknowledged heir-apparent of Persia in England, may ensure our paramount influence at this Court for the ensuing seven or eight years, which is the utmost period that its vacillation may be injurious. On the other hand, as the Prince would expect to have an establishment for his son, and masters to attend him at his house, or wherever he may reside, the expense to be incurred must also be a subject of consideration.

"Praying your Lordship's early instructions on this very delicate point, I have the honour to be, with great respect and consideration, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

"GORE OUSELEY."

Letters from our squadron off Flushing mention, that on the 17th inst. the *Jason* frigate, three brigs, and two cutters, being the whole of the force now off Flushing, were taken, in fine style, close into the enemy's port, by the Commodore, the Hon. Captain Klug. The vessels formed a line, took in their sails; they then dressed in colours, having the Spanish over the French, and concluded the display with a salute of 21 guns, in honour of the late victories in Spain, to the no little astonishment of the enemy. The same letters state, that so greatly are the armies of the enemy in want of men, that once more all the best men have been taken from the ships at Flushing, and sent to the Grand army: this took place about a fortnight ago. They collected in all about 2000.

The Madrid Papers contain a general order, addressed by the Conde Del Abisbal to the Army of Andalusia, and dated the 18th of August, in which he informs them, that illness, proceeding from the opening of an old wound, had compelled him to relinquish the command. This army, which is employed in the blockade of Pamplona, is now commanded by General Giron.

The same Papers contain an article, dated Tudela, the 12th of August, mentioning, that the celebrated Mina had passed through that town on his way to Pamplona. Jaca, the only fort which still held out in that quarter, was garrisoned by 400 Frenchmen. In Daroca, which lately surrendered, the Spaniards found 10,000 muskets, 90,000 shirts, 40,000 pair of shoes, and 15,000 suits of clothing.

The Spanish Ladies, it is said, have become so inured to the incursions of one army or another, and so accustomed to have their towns in the possession of French or English alternately, that they have assumed a fortitude truly Amazonian.

GERMAN LEGION.—The extreme fine order in which these men keep their horses, is mentioned as a pattern to the whole army. The cause assigned is, they never drink, and apply themselves to the care of their horses immediately on making a halt, or coming into quarters.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

DOVERCASTER, SEPT. 23.—Although these Races have not been so numerously attended as on former occasions, yet the grand stand has exhibited a display of beauty and fashion which would even rival the dress boxes of our Theatre Royal. *Allisidara*, the winning mare, has caused many an unpleasant moment, and sent off many *Zevanters*. The Yorkshiremen alone have heat all the turf, and much chagrin has been harboured by the south country *Cognoscenti*, who have lost the honours of being first prognosticators of events, and Newmarket calculations have fallen into much disrepute.—During the bustle occasioned by the races, Richmond, the pugilist, appeared, and informed the company he had got a *gumman* who had killed a hit in London, who would fight any countryman.—This vaulting brought a champion of Yorkshire Shenton, a Sheffield man, who was pitted against him. The track miller was Joel King, who fought a good battle, and was heat by Power on Moulsey Hurst. A roped ring was formed in a paddock, where Johnson and Ryan fought, and which was well enough fortified to command an admission of 5s. each, to be gratified with the exhibition. The mill turned out to be a great disappointment; for the fame of the Yorkshire candidate had been so bruited about, that anticipation had furthered him to London as a kill devil amongst the list of bruisers. The battle lasted 35 minutes, in which the Yorkshireman had no chance. King shewed no fight at setting-to, but he began at him in about ten minutes, and shewed him the difference between London science and country obstinacy. King never got a scratched face, while he kept bleeding his man, and beat him easy. Richmond seconded the winner, and a countryman the loser.

On Friday so might an alarming fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Wm. Clements, in the parish of Steep, near Farnhurst, Sussex; it raged with great rapidity for a considerable time, and at length communicated to some stacks of hay, and from thence to a wheat-mow, the whole of which was totally consumed.—Every possible exertion was used by the neighbours to subdue the fury of the raging element, but we are sorry to say it was not extinguished until corn and hay were consumed to the amount of 2000l. Suspicion was excited, that some person had maliciously set it on fire, as there was no occasion for the use of a light in any of the offices at so late an hour; and in consequence of some threatening language which a person of the name of Murrell had used towards Mr. Clements, combined with other circumstances of a suspicious nature, information was given at Bow-street Police Office, and Peakes the officer was directed to go and apprehend the person suspected: he accordingly went down on Saturday, and on Sunday he succeeded in apprehending Murrell, who had absconded from his home, but was returned when Peakes took him. On Monday morning he was brought before Mr. Poyntz and Mr. Fitzmaurice, two Magistrates, and underwent an examination which lasted near eight hours, in the course of which evidence was adduced which went strongly to criminate the prisoner, and which induced the Magistrates fully to commit him to prison, to be tried at the next Winchester Assizes.

The *Bristol Journal* says, that "on Wednesday last, General Rey, and several other officers, passed through that city, in their way to Abergavenny, on parole. A Gentleman of Bristol had a long conversation with the General, in the course of which the arrival of Moreau in Germany was mentioned. Rey said it was impossible—Moreau never could have joined the Russians:—had he been satisfied in Paris, he might have shared every thing with the Emperor—it was another Moreau that was in Germany. The ignorance and incredulity of General Rey and his Officers, in respect to the present state of Continental affairs, were, we are informed, great indeed. We should have imagined, that so sudden a reverse of fortune as Rey and his comrades have experienced, would have checked the taunts which they uttered in their tour from Plymouth. At Exeter, we understand, they called forth some unpleasant rebuffs."

Mr. Rodway, of Birmingham, lately observed two men in waggons' frocks passing along the streets of that town, and their appearance exciting suspicion, he followed and overtook them on the road for Stratford, and having ascertained them to be foreigners, by their voices, he apprehended them after some difficulty, and brought them back to Birmingham, when they turned out to be the French Lieut. *Gautier*, of the 7th Chasseurs, and *Biche*, servant to a French Naval Officer, who had broken their paroles at Whitechurch, in Shropshire, with an intent to escape to France.

A gentleman of property (a widower) with his son, residing in Taunton, had remarked, for a long time past, that bank-notes, deposited in his desk, had been taken away from time to time. At length the notes were marked and the numbers taken. For several days one note was taken away daily; and on a Sunday, no one but the cook being left at home while the family went to church, they, on their return, found the drawer had been opened (although locked), and one of the marked bills stolen. An examination and search took place, and the marked bills were found on the person of one of the females. On a private examination of the two maid-servants, it appeared that this plan of robbery had been pursued for more than three years. The loss to the master is supposed to amount to some hundreds. On examining the wardrobe of the damsels, it appears that their dresses, in lace, &c. &c. are worth nearly 100l.

We understand from good authority, that Sir John Murray is certainly to be brought to a Court Martial for his conduct in the command of the unfortunate expedition to Tarragona.

## TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, SEPT. 23, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Frederick Lamb to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at that Court.

## BANKRUPTS.

T. Ruddenfirth, Newington-caneway, staymaker. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Fore-street.  
J. Jones, Oswestry, dealer. Attorney, Mr. T. L. Jones, Oswestry.  
O. Stanley, Picheconic, Gloucestershire, clothier. Attorney, Mr. G. Chilton, Chancery-lane.  
B. Sikes, Bolton, roller-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Blakebeck, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street.  
G. Sharpley, Southwick, Southamptonshire, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Townsend, Staple Inn.  
J. Baker, jun. Nottingham, shoe-manufacturer. Attorneys, Messrs. Lambert and Son, Bedford-row.

Thursday the Duke of York and Cambridge had audiences of the Prince Regent.

The Prince Regent is going to Belvoir Castle to stand Sponsor, in person, to the infant son of the Duke of Rutland.

The *British Queen* Margate hoy has been released, and arrived at Margate on Saturday.

Letters from Guernsey, we are sorry to hear, state the arrival there of a vessel which had fallen in with the stern part of the wreck of his Majesty's schooner *Alpha*, which has been some time missing. The vessel lowered her boat down, and took away several signal flags from the wreck. The *Alpha* sailed from Plymouth a few weeks since for Guernsey, and from *The Monteur* of the 21st, it seems she met the French privateer *Le Renard* of 14 guns and 50 men, when after a severe action the *Alpha* blew up, and every soul on board perished. This statement appears confirmed by the finding of part of the wreck.

The Deal letters state, that a rumour prevailed there that Admiral Young, who lately returned from off Flushing, had received orders to prepare for an Expedition. There are seven English and four Russian line-of-battle ships, and a frigate, in the Downs at present, and four other English frigates hourly expected round from Portsmouth.

At the time of Admiral Martin's return from St. Andero, various conjectures were indulged in respecting the cause of his sudden return, and the nature of the service upon which he had been sent out. It has so happened that none of these conjectures exactly hit the matter, although nothing was more probable than the real object of the gallant Admiral's mission. It was nothing more nor less than to inquire of Lord Wellington, whether, in the course of his future operations, his Lordship would deem it necessary to have the co-operation of a naval force? and if so, to learn of what description that force should be, and to what extent. Admiral Martin, after consulting with the Field-Marshal on these points, and ascertaining his opinion, returned to England without further delay, to make a report of it to Government.

Mr. Francis Seymour Larpet, Deputy Judge-Advocate in the Peninsula, was lately surprised and taken prisoner by a French picket, while riding with some young Officers on the Pyrenees, admiring the grandeur of the scene. The rest of the party escaped. Mr. Larpet is now at Bayonne.

What a beautiful and effective corps would not Bonaparte raise from the counters of our shops, and substitute the musket with good effect in the hands of men-milliners, instead of a yard wand?—It is really a pity that Government should not pass some Act to render these Gentlemen of use to their country, and make women more properly take their place over gauze and ribbons.

At the sale of the effects of the late Preacher Huntington, an *old arm chair*, intrinsically worth fifty shillings, actually sold for sixty guineas! and many other articles fetched equally high prices, so anxious were his admirers to obtain precious memorials of the deceased.

Five millions of ball cartridges have been shipped at Plymouth Dock for Woolwich, thence to be sent to the North. The workmen at the Laboratory at Plymouth Dock are employed extra hours in filling cartridges for the same destination. Three months since, 13 millions of cartridges were in store at Plymouth, of which immense number not one is left.

The statement which has appeared in most of the Papers, relative to Lieutenant Wallis having broken his parole of honour from France, is wholly without foundation; at the period of his escape he was confined as a close prisoner in the depot at Verdun, and effected his liberation from that dismal place, by forcing the locks of two doors, and scaling a wall upwards of fifty feet, and then crossing the river Maese. At no period, during the time this gallant officer has been a prisoner of war, did he exceed the limits prescribed for his parole; and it was soon after the murder of his lamented Commander, Captain Wright, that Lieut. Wallis was made a close prisoner.

We understand that the Prince of Conde on Moreau's joining the Allied Armies, recommended to his Majesty Louis XVIII. to send him the French *tricolor* Ribbon, and the Baton of *Maréchal de France*, which would have made him, in fact, a *connetable*, as he would have been the only *Maréchal* living. We do not know what determination was adopted on this subject.



SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Barrows, Spalding, Lincoln, merchant. Attorney, Mr. A. F. Gaskell, Gray's-Inn.  
 James Clegg, (and not Joseph Clegg, as before advertised) Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, mer or Attornies, Messrs. Benbow and Alban, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-Inn.  
 J. Gaultier, Manchester, druggist. Attorney, Mr. Blake-lock, Serjeant's-Inn.  
 T. Bulmer, Manchester, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Ad-lington and Gregory, Bedford-row.  
 R. Towns, Wall's-End, Northumberland, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Settree and Hubbersty, Bell-court, Walbrook.  
 J. C. Rawlinson, Lancaster, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Calton, Aldersgate-street.  
 W. Newby, Stockport, Cheshire, basket-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.  
 R. Birtles, Birmingham, stationer. Attornies, Messrs. Bavier and Martin, Furnival's-Inn.  
 R. Pratt, Coventry, bookseller and printer. Attorney, Mr. Harvey, Corsitor-street, Chancery-lane.  
 J. Mayhew, Keppel street, Russell-square, upholster. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 J. Fletcher, Oldham, in Lancashire, hatter. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.  
 R. Stroud, Brentford, baker. Attorney, Mr. Kiss, Gloucester-buildings, Walworth.  
 W. Yweos, Somerset place, Commercial-road, coal-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Hurst, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.  
 R. Gentry, Upper Thornhaugh street, Bedford-square, builder. Attorney, Mr. Courteen, Walbrook.  
 G. Giroux, jun. Tottenham-court-road, stationer. Attorney, Mr. Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.  
 W. Crossman, Union-street, Southwark, Surrey, carrier. Attornies, Messrs. Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch.

This Gazette also contains the following Notice relative to the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors:—

As the Quarter Sessions for the several Counties are about to commence, and the shortness of time rendering it impossible for the Commissioners of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors to enter into any Correspondence with the Magistrates of the different Counties, respecting Prisoners who may apply to the Court for relief under the late Insolvent Act; it is requested that the Magistrates of the several Counties will make Adjournments of their Quarter Sessions from time to time, to enable the Commissioner to make such orders for the examination by them of Prisoners taking relief under the said Act, as shall from time to time be necessary.

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.

| Arrived. | MAILS.                | Due. |
|----------|-----------------------|------|
| 0        | .....Lisbon.....      | 1    |
| 0        | .....Göteborg.....    | 1    |
| 0        | .....Copenhagen.....  | 0    |
| 1        | .....Helsingland..... | 0    |

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.  
 3 per Cent. Cons. 55½ 59 | Exch. Bills 3½ 31 dis.  
 2 per Cents. Red. shut | Omnium 8½  
 4 per Cents. shut | Consols for Acct. 59

THE NEWS.

L O N D O N :  
 SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEFEAT OF  
 D'AVOUST NEAR HAMBURG.

By the mail from Heligoland, which arrived early yesterday, we have received a general order from Marshal D'Avoust, which, although it endeavours as much as possible to gloss it over, admits the fact of his having sustained an important defeat by the united Russians and Swedes on the Lower Elbe. In his Bulletin he states, that the Russians and Swedes having passed the Elbe, General Pechoux, with five battalions of infantry, eighty horse, and six pieces of cannon, was ordered to proceed there to oppose the progress of the Allied troops. On the 16th an action took place, in which the French soon became "surrounded on all sides;" lost their artillery; and the only consolation afforded by D'Avoust is, that Pechoux having opened for himself a passage, "brought off all who had not been placed hors de combat." So far goes the official admission of Marshal D'Avoust, in his General Orders upon the subject, and which very ingeniously informs us, that all who were not taken or destroyed, effected their escape.

The private advices, however, go a little more into detail. These mention, that the Allies having crossed the Elbe, in force at Domitz, advanced against a body of French troops, above five thousand in number, who were posted at Dalemburg, between Domitz and Lueburg; that they attacked, and almost entirely cut off the whole of this corps, with its cannon, the French General escaping with only 200 men. It is

added, that the Allies immediately entered Lueburg, and sent out detachments as far as Bederkela, near Cuxhaven, where they took a large convoy of provisions. It was reported that the Hoper battery, which commands a principal pass of the Elbe, had also been taken, but of this there is as yet no confirmation. Troops had been dispatched in haste to Haralberg; some more of D'Avoust's troops had arrived, and it was expected he would risk a battle in defence of Hamburg. Some very important advices from that quarter may therefore shortly be expected.

We have this week no reason to complain of the paucity of arrivals from the opposite coast, having received French Papers with a regularity seldom exceeded in the most pacific times. Under our foreign head will be found five French Bulletins, or, as they are now called, "Official Communications to the Emperress," containing intelligence (such as it is) from the seat of war to the 10th instant. The whole of these Bulletins principally relate, to a succession of manœuvres on the part of the Allies to attract the attention of the French Emperor towards their main army in Bohemia, thereby to afford opportunities to Blücher and the Crown Prince to draw more closely around him their lines of circumvallation—and to defensive operations, on the part of the French, to baffle their intentions. On the 5th inst. the allied forces issued from the fastnesses of Bohemia. After driving the enemy before them for three days, they arrived on the heights of Dohna, and Bonaparte once more quitted his quarters at Dresden to attack them. The Allies retired before him, hoping, we suppose, to draw him into the net in which they had enclosed poor Vandamme; but he was too wary, and finding nothing could be effected, he returned on the 11th to Dresden. He was not, however, suffered to remain there long undisturbed. On the 14th the allies again advanced—again they drove every thing before them, and Bonaparte again left Dresden to repel them. The Bulletin (that of the 17th of Sept.) details these operations; but even by his own account, his advantages were wholly of a negative nature. He could take neither cannon or prisoners, and the Allies returned from whence they came. On the 17th the French Emperor, however, was once more called upon to withstand their progress. The Bulletin (that of the 26th Sept.) relates, that on the 17th Bonaparte proceeded to the advanced posts, and observing that the Allies were preparing fascines to defend the descent from the mountain, he ordered the 42d division to seize the village of Arbesau, and drive the enemy into the plain of Toplitz. He executed his orders: but an Austrian battery of twenty-four pieces approaching his division, it was charged by General Ornano, and his red lancers.—They took all the pieces and sabred all the artillerymen, but could only bring off two of the pieces and the horses. On the 18th Count De Lobau occupied the village of Orbesau; but in the afternoon the Allies sent a division to surprise the heights above the village of Karwitz, between Toplitz and Cuhw. The bulletin says it was repulsed, but we are inclined to think that the movement obliged the enemy to retire immediately from their positions, and Bonaparte to make all haste back to Pirna; for we find that the latter got to Pirna at nine at night on the 18th, whilst Lobau's troops, who could not march so quick, resumed their positions (out of Bohemia) before Hollendorff and Gushabel next morning.

From the whole of these accounts, which our Readers will observe are French, it appears clear that the frequent irruptions of the Allies into Saxony have been more for the purposes of harassing the enemy and assisting the progress of Blücher and the Crown Prince, than any real intention of fighting. Some engagements of consequence however seem to have taken place, in which the French have evidently but little to boast of. The accounts of the Allies will, we doubt not, give them a different colouring.

Whilst these events have occurred on the Bohemian side of Saxony, the Crown Prince and General Blücher have not been idle on the northward and eastward of Dresden. The French accounts say not a syllable of their progress, we, however, know that the former is in direct communication with the latter, and that General Blücher is aided in his advance by Prince Schwartzberg, who has joined him, at the head of 60,000 men. Their headquarters are supposed to be at Bautzen, in Upper Lusatia, about thirty miles from Dresden. We are for the present, compelled to draw our inferences as to

where the Crown Prince is, from obscure hints contained in the French Papers. We have little doubt that Leipzig is ere now in his possession; and we expect to find that he is in communication with the Saxon General, Thielman, who is upon the Saale, assisted by 30,000 Austrians, who have proceeded to support him from Bohemia, by way of Marienberg and Chemnitz. Indeed, it is clearly apparent, notwithstanding the total silence of the French Prints, that Bonaparte is enclosed on three sides out of four, and that a very active warfare is now carrying on in his rear. His situation is, without doubt, critical, and were he not the man he is—active, daring, and artful—we should pronounce it hopeless.

PROBABILITY OF AN ARMISTICE.

In another part of the paper we have inserted the terms which the Austrian Emperor proposed to Bonaparte as the price of peace, also those which he tendered in return to his father-in-law. War has ensued; and Napoleon, defeated in his wings, is reduced to the necessity of carrying it on, on a defensive plan. This, it is probable, has suggested to him the idea of an Armistice. That he has made such a proposal to Austria, there is no doubt; and it is also believed that she has listened to it in concurrence with our other Allies. The terms of the Armistice we suppose are somewhat similar to those originally proposed by the Emperor Francis; for we cannot imagine the Allies would attend to any thing less, after the successes they have obtained. We again venture to express a wish, that if Bonaparte is brought to any thing like reason, that he may be heard with temper and moderation. We here particularly allude to our own Ministry, who we believe less disposed to peace than the Ministers of those powers who experimentally feel the horrors of war. A few days will determine whether or not we are right as to our supposition that an Armistice is at this moment on the tapis. In the mean time we cannot help noticing the alteration of tone adopted yesterday by one of the ministerial prints (*The Morning Post*) always heretofore the most outrageous when any thing relative to peace with "the Corsican Russian" was even hinted at. On the subject of an armistice this paper prudently expresses itself:—"We should not be astonished to find that his (Bonaparte's) proposals have already been laid before the Allies, and still less to hear that they have been attended to. The war waged by the coalheated Powers, is expressly directed against the influence of France beyond her natural boundaries, and not against France herself. If therefore they find Napoleon inclined by adversity to concede that which they conceive necessary to insure the repose of Europe, they will not reject it because offered, for the vain honour of snatching it at the point of the sword, and at the expence of two or three hundred thousand lives. In this case, too, the will of Austria must powerfully influence the policy of the Russian and Prussian Monarchs, to whose cause she alone has brought back success and victory; for without her they would have been overpowered by the numbers of their foe. Bound to Napoleon by the ties of blood, the Emperor Francis has sufficiently shewn by his manly and feeling Declaration the extent, and the bounds of his hostility to France. Had he not given his daughter to his Conqueror, in the hope of procuring peace to the Continent, by turning his views to other objects than those of foreign warfare, he might now yield to the thirst for revenge naturally excited by the evident possibility of gratifying it. But his fate, and the honour of his family, are now entwined with the existence of his son-in-law, as a Sovereign and Emperor of France. The blow which would hurl Napoleon from his throne, would inflict a wound on the pride, and a stain on the ancient lineage of the descendants of Hapsburg. A de-throned Usurper sinks into the vilest of men, with whom an alliance must bring dishonour on the House by which it is contracted. Family reasons, therefore, compel the Emperor Francis to insist on Napoleon being recognized Sovereign of France. An additional consideration is, that after the death of the latter, should his son occupy his throne, the Austrian blood will then find itself at the head of the two most powerful nations on the Continent; a circumstance not a little gratifying to a family whose chief feature is the pride of ancestry. It may therefore be expected, that if Napoleon should be induced to sue for an armistice, and express a serious desire to conclude a solid peace, his request will be supported by Austria and by the Crown Prince of Sweden (who has always taken care in his Bulletins to show



(that he acknowledged Bonaparte Emperor) — Russia and Prussia are too much indebted to those two Powers to reject any proposals they may think admissible; and as the interests of Europe cannot be entrusted to better hands than those who, by their decision and valour, have reduced the would-be Monarch of the Continent to the necessity of suing for peace, we do not fear that any undue advantages should be granted to him. — We think, on the contrary, that such terms, would be imposed upon him as would leave him the rank which he occupies as Sovereign of the French Empire, without the means of carrying devastation and slavery amongst his neighbours."

Thus reasonably does the *Morning Post* reason on the probability of a Continental Peace. We sincerely hope it speaks the sentiments of our Ministers; and shall therefore only add, in reference to the very prudent tone now adopted by the Editor of that Paper, "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*" — "The times are constantly changing, and we change with the times."

Since our last, some Madrid Gazettes have been received from the Peninsula, but these contain nothing but mere reports from the seat of war. It is positively asserted that Lord Wellington is on the advance, and that the siege of Bayonne will quickly be formed; but nothing certain is known on either subject.

A report was yesterday in circulation that Denmark had seceded from her alliance with France. We believe the following letter from Harwich to be the source of this report, which we shall be happy to find correct:—

HARWICH, OCT. 1.—The *Beaufort* packet, Captain Norris, arrived this day at noon with a Mail from Heligoland, which place he left on Wednesday last, and has brought papers of a recent date. All the news that we learn is, that the Russians are within six miles of Hamburg, where there were not more than 4000 French troops, and that they were preparing to evacuate the town. It is also said, that the Danes had declared to be neutral. There has been a considerable communication with the island, which is now well supplied with provisions, in return for which the boats take back sugar, coffee, &c.

From the French Papers it seems that notwithstanding the numerous reports to the contrary, Bonaparte was at Dresden as late as the 19th ult. It has been officially announced to the Parisians that up to that day nothing new had occurred, but this communication was accompanied by a most singular intimation,—"that it was possible some time might elapse before a courier was expedited; so that they might not be astonished if they were some days without receiving intelligence."—*Qu'ry*—Was this addenda occasioned by the probability of an Armistice or on account of the absolute necessity of the retreat of the French from Dresden?

A Morning Paper (*The Times*) says, "It will scarcely be credited, but the fact is true, that shortly after the engagements of the 26th and 27th of August, before Dresden, Napoleon wrote a letter, with his own hand, to the Emperor of Austria, as his father-in-law, to communicate to him the happy intelligence of his being in good health and safety, after two severe engagements with the Russians!—On every occasion he affects a marked distinction in favour of his august relative, the Emperor of Austria; and if he has of late thrown out any pacific overtures, we may be assured that they have been addressed to that Court."

Some doubts having been expressed as to the authenticity of the Order of the Day, communicated by the Heligoland Mail, as having been published by Davoust, announcing the defeat of the French division under General Pecheux, we have made inquiry to ascertain the fact. We have, in consequence, the satisfaction to assure our readers that the Document is perfectly authentic. We have seen it in the *French Official Paper*, published at Hamburg, called the "*Jourнал du Département des Bouches de l'Elbe*," of the 21st September.—*Pilot*.

The reverses which Bonaparte has lately experienced in Germany have created a visible alteration in the demeanour of the French prisoners at the different depots.

From the proclamations of the Bavarian General, Wrede to the Tyroleans, and from the anxiety which the French exhibit in their Journals to convince the world that the inhabitants of those mountains are in a quiescent state, we suspect they have shown strong symptoms of rebellion against their new master the King of Bavaria. The Tyrol was an old and favourite appenage of the Austrian Empire, and if the Emperor Francis neglects the present opportunity of regaining it either by force or pacific means, he may never have such another.

At Oxford market, on Saturday last, the average price of a bushel of wheat was 11s. 2d., according to which price, and a due allowance made to the baker, the assize and price of bread are as follow, viz.—The peck loaf, household, to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 4s.; the half peck, 2s.; and the smaller in proportion.

The American letter of marque Ned, worth 28,000l. has been sent into Plymouth by the Royalist and Hotspur.

A boat, which had about 150 persons on board, upon the Lake of Constance, was lately sunk through the imprudence of the boatmen. The number of those who perished is stated at 20; the others were saved.

It is certainly her Majesty and Priocesses intention to honour Dr. Hawley's Consecration at the Chapel, Lambeth Palace, this day. Many inquiries are instituted as to the mode of admission.

The sponsors at the christening of the infant Marquis of Granby are to be her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and the Duke of York; the former by proxy, the latter in person. It is not yet fixed whether this illustrious ceremonial is to take place at Belvoir Castle, or the Duke of Rutland's other seat of Cheveley, in Cambridgeshire.

The Junon British frigate, has been roughly handled in the Chesapeake, by fifteen American gun-boats, during a calt: she was rescued from capture by a breeze, and the towing up of the Belvidere to her assistance.

The Welland, of Hull, while passing through the Belt, in company with the last Baltic fleet, was attacked and taken by some Danish gun-boats. The master and crew, however, escaped in their boat. The Welland had a valuable cargo of flax and flax seed.

His Majesty's ship Argos has arrived at Jamaica, from Carthage, with 1,100,000 dollars on board.

The Lord Mayor has summoned a Court of Common Council for to-morrow, in consequence of a Requisition received by his Lordship, "to take into consideration the present high price of Bread, which has been kept up in an alarming degree unprecedented after so abundant an harvest, which Providence has been pleased to bestow upon us."

On Wednesday last, being Michaelmas day, Mr. Alderman Donville was chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Incedon is again about to perform the character of the *Married Man*, no doubt with eclat, having already twice enacted the same part.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.—Mrs. Martyr's letter, the morning after Miss Younge's marriage to Mr. Pope:—

"DEAR MADAM.—Permit me to be one of the first in offering congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness; for, I will confess, that, if his Holiness had attacked me, I should not have had the resolution, as good a Protestant as I am, to die."

ANSWER.

"DEAR MADAM.—Accept my best thanks for your congratulations. This is not an hour for criticism. But I will whisper softly to my friend, that Pope's *Essays* are in perfect harmony with *Young's Night Thoughts*. Yours, &c."

"E. POPE."

A Limerick paper, received yesterday morning, mentions, among the shipments from that port, the following singularly assorted articles:—3,100 barrels of barley, and 15,600 rolls of ox guts, for St. Andro. Among the items of another cargo we find 100 tons of flour shipped on board the *Susan for Madrid*!

At a library at Margate, the other night, a young Lady dropt her gold chain from her neck, without perceiving it. Another Lady near her, who saw it, let her handkerchief fall, as if by accident, and then picked up the chain with it, without saying a word. The Ladies remained until the raffling was over, when one of them was preparing to retire. A young man, who had seen the transaction, approached the two Ladies, took them respectfully by the hand, and with a smile said to the Lady who had got the chain—"Come, madam, the joke has been carried far enough; give up the chain, and don't make the Lady any longer uneasy." The chain was immediately restored, but not without some confusion.

The entrance to the House of Commons from the Piazza near the Abbey is to be altered previous to the meeting of Parliament. The steps leading to the Committee rooms, Nos. 11 and 12 are to be removed, and a new staircase made, by which the Lords, Commons, &c. going from both Houses, may descend at once to the street, without turning to the right to pass the steps by the servants' waiting-room.

POETS LAUREAT.—The following is an authentic list of Laureats since the reign of Elizabeth:—

|                       |               |      |
|-----------------------|---------------|------|
| Spenser               | Tate          | 1692 |
| Daniel, who succeeded | Rowe          | 1715 |
| him                   | Ensden        | 1718 |
| Ben Jonson            | Colley Cibber | 1780 |
| Sir W. Davenant       | Whitehead     | 1788 |
| Dryden                | Warton        | 1785 |
| Shadwell              | Pye           | 1790 |

On Thursday morning, as the Guard of the Bath and Bristol Mail coach was conveying the bags from the Gloucester Coffee-house, in Piccadilly, where the coach stops, in a Mail cart, to the Post-Office, he was thrown from his seat in Lombard-street, and had his arm broken, and was otherwise much bruised, in consequence of coming in contact with a waggon.

The Dublin Papers of the 22d ult. contain the following atrocious detail:—Tuesday night, about seven o'clock, as the Rev. H. Elrington (son of the Provost) was on his way to town from his residence in the North, he was attacked near Sautry by a gang of banditti. He was in a gig, and discharged a pistol in the face of the first who came up to the step: two others, however, wounded him severely, and robbed him of his watch and money. They then left him; and a little afterwards several countrymen who had been alarmed by the report of fire arms, came up, and took him to a neighbouring cottage, whence he was brought to town a little before nine o'clock. There are two severe wounds on his head, and his right arm is shattered by a bullet near the wrist. It is to be hoped, that the effect of Mr. Elrington's shot on the first robber, particularly as it struck his face, will lead to a discovery of that person at least, and also of the rest of the gang.

On Monday, as the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Bath, was riding, his horse took fright at a load of furze, when he was thrown, and died almost instantly.

The prevalence of East and North East Winds during the last week, has excited some surprise, that no advices from Lord Cathcart have been received. We however, understand, that this has been occasioned by the circumstance of all the packets being on this side of the water. It may, therefore, be some days before we receive the allies account of the late important events in Germany.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.—Mr. Stace, in arranging the valuable library of Longleat, has just pointed out a curious circumstance, which will be interesting to the bibliomaniac world. In a catalogue of the libraries of Sir Wm. Coventry and others, sold in May 1687, appears No. 43, page 15, among the English, in folio, "Shakespeare's Works, Lond. 1623" sold for 8s. 6l. to Mr. Harrington. Mr. Stace says, that "the average price of the copies of this date is now from 60 to 100l."

The following is an account of the Wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1110, and which continued two years—1141, one year—1161, twenty-five years—1211, fifteen years—1224, nineteen years, 1294, five years—1332, twenty one years—1363, fifty-two years—1422, forty nine years—1492, one month—1512, two years—1521, six years—1519, one year 1557, two years—1562, two years—1627 two years—1666, one year—1689, ten years—1702, eleven years—1744, four years—1756, seven years—1776, seven years—1793, nine years; and, lastly, in 1803, which still subsists, making, within a period of 700 years, 266 years of war.

About a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 24th ult. a shock of an earthquake was felt very generally by the inhabitants of Stamford, and of the neighbouring towns and villages from West to East. The noise, to those within doors at the time, resembled the falling of furniture in upper rooms, and some persons were sensible of motion from the agitation of the earth. At Kilton, four miles West of that place, it excited considerable alarm; and we are advised that it was felt at Uppingham, Oakham, Peterborough, Deeping, and most of the intermediate places. The duration of the shock was about two seconds, and the noise accompanying it very loud.

On Saturday se'night about one o'clock, a mine was discovered in the floor of the officer's prison (or No. 6) at the Perth depot. The iron hoops had been cut, and an excavation of sufficient diameter to admit a man, had been carried 19 feet perpendicularly downward, and 30 feet horizontally outwards. A detachment of the guard having marched into the prison after this discovery, the men were stoned by the prisoners, among whom the centries fired three muskets, but without doing any injury. At 11 on Sunday evening, about 40 prisoners were observed by a sentry out of their prison, and strolling about in the airing ground of No. 3. An alarm was immediately given to the guard, who, apprehending a general attempt at escape, rushed towards the place where the prisoners were assembled, and having seized 24, drove the rest back into the prison. Three of the prisoners were wounded in the tumult, and immediately conveyed to the hospital. The 24 who had been seized were lodged in the cachot, where they at present remain, together with 14 retaken fugitives. Next morning, on counting over the prisoners of No. 3, 23 were missing; and as a light had been observed in the necessary, about 8 of the preceding evening, that place was examined, and a mine discovered which communicated with the great sewer of the depot. Through this outlet the absentees had escaped. Two of them, we understand, were taken on Monday night, at the bridge of Eam, and three more were brought in on Thursday morning. To the particulars stated above, we have to add, that the weight of water in the canal being increased by the rain, a part of the bottom fell into an excavation which had been directed beneath it, and which was traced to the necessary of No. 1.

On Friday seven men, belonging to a Liverpool vessel lying in the River, were brought before Mr. Chambers at Union Hall by Goff and Clark, charged by a descendant of the tribe of Levi, with having assaulted him, and robbed him of fifteen dozen of razors. The complainant stated, that he was a wholesale dealer in cutlery, and in the habit of supplying ships. He went on board the ship in question to enquire if the Captain wanted any of his *keen-edged commodity*. The Captain was not on board; but on his enquiring for the Mate, he came forward, and after some conversation the prosecutor was induced to open his pack, in which he said were fifty dozen as good razors as ever cleared a beard; but no sooner had he displayed the glittering cargo to the eyes of the surrounding crew, than the prisoners, who had previously been busily employed in salting beef, boarded the quarter-deck, and 15 dozen razors disappeared in an instant. It was in vain, he remonstrated, and demanded restitution of his property; his remonstrances were laughed at; and he continuing then longer than pleased his auditors, they conveyed him from the vessel to the shore in no gentle manner. In consequence of this treatment, he applied to the Magistrate for redress, who sent Goff and Clark to take the offenders into custody, which they did, at the same time searching the vessel for the razors, but without success. The prosecutor, however, was not able to swear to the man who took his property, or who assaulted him; and the Captain now attending, and stating the injury which he should sustain, if half his crew were detained, his vessel being ready to sail, and at the same time offering to make the prosecutor satisfaction, the parties retired, and the business was ultimately settled by the Captain paying 20l. to the prosecutor for his razors and his bruises. The prisoners were then, with a suitable admonition from the Magistrates, and a caution to act with more propriety in future, dismissed.



## THEATRES.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

On Tuesday and Thursday Miss STEVENS repeated her performance of *Mandane*, in the serious Opera of *Artaxerxes*. On both evenings her execution of the charming air of "*If ever the cruel tyrant, Love,*" was so wonderfully correct and impressive, as to call forth one united burst of acclamation. It was not one of those modern efforts, which merely operate to display the cold results of science, as we could trace in all her tones, that her feeling was in perfect correspondence with her skill, and every note, and every modulation, went so much, and so fully, to the enforcement of her main purposes, that the nerves of the ear became the conductors to the spirit of the heart, and she enslaved us by her sensibility, while she gladdened us by her transcendent powers. She is, decidedly the best dramatic English singer that now exists: and he who can listen to her, without expressing his delight, must have assinine ears, that would collapse, in agony, at the divine melodies of *Cecilia*.

## DRURY-LANE.

For want of other novelty, Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE has been engaged at this Theatre to perform the part of *Sir John Falstaff* in those of Shakespeare's Plays, in which he has introduced that humorous Knight. Nature has enabled this gentleman to look the characters well enough, but here she stops. He wants the essential of *Falstaff*—humour. For this he substitutes an activity of limb, as far removed from the unwieldy bulk of the man whom Shakespeare drew, as his somnific diction is from the ready wit and repartee of the fat Knight.

We cannot here avoid noticing the very wretched company the Managers of this House have contrived to collect together. All those who may be classed amongst the *second-rate actors*, are suited only for the floor of a barn; and age and infirmities have made such cruel inroads on many of the constitutions of the *first rates*, that it is painful to behold them. With the exception of *ELISTON*, *DOWTON*, *LOVE-GROVE* and *KNIGHT*, there is scarcely a male performer on the boards of this Theatre, fit to exhibit before a London audience.

## THE EMPEROR FRANCIS and BONAPARTE.

The following have been stated to be the demands made by Austria of Bonaparte:—

1. That the Illyrian Provinces should be restored to her.
2. That the Prussian Fortresses should be evacuated.
3. That Dantzic should be restored to Prussia.
4. That Hamburgh and Lubek should be declared independent towns.
5. That the Rhenish Confederation should be broken up.
6. That the Grand Duchy of Warsaw should be abandoned, and its provinces restored to Austria and Prussia.

The 10th of August was the time fixed by Austria. If by that day no satisfactory answer was given by Bonaparte, then Austria declared her intention of joining the Allies. Bonaparte returned no answer at all, and the Count de Metternich delivered to the Count de Narbonne the Austrian declaration of war. Perhaps Bonaparte thought that the Emperor would still hesitate or lower his demands. Caulincourt, as our Readers recollect, remained some days after the 10th of August at Prague, and through him Bonaparte is understood to have proposed, after Austria had declared war—

1. To restore all the Illyrian Provinces except Istria.
2. To abandon the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, provided an indemnity of 500,000 souls could be found for the King of Saxony.
3. To evacuate the Prussian fortresses, and give back Dantzic to Prussia, provided the fortifications of Dantzic were razed.

These propositions were rejected.

It will be remarked that in the demands made by the Emperor of Austria, though he stipulated for the abandonment of the Confederation of the Rhine, he leaves the kingdom of Westphalia as it is—and says not one word about the restitution of Bremen or Hanover to their lawful Sovereigns—nor of the reinstatement of the Dukes of Oldenburgh or Mecklenburgh in their territories. Nor is there the least mention made of the restitution of Swedish Pomerania to Sweden.

From these omissions it is evident that the Austrian Emperor by no means forgets that he is the father-in-law of Napoleon. To set bounds to his ambition, not to dethrone him, is clearly his intention.

A few days past, a man was taken into custody here, who attempted to defraud Mr. Eliot, draper, of Steelhouse-lane, by offering a bill in payment for some goods, drawn upon Down, Thornton, and Co. bankers, London, and upon which there are many indorsements, the last of which is *Daniel Jackson*, by which name he called himself; he is suspected of attempting to pass a variety of bad bills round the country, as he had several in his possession when apprehended. He is about 47 years of age, five feet eight inches high, with the appearance of a farmer's buff, and has the Yorkshire dialect.—(*Birmingham Chronicle*.)

On Monday, as some workmen, belonging to the Worcester Canal, were digging a culvert under the Old City Wall, at Worcester, where Sidney gate formerly stood, they found a sword, supposed to have lain there since the battle of Worcester, in the year 1051, in which the army under Duke Hamilton, who fell there, was totally defeated by Cromwell. Part of the hilt is of gold.

Lord Courtenay is represented by our letters from America, to have married a young Lady of that country, about twelve months since, by whom he has already a son and heir.

## GENERAL MOREAU.

## GENERAL MOREAU A MADAME MOREAU.

MA CIERE AMIE,—A la bataille de Dresde il y a trois jours j'ai eu les deux jambes emportées d'un boulet de canon.

Ce coquin de Bonaparte est toujours heureux.

On m'a fait l'amputation aussi bien que possible. Quoique l'armée ait fait un mouvement rétrograde, ce n'est nullement par revers mais par decousu, et se rapprocher du General Blucher.

Excuse mon griffonnage. Je t'aime et t'embrasse de tout mon cœur.

Je charge Rapatel de finir.

V. M.

MADAME,—Le General me permet de vous écrire sur la même feuille où il vous a tracé quelques lignes. Jugez de mon chagrin et de ma douleur par ce qu'il vient de vous dire.

Depuis le moment où il a été blessé je ne l'ai pas quitté, et ne la quitterai pas jusqu'à sa parfaite guérison. Nous avons la plus grande espérance, et moi qui le connois, je puis dire que nous le sauverons. Il a supporté l'amputation avec un courage héroïque, sans perdre connoissance; le premier appareil a été levé, et les plaies sont fort belles. Il n'a eu qu'un léger accès de fièvre lorsque la suppuration s'est établie, et elle a diminué considérablement.

Vous devez me pardonner tous ces détails, ils sont aussi douloureux pour moi à tracer qu'ils le seront pour vous à lire: j'ai eu besoin de courage, depuis quatre jours et en aurai besoin encore. Comptez sur mes soins, sur mon amitié, et tous les sentiments que vous m'avez inspirés l'un l'autre pour le servir, ne vous alarmez pas, je ne puis vous dire d'être courageuse, je connois votre cœur.

Je ne laisserai pas une occasion sans vous donner de ses nouvelles. Le médecin vient de m'assurer que si cela continue d'aller ainsi, dans cinq semaines il pourra aller en voiture.

Adieu, Madame, et respectable amie, je suis bien malheureux.—J'embrasse la pauvre Isabelle,

Le plus dévoué de vos serviteurs,

Laun, 30 Août, 1818.

RAPATEL.

1<sup>er</sup> Septembre.—Il va bien et est tranquille.

## TRANSLATION.

MY DEAR LOVE,—At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had my two legs carried off by a cannon ball.

That scoundrel Bonaparte is always fortunate.

The amputation was performed as well as possible.

Though the army has made a retrograde movement, it is not at all the consequence of defeat, but from a want of ensemble, and in order to get nearer General Blucher.

Excuse my hasty writing. I love and embrace you with all my heart.

Rapatel will finish.

V. M.

MADAME,—The General permits me to write to you on the same sheet on which he has sent you a few lines. Judge of my grief and regret by what he has just told you.

From the moment he was wounded, I have not left him, nor will I leave him till he is perfectly cured. We have the greatest hopes, and I who know him, am certain we shall save him. He supported the amputation with heroic courage without fainting. The first dressing has been taken off, and the wounds have a good appearance. He had only a slight access of fever when the suppuration took place, and it has considerably diminished.

Forgive these details; they are as painful to me to give as they will be to you to receive.—I have stood in need of all my fortitude for the last four days, and shall still stand in need of it. Rely upon my care, my friendship, and upon all the sentiments with which both of you have inspired me.—Don't alarm yourself—I need not tell you to exert your courage. I know your heart.

I will neglect no opportunity to write to you.—The surgeon has just assured me that if he continue to go on as well, he will be able in five weeks to go out in a carriage.

Madame and respectable friend, farewell—I am miserable.—Kiss poor Isabella for me,

Your most devoted servant,

Laun, Aug. 30, 1818.

RAPATEL.

Sept. 1.—He is going on well, and is easy.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM TOPLITZ, DATED SEPTEMBER 4.

"Poor Moreau died yesterday. He was in the act of giving some opinion on military matters, while passing with the Emperor of Russia behind a Prussian battery, to which two French batteries were answering, one in front and the other in flank, and Lord Cathcart and Sir R. Wilson were listening to him, when a ball struck his thigh and almost carried his leg off, passed through his horse, and shattered his other leg to pieces. He gave a deep groan at first, but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, he spoke with the utmost tranquillity, and called for a cigar. They bore him off the field on a litter made of Cossack pikes, and carried him to a cottage at a short distance, which, however, was so much exposed to the fire, that they were obliged, after just binding up his wounds, to remove him farther off to the Emperor's quarters, where

one leg was amputated, he smoking the whole time. When the Surgeon informed him that he must deprive him of his other, he observed, without showing any pain or peevishness, but in the calmest manner, that had he known that before his other was cut off, he should have preferred dying. The litter on which they had hitherto conveyed him was covered with nothing but wet straw and a cloak drenched through with rain, which continued in torrents the whole day. They now placed more cloaks over him, and laid him more comfortably in a good litter in which he was carried to Dippoldeswalde; but long before his arrival he was snaked through and through. He was brought, however, safely to Laun, where he seemed to be going on well, till a long conference, which took place between him and three or four of the Allied Generals, by which he was completely exhausted. Soon after this he became extremely sick, and hourly grew worse. Through the whole of his sufferings he bore his fate with heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and appeared to those with whom he conversed to endure but little pain, from his extreme composure and calmness. He died at six o'clock yesterday morning."

## EARLY LIFE OF BERNADOTTE.

This celebrated personage, upon whose actions the attention of Europe is now fixed with anxiety, was born on the 26th January, 1763, at Pau, the capital of Bearn, the birth place of the Great Henry. His father, who was a Gentleman of moderate fortune, followed the profession of the law, and took care early to inspire in his son just and elevated sentiments. It appears, however, that he did not succeed in familiarising him with classical knowledge, or literature in general.—The youthful John had too much vivacity of character to attend to the repulsive duties of study. Bearn, a province of France, situated to the north of the Pyrenees, has always furnished excellent soldiers. The inhabitants are well made, robust, active, courageous, sober, and lively. Agreeably to the manners of the country Bernadotte was early inured to fatigue and hardship. In winter as well as in summer he was accustomed to run about bare headed and bare-footed with the children of the lower classes, and his favourite aliment was bread with some fruits. At the age of 15 he eloped from his father's house and enlisted in the regiment of *Royal Marines*, in which corps he served in the East Indies during the American war, under the orders of M. de Bussy, and with the squadron of Bailly de Suffrein. He was made a corporal a year after his enlistment, and was appointed Sergeant on his return to France, in 1783. Some time after this he was made Adjutant under Officer. His regiment was then garrisoned at Marseilles, and soon after his arrival at that place the French Revolution broke out, which opened, at once, a career for Bernadotte, and many others like him, wherein they might signalize their talents, and reap the reward of them. His conduct, however, has generally been held to be more pure than some of the revolutionary Generals; and he was always much beloved by his soldiers. An anecdote is related of him, which shews that he can assume a requisite dignity of station. When he was serving with Bonaparte in Italy, the latter invited Bernadotte to dine with him, and requested him to come early. Bernadotte did so, but when he arrived, Duroc, who was then Captain Aid-de-Camp to Bonaparte, informed Bernadotte that "General Bonaparte was busy" finishing his post, and begged him to wait a while." Bernadotte replied, "tell the General in Chief that it does not suit General Bernadotte to wait in the anti-room in the army, since at Paris the Directors themselves never exposed me to a similar mortification."—Duroc was going to reply, when Bonaparte suddenly made his appearance, saluted Bernadotte in a smiling manner, apologised for not having come immediately, and proposed to take a walk in the garden whilst waiting for dinner. As they were going along, Bonaparte said, "I am sorry, General, that instead of sending in your name, you did not come straight into my closet. You need not doubt the pleasure I should have felt. The Officer told me that two Generals requested to speak with me, without giving me their names; but as soon as I heard your voice, which I know very well, I was anxious to repair the mistake. I am sorry you could suppose I had the intention to use etiquette with you whom I consider the right arm of the army." To this Bernadotte replied, "I am my General, of a country where the men have as warm heads as good hearts; I have only to congratulate myself on your goodness towards me, and it was on that account I could not help expressing surprise on hearing Duroc tell me to wait."

The following anecdote of General Moreau is related by a Gentleman who was present at the time:—General Moreau being recently at table with the Crown Prince of Sweden, was asked, "How he could reconcile taking up arms against his own country?" to which he emphatically replied—"Tis true, I once had a country—that country has been taken from me, and despoiled—and I am now preparing to reconquer that country, which is the place of my nativity, and which has been wrested from me by an Usurper."

A liberal subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, and by the French prisoners at Forton, for the widow of the waterman, Brothers, murdered by three Frenchmen attempting to escape.

Saturday se'night the house of Mr. Forster, of Seymour-place, was broke into, and robbed of plate and other valuable articles.



## POLICE.

## GUILDHALL.

On Tuesday, Mr. Brewer, an Attorney, who had been charged, several days ago, with passing a forged Bill for £21. 12s. 4d. to a person of the name of Colville, but, as to the merits of which charge, no investigation had hitherto taken place, the prosecutor not being prepared with his proof, was brought up for examination.

Mr. Harmer, Solicitor on the part of the prosecution, commenced by stating, that he had not any thing to urge against Mr. Phillipson, who had formerly been Mr. Brewer's partner, and who, in consequence of the partnership firm of "Phillipson and Brewer" having been indorsed by Mr. Brewer upon the Bill, when he lodged it with Colville, had been included in the original warrant taken out by the prosecutor.

He then stated the nature of the charge against Mr. Brewer to be, that he had passed to the prosecutor, Mr. Colville, the Bill in question, the same being a forgery. The Bill had originally been drawn upon and accepted by a person named William Halls, and the name both in the address and in the subscription of the acceptor had been altered into Houlston by the addition of the letters necessary to produce such an alteration. The acceptance had originally been in black ink; and the name had been retraced, and the addition made in red ink; the whole of the body of the Bill except the additional letters, and also the original subscription of William Halls, being, as he should shew, in the hand writing of a person of that name for whom Messrs. Phillipson and Brewer had done business.

To prove the case he called Colville, who stated that he lived in Cooke's-court, Lincoln's-inn. That in the latter end of April he kept Joe's Coffee-house, Mitre-court, leading to the Temple. Messrs. Phillipson and Brewer used to come there. One day Mr. Brewer came to the prosecutor, along with a Mr. Holloway, begging of him to discount the bill in question, which had then about two months to go, the bill falling due in May. Mr. Brewer told the prosecutor that Mr. Phillipson would be obliged to him if he would be so good as to cash that bill, producing it. It was then in the same state in which the prosecutor now saw it. The prosecutor said he did not like it; it had a droll appearance; it was all of a blot. Mr. Brewer said it was a good bill; it was like a bank note. The man had only got too much ink in his pen when he signed it. The prosecutor might depend on it, it would be duly paid; Holloway said the same. The prosecutor asked who Houlston was? when Mr. Brewer said he was a Gentleman—a man of property, and he should bring him to Joe's Coffee House, where they should have a dinner and bottle of wine together.—He again said he did not like to give cash on that bill; but Holloway, whom he knew very well, said, "Do, Colville, for Phillipson wants it to open my commission with;" giving him to understand that Mr. Phillipson, as the petitioning Creditor, had taken out a commission against him. The prosecutor, on this, gave the money, and Mr. Brewer indorsed the bill in the name of Phillipson and Brewer. The prosecutor kept the bill in his possession till it became due. It was then presented at Peele's Coffee House, where it was made payable; but neither Wm. Houlston, the acceptor, nor Frances Franklen, the drawer of the bill, were known there, nor had left orders for the payment of it. He made repeated inquiries, but without effect; and his inquiries for any person of the name of Houlston, at Blackheath, where the acceptor was represented in the bill as residing, were equally unsuccessful. He afterwards applied several times to both Phillipson and Brewer. He saw Brewer, and told him he was sure it was a forged bill, and, if it was not paid he would take him up for the forgery. He told him so several times. He asked Mr. Brewer to inform him where Frances Franklen, the drawer of the bill resided, but he said he would not tell him; he must find it out. The prosecutor then told Mr. Brewer, that he was satisfied it was a complete forgery, and he would have him up. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Brewer refused to tell him where Frances Franklen resided. This was about a month after the bill became due, it having fallen due in the month of May. The prosecutor lately applied to Bow-street, but was directed to apply in the City, and that they would back the warrant. This he had accordingly done.

On his cross examination by Mr. Gurney, the prosecutor admitted, that, previous to the discounting of the bill in question, he had got from Mr. Brewer a bill of 53l. 7s. accepted by a Mr. Bird, Brewer having borrowed on that bill two sums of 5l. and 3l. He had another bill of Bird's from Brewer for 30l. which he had returned at the time he got the 53l. 7s. bill. Besides the 5l. so advanced by the prosecutor on the 53l. 7s. bill, the prosecutor had advanced to Messrs. Phillipson and Brewer 37l. 10s. to enable them to take out writs of error for a person of the name of Higginbottom. This they had neglected to do, and, in consequence, the effects of Higginbottom had been taken in execution. In this situation, the prosecutor felt himself entitled to hold this bill of 53l. 7s. which was not yet due, as security to indemnify himself and Higginbottom for the neglect of Messrs. Phillipson and Brewer, and, as such, had lodged it with the Sheriff, together with a sum advanced by himself to make up the difference. He also admitted that there had been meetings between himself and Brewer about their accounts, but denied that on the very day the 12l. bill became due, those accounts had been adjusted. Being desired to take care of himself, he said, he would not swear that there had not been something like a settlement, after the bill in question became due. He could not, if that bill formed part of that settled account. A paper shewn him was in his hand

writing, but it was about something else. There was in that account mention made of a sum of 12l. 9s. to his credit, he having taken discount when he cashed the bill in question. There was also allusion made in the account to another bill of 20l. dated the 21st of May; and he had told Mr. Brewer, that if he would go and pay the 20l. bill, he (the prosecutor) would give him up the forgery.

Mr. Gurney here appealed to the Worthy Alderman, with what propriety such a charge had been exhibited, after the evidence now given, and after Mr. Brewer had shewn by his conduct for four months, that he wanted to be intimidated by the threat of having such a charge exhibited against him.

Charles Halls, a boy, son of Wm. Halls, proved that the bill in question was in the hand-writing of his father, all except the letters *ton* which had been added to make the name Houlston. His father had employed Messrs. Phillipson and Brewer, as his attorneys. His father had also been intimate with a woman named Frances Franklen, but not for the last twelve months that he knew. They were very intimate together two years ago.

Mr. Phillipson, who was present, said it was five years ago that he and Mr. Brewer did business for Halls.

Mr. Harmer said he could carry his case no farther.

Mr. Gurney submitted that nothing had been proved that could at all affect his client. That an alteration had been made on the bill was beyond a doubt, but there was nothing in the most distant degree to connect Mr. Brewer with it. The person of the name of Halls, who it was alleged was the acceptor of the bill, and whose subscription was stated to have been altered, had not been produced; if he had it might have turned out that he had made the alteration himself.

Mr. Harmer contended, that the burden of producing him lay on Mr. Brewer, who had passed the bill.

The Worthy Alderman (Sir J. EMMER) at present, saw no proof before him, at all going to criminate Mr. Brewer, whose conduct, even according to the statement of the prosecutor, rather evinced a consciousness of innocence; he must therefore be discharged.

Mr. Harmer said, that being the Worthy Alderman's opinion he could not press the case farther.

Mr. Brewer was accordingly discharged.

An application was then made to the Alderman, for a warrant against Mr. Colville, a true bill having been found against him, for a conspiracy, along with a person named Smith to obtain goods under false pretences.

The application, however, being deemed premature, was not insisted upon.

## MANSION-HOUSE.

John Richards Lyons was on Tuesday examined before Alderman Cox, who presided in the absence of the Lord Mayor, on two charges of forgery. The first charge was made at the suit of Mr. Thompson, a navy-agent, residing in Copthall-court. This Gentleman deposed, that a short time since the prisoner went to his office, and represented himself to be John Ormsby, a Midshipman on board the *Raisonné*, of 64 guns, stating, at the same time, that he was entitled to a considerable sum of money, for the capture of Buenos Ayres, and proposing to make Mr. Thompson his agent, for the receipt of this sum. Mr. T. said he had no objection to become his agent, provided such documents were produced as would satisfy him that he was the person that he represented himself to be. The prisoner immediately said he would remove this difficulty, and presented to him a certificate, purporting to be signed by Captain Rowley, of the *Raisonné*, and stating that John Ormsby was a Midshipman on board the said ship. This certificate, as well as other circumstances, induced Mr. Thompson to agree to become his agent; and he forthwith proposed to advance him any money that he might want upon account, upon condition that the prisoner gave him a will and power, enabling him to receive such money as might be due to him. To this the prisoner agreed, and signed such an instrument, with the name of John Ormsby. Mr. Thompson then advanced him 35l. and gave him a gold chronometer, with a gold chain and seals, after which the prisoner decamped. Soon afterwards, Mr. Thompson applied for the prize money due to Midshipman Ormsby, when, to his surprise, he learnt, that the money which had been payable to that person had already been received; and, upon further enquiry, he ascertained that he had been imposed upon. He in consequence applied for and obtained a warrant, and after the lapse of some time, the prisoner was apprehended on board the *Severn* sloop at the Nore, by Humphries, when he did not deny his guilt.

Mr. Ormsby, the Gentleman whose name and title the prisoner had assumed, attended on Monday, and swore that he had not authorised the prisoner to receive any money on his account, and that the signature to the will and power purporting to be his, was not of his hand-writing.

The case being thus clearly supported, the prisoner was committed for trial.

A second charge of a similar nature was then preferred against him by a Mr. Murray, another Navy Agent, residing in Aldersgate-court, Aldersgate-street, who he had defrauded in a like way.—On this accusation he also stood committed.

The prisoner, it appeared, had long carried on depredations of a similar description, and had received various sums from different agents, in the names of Ormsby, Jones, Williams, and Bailey.

Mr. Ormsby recognized him as having served on board the *Raisonné*; but he could not recollect in what station he had served.

## UNION HALL.

The gardens belonging to several gentlemen's houses

in the neighbourhood of Brixton, Clapham, Wandsworth, Streatham, &c. having of late been robbed of their choicest fruit, measures were taken by the constables of those parishes to detect the thieves; and on Sunday last three men of decent appearance, one of whom described himself as a nurseryman, residing in the neighbourhood of Millbank, were brought to Union-hall by Rive, the constable of Clapham, who had detected them with a cargo, consisting of grapes, peaches, melons, nectarines, pines, and other choice fruit, in such a situation as left little doubt they were the produce of some gardens in the neighbourhood; he, therefore, detained them. When before the Magistrate, the prisoners were unable to give any satisfactory account of the manner in which they came into their possession; and Mr. BRYCE was about to impose the penalty which the Act directs, under such circumstances, namely, 20s. and costs, when on examining the fruit more closely, he observed one of the bunches of grapes marked so curiously by nature, as induced him to believe they might be identified by their owner, if time were given. Under these circumstances, he committed them for re-examination, notwithstanding Mr. ALLEY attended for them, and contended they were only liable to the fine. On Thursday they were again brought up when the conjecture of the Magistrate proved to be correct. A gentleman's gardener attended, and swore to the bunch of grapes in question being his master's property; and that they had been stolen from the vine. Some halfpence roots found in the possession of the prisoners, and a bag which contained them, were also sworn to by the gardener of the Prince de Conde, as being the property of his master. The circumstances of these roots, which were not in a growing state, and the bag having been found in the possession of the prisoners, was sufficient, in the opinion of the Magistrate, to warrant a charge of felony being entertained against them; and the nurseryman and his companion were accordingly committed for trial at the Sessions.

## SHADWELL.

An investigation at the above office into the late dangerous riots among the Chinese Lascars, in which three men were killed, and about 17 wounded, terminated on Wednesday, with the commitment of six of the ringleaders. The following is an abstract of the most material evidence:—

Abraham Gola, Superintendent of natives of India, stated, that in a place called King David's Fort, there are about 500 Chinese in the barracks belonging to the East India Company. Of these there are two sects—one called the *Chenies*, the other the *Chin Choo*. On visiting their barracks about eight o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., he found them in a state of entire hostility; one sect fighting the other with knives and implements of every description. He immediately directed the gates to be shut to prevent the offenders from escaping. He then sent for and procured the assistance of several of the police officers, on seeing whom approach, the contest in a great measure subsided. The officers immediately proceeded to disarm them of their weapons, which, by this time, they attempted to conceal. On searching their chests and hammocks, all their knives, &c. were taken away.—One man was found dead, with his bowels ripped open. Seven were carried to the London Hospital, severely wounded; two of whom are since dead. The *Chenies* overcame the *Chin Choo* by superiority of numbers.—The witness was informed that a cutter, on Tower-hill, was employed to make instruments for the Chinese. He found his name was Cramer; he acknowledged that he had recently sold two sets of large knives to them, and had been commissioned to make them a further supply, which his workmen were then executing. These the witness saw: they were large knives, with wooden handles, the blade about the size of a common cut-throat razor. Cramer being apprised of their intended use, promised they should not be delivered.—Several of the Lascars were afterwards stopped at the Barrack-gate, in the act of bringing such instruments with them, which they delivered up, not without a struggle, and an attempt to use them against the officers for making the seizure.

The origin of this affair appears to be thus, by the evidence of the parties:—A *Chenies* being at play with a *Chin Choo*, they quarrelled about 1s. 6d. which one had lost and refused to pay: they came to blows, and on a subsequent day they renewed the combat with knives. Two Sugar, a *Chin Choo*, now in the Hospital, is alleged to have begun the contest, by calling to his sect to fight the *Chenies*. Hence it appears each sect caught the contagion of quarrel from these two, when the encounter became general.

Of those in custody, three have been discharged for want of evidence. The following are to take their trial, viz. Appai, Appong, Chong, and Peau.

The whole of the disposable force in the Chelmsford district is under orders for embarkation, to join the army in Spain.

The disasters sustained by Bonaparte since the renewal of hostilities will soon be known to the inhabitants of most of the towns on the French coast. Some thousand copies of the late *Extraordinary Gazette*, printed in the French language, have been sent from town to town for the purpose of being distributed at all practicable points on the enemy's shores.

The remains of the late Mr. Wyatt, the architect, were on Tuesday deposited in Westminster Abbey, near those of the former Surveyor-general, Sir W. Chambers.

The attendance at the late Musical Festival at Liverpool was the most numerous ever before known. The money collected on the occasion amounted to 8,050l., which, it is supposed, after paying all the expenses incurred, will leave a large sum for charitable purposes.



## PRICE OF BREAD.

The mode of regulating the Assize of Bread is likely to become a question of serious discussion. For several weeks past it has appeared that the average price of wheat is considerably lower than that of flour; and on the principle, that the quantity of flour produced by a given quantity of wheat, together with the expense of meal, are correctly ascertainable, the Lord Mayor announced his intention of regulating the assize of bread by the average price of wheat instead of that of flour. The bakers, it seems, took the alarm on the occasion, and held a meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Monday night; the result of which was, a set of Resolutions in which they state that they cannot supply the public, should the assize of bread be regulated by the price of wheat. A Committee of the Bakers' Company also waited upon the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, and a great deal of discussion took place. It appears, however, that his Lordship did not enforce his intention of regulating the assize by the price of wheat, as no alteration has taken place in the price of bread. We shall satisfy ourselves for the present, with this simple statement of facts, though we entertain little doubt that the price of flour has been often enhanced by false returns, and by fraudulent collusion between the Mealman and the Baker. The frequent fines for false returns, which have been recently imposed by the Lord Mayor, seem sufficiently to bear out in the former of these assertions. Indeed, it is evident, that the very mode in which the Act of Parliament for fixing the assize is carried into effect, affords an opportunity of fraud to those who are regardless of the sanctity of an oath; and it will probably be found on inquiry, that the price of bread is lower in those parts of the country where no assize is fixed than in others where that operation takes place. The *Taunton* paper of last week, which informs us that the quarter loaf was there only 1s. where there is no assize, while at Bristol it was assized at 1s. 2d., furnishes at least one instance in favour of this remark. At Norwich, also, we understand that the practice of fixing the assize has been discontinued, and we should be glad to learn what has been the result with regard to price. The subject, we think, deserves the investigation of Parliament; and a Committee of the House of Commons might be employed to great advantage in examining the effects of the Assize Laws.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

SIR,—Observing by the Papers of this day that the public are once more disappointed in their expectation, that a farther reduction in the price of bread would this week take place, and seeing that it has been most unjustly kept up by the management of the mealmen, bakers, &c. under the pretext, made by the latter, that the blame does not rest with them, but the former, thus rendering of but little benefit to the public the late unprecedented and unusually bountiful harvest, I am anxious to suggest some measures for the correction of this glaring evil.

It is well known, that in the train of the French armies, portable mills for grinding corn have been for some time used; and it is not a little surprising that nothing of the kind has been introduced into this country. If, however, mills of a similar description were to be offered to the public, at such a price as to render them attainable by the lower orders, the evil so justly complained of would no doubt, be greatly corrected.

It is well known, that from the present average price of wheat in the country, the quarter loaf can be afforded to be sold at tenpence-halfpenny; while, within the mysterious influence of the assize, the public are doomed by its mandate to pay fifteen-pence halfpenny. Surely a profit of 50 per cent. made by the gentry who manage this trade, beyond its ordinary profits, cannot be longer tolerated. I am, &c.

September 29.

A. M.

On Tuesday the two new Sheriffs, Alderman Magnay and J. C. Marsh, Esq. were sworn into office at Guild hall. The band belonging to the East India Company Volunteers, and the flags belonging to the different City Companies forming part of the procession to and from the Hall. The Company afterwards dined at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street.—The two State Carriages belonging to the new Sheriffs are very superb, particularly that of Mr. Magnay, which unites elegance with neatness. Mr. Alderman Magnay's liveries are white, scarlet, and gold; and Mr. Sheriff Marsh's claret colour, scarlet, and gold.

The following act of bravery and humanity, which, we are sorry to say, has but few parallels, is recorded of a French Officer who was taken prisoner at the surrender of St. Sebastian.—During the heat of the first attempt to storm the town, while the contest was raging in its most furious and deadly form, a French Officer saw an English one (belonging to the Royals) fall wounded to the ground, exposed to the fiercest fire of the artillery. The French Officer's sympathy was excited, and, rushing to the spot, through all intervening obstacles, he placed the unfortunate gentleman on his back, and conveyed him safely to the hospital. Lord Wellington, with his accustomed regard for desert, has recommended him to the notice of Government. A circumstance, no less interesting, occurred about the same period. A Newfoundland dog was found by the side of his deceased master, (another Officer of the Royals) three days after the engagement. On the approach of the French party, employed to bury the dead, the faithful animal shewed considerable ferocity; but, being pacified at length, he permitted the corpse to be removed, and followed it to the grave. The impressive fact was communicated to General Rey, who instantly adopted the noble animal and has brought him to England.

FASHIONS.  
[FROM ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY.]

**MORNING DRESS.**—A plain cambric under-dress; a three-quartered muslin or Chinese silk robe worn over it, trimmed round the bottom and up the front with Indian border or needle-work, and finished with a deep flounce of lace. A convent hood and pelerine of white net lace, confined under the chin with a silk cord and tassel. Hair in irregular curls, ornamented with a fancy flower in front. A short rosary and cross of the coquilla bead; bracelets of the same. Slippers of buff or lemon-coloured kid. Gloves a pale tan colour.

**EVENING DRESS.**—A pea-green crape frock, worn over a white gossamer satin slip, with short sleeves of white lace, and waist biased with lace beading; a deep flounce of lace round the feet, headed with silver netting, the bottom of the sleeves and back finished to correspond. Hair in curls and ringlets, confined on the Crown of the head, and intermixed with autumnal flowers. Ear-rings and other ornaments of pearl. Gloves of white French kid; and slippers of pea-green satin, trimmed with silver.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The new Wheats are found to rise well and fine in quality, and the increased number of threshing machines have thrown large quantities on the markets, occasioning a considerable reduction of prices, which the foreign imports will for some time assist in keeping down. Some district in the midland counties find defective crops, from a partial mildew. The Oat harvest is closed in the Fens, affording the largest general produce that has been known for many years. The Barley crops are expected to turn out finer in sample, than large in quantity, not exceeding an average crop. The Northern Counties are late with their Beans, which, however, prove abundant. All accounts from the principal Corn Districts of Scotland state the produce of all kinds of Grain to be large, and to have been early and well harvested. Clover Seed is likely to be a pretty general crop, except upon light soils, where the long continuance of dry weather proved injurious to it. The Turnip countries have abundance of free growing feed. Potatoes turn out but a partial crop, owing to the disease of the curl, which in many parts has been very prevalent. The Hop Plantations of Kent, Sussex, and Farnham, have bagged a much larger weight than was looked for; but those of Worcester and Herefordshire have not yielded half a crop, and there the Cyder produce has also generally failed. The Cattle Markets in the Midland Counties, have had large shews of Lean Stock, but the prices are still kept high from the prospect of abundant feed in Turnips and Coleseed. Smithfield has been well supplied through the month with prime Mutton, Beef, and Veal, on lower terms. In the Wool Markets there has been little or no variation since the last Report.

## MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. at Hastings, the Rev. R. Bland, to Eliza, daughter of A. W. Taylor, Esq.

On the 28th ult. at Broughton, George Cobb, Esq. of Lombard-street, to Sophia, only daughter of John Wheatley, of Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire.

On Saturday evening, at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Mr. H. L. Lomas, of Kennington Common, to Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. Thos. Lomas, Wirksworth.

## DIED.

On Monday last, Georgina Mary, eldest daughter, of John Finney, Esq. Tynham-Green.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Wm. Wright, wine-merchant, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Joseph Forrester, wine-merchant, Savage-gardens, aged 48 years.

On Tuesday morning last, at Cowley-mill, near Uxbridge, Ann, the wife of Mr. John Austin, of that place.

On the 24th ult. Mr. George Phillips, many years an eminent chinaman, in Oxford-street.

At Hampton Wick, near Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Lynch, aged 84, wife of Marcus Lynch, Esq. of Middleton Lodge, near Cork.

On Monday last, in consequence of an injury occasioned by a fall from his horse, Thomas Rose, Esq. of Nesher, Winchendon, Bucks.

On Monday last, Mrs. Pocklington, wife of Joseph Pocklington, West Smithfield.

On the 21st ult. at Pennington House, Hants, Robert Mann, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

On Monday last, in Chancery-lane, Mr. Thomas Druce, Law-stationer, aged 78.

## PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

| 1813.                    | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Bank Stock               |         |          |            |           |         |
| Three per Cent. Reduced  |         |          |            |           |         |
| Three per Cent. Consols. | 58½     | 58½      |            | 58½       | 59 58½  |
| Four per Cent.           |         |          |            |           |         |
| Five per Cent. Navy      | 87½     | 88½      |            | 88½       | 88½     |
| Five per Cent.           |         |          |            |           |         |
| Long Annuities           |         |          |            |           |         |
| Short ditto 1776-9       |         |          |            |           |         |
| Imperial Three per Cent. |         |          |            |           |         |
| Ditto Annuities 25 years |         |          |            |           |         |
| Irish Five per Cent.     |         |          |            |           |         |
| India Bonds              | 2 d 3 d | 3 d 4 d  |            |           |         |
| South Sea Stock          |         |          |            |           |         |
| Exchequer Bill 3½        | 3 d 2 p | 1 p 2 d  |            |           |         |
| Ditto, at 3½ per day.    |         |          |            |           |         |
| Consols for Act.         | 58½     | 58½      | 58½        | 59        | 58½     |
| Omnium                   | 74½     | 74½      |            | 84½       | 84½     |

Holidays.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE.

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1.**—We had a tolerable good supply of Wheat fresh in this morning from Suffolk, when fine samples were taken off at Wednesday's prices, but the inferior qualities are unsaleable, although tendered fall 2s. per quarter under the price of last market day.—Barley sells freely at an advance of 1s. per quarter.—Fine Malt is also ready sale, and rather dearer.—Oats fully maintain their price.—In Peas, Beans, and other articles there is no alteration.

| ENGLISH.             | per qr. | FOREIGN.              | per qr. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Wheat, Kent & Essex  | 90 100  | Wheat, American       | —       |
| Suffolk              | 80 96   | Dantzic               | 93 100  |
| Norfolk              | 76 82   | Baltic Red            | —       |
| Rye                  | 50 52   | Hambro'               | 70 84   |
| Barley Old 44—New    | 56 63   | Brabant Red           | —       |
| Malt                 | 84 88   | Rye                   | 45 50   |
| White Peas (boilers) | 76 90   | Barley                | —       |
| Grey ditto           | 63 66   | Oats, Brew            | 36 40   |
| Small Beans          | 56 58   | Feed                  | 30 36   |
| Tick ditto old       | 52 54   | White Peas            | 56 71   |
| Oats, Potatoes       | 36 40   | Grey ditto            | —       |
| Poland               | 23 36   | Small Beans           | —       |
| Feed                 | 22 34   | Tick ditto            | —       |
| Flour (per sack)     | 85 90   | Flour, Amer. per bar. | —       |

## IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.    |  |
| English.. 6221. 331. 1167. 8661. 80. 2844. 883. |  |
| Foreign, 12,120. —. —. 1640. —. 130. 99.        |  |
| Irish, —. —. —. 11.0. —. —.                     |  |
| Flour (English), 7378 Sacks—American, Barrels.  |  |

## WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

|                | Weight.         | Price.   |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Peck Loaf      | 17lb. 6oz. 0dr. | 5s. 2d.  |
| Half Peck Loaf | 8lb. 11oz. 0dr. | 2s. 7d.  |
| Quarter Loaf   | 4lb. 5oz. 8dr.  | 1s. 3½d. |

## PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Per Stone of 8lb. sinking the Offal.

| MONDAY.      |    |    |   | FRIDAY. |    |              |    |    |   |   |    |
|--------------|----|----|---|---------|----|--------------|----|----|---|---|----|
|              | s. | d. |   | s.      | d. |              | s. | d. |   |   |    |
| Beef .....   | 5  | 4  | a | 6       | 4  | Beef .....   | 5  | 0  | a | 5 | 10 |
| Mutton ..... | 5  | 4  | a | 6       | 6  | Mutton ..... | 5  | 0  | a | 5 | 10 |
| Lamb .....   | 7  | 0  | a | 8       | 0  | Lamb .....   | 0  | 0  | a | 0 | 0  |
| Veal .....   | 7  | 0  | a | 8       | 0  | Veal .....   | 5  | 6  | a | 7 | 0  |
| Pork .....   | 6  | 0  | a | 7       | 6  | Pork .....   | 7  | 0  | a | 8 | 0  |

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

|                 |        |                 |       |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| Beasts          | 2,420  | Beast           | 680   |
| Sheep and Lambs | 16,430 | Sheep and Lambs | 6,000 |
| Calves          | 170    | Calves          | 240   |
| Pigs            | 200    | Pigs            | 220   |

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

| MONDAY.      |    |    | FRIDAY. |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|---------|----|----|
|              | £. | s. |         | £. | s. |
| Hay .....    | 3  | 10 | a       | 5  | 5  |
| Straw .....  | 1  | 12 | a       | 2  | 0  |
| Clover ..... | 5  | 0  | a       | 6  | 10 |

## PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

|                    | s. d.  |                   | s. d. |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| St. James's Market | 5 8    | Town Tal. per cwt | 97 a  |
| Clare Market       | 5 9    | Yellow Russia     | 92 a  |
| Whitechapel Market | 5 6½   | White ditto       | 89 a  |
|                    | 16 11½ | Soap ditto        | 88 a  |
| Average Price      | 5 7½   | Stuff             | 82 a  |
| Imports { Casks —  |        | Rough ditto       | 60 a  |
| { Bales —          |        | Greaves           | 28 a  |
|                    |        | Good Dregs        | 9 a   |
|                    |        | Curd Soap         | 118 a |
|                    |        | Mottled ditto     | 114 a |
|                    |        | Yellow ditto      | 102 a |

Price of Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.—Moulds, 16s. 6d.  
\* \* \* The above is the Wholesale Price to the Trade.

## COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

|                    |          |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Adair's Main       | 52s. 3d. | Tyncmouth          | —s. 0d.  |
| Backworth          | —s. 0d.  | Tanfield Moor      | 52s. 0d. |
| Benton             | —s. 6d.  | Townley Main       | 52s. 3d. |
| Bigg's Main        | —s. 0d.  | Walker             | —s. 0d.  |
| Blyth              | —s. 0d.  | Wallend            | 57s. 0d. |
| Charlotte Main     | —s. 0d.  | Wallend (Bell's)   | 56s. 0d. |
| Cowpen Main        | —s. 0d.  | Wallend (Bewick's) | 56s. 3d. |
| Collingwood Main   | —s. 0d.  | Wallend (Temple's) | 52s. 0d. |
| Bighton Moor       | 48s. 6d. | Wortley            | —s. 0d.  |
| Ellison's Main     | —s. 0d.  | Willington         | 56s. 6d. |
| Hartley Main       | 47s. 0d. | Wylam Moor         | 47s. 6d. |
| Heaton Main        | 52s. 0d. |                    |          |
| Hebburn            | 55s. 6d. | SUNDERLAND COAL.   |          |
| Holywell Main      | 52s. 6d. | Bourn Moor         | 46s. 0d. |
| Kenton Main        | —s. 0d.  | Eden Main new      | 50s. 0d. |
| Killingworth       | 55s. 6d. | Newbottle Moor     | —s. 0d.  |
| Percy Main         | —s. 0d.  | Primrose Main      | —s. 0d.  |
| Pontop (Simpson's) | 50s. 6d. | Rectory            | —s. 0d.  |
| Pontop (Windsor's) | 56s. 6d. | Russell's New Main | —s. 0d.  |
| South Hebburn      | 53s. 9d. | Wear Wallend       | 49s. 6d. |

64 Ships have arrived this week: 5 unsold—about 0 at sea: 10 loaded.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE

|           | Tuesday.   | Friday.    |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Hamburg   | 30 0 2½ U. | 26 6 2½ U. |
| Altona    | 30 1 2½ U. | 26 7 2½ U. |
| Amsterdam | 31 0 2 U.  | 30 6 2 U.  |
| Paris     | 20 80 Liv. | 18 80      |
| Leghorn   | 50         | 50         |
| Naples    | 42         | 42         |
| Genoa     | 54         | 54         |
| Lisbon    | 75         | 79½        |
| Oporto    | 75         | 79½        |
| Dublin    | 43         | 5          |

## MAILS.

|             | ARRIVED. | DEPT. |
|-------------|----------|-------|
| Heligoland  | 1        | 2     |
| Lisbon      | 2        | 2     |
| Dublin      | 1        | 1     |
| Gottenburgh | 0        | 0     |







