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## PRESENT SITUATION OF BONAPARTE.

The powerful confederacy now formed against the ambition of this extraordinary man, has indeed many persons fondly to imagine that the day is at length at hand, when retributive justice will be displayed, and a portion of those evils allotted to him which he has so plentifully visited on the devoted heads of others. It must be admitted, that were we to judge of him by the common standard, we might feel justified in hailing the speedy approach of his downfall, but experience has taught us another lesson. It has led us to doubt where others believe, and to pause before we implicitly confide in accounts, which it is natural for the injured and oppressed to be continually sending forth.

Few questions have been more warmly discussed than the actual estimation in which the French Emperor stands in the minds of his subjects. It has, however, partaken of the fate of most political questions—it has never been met impartially, and therefore, it is no wonder so little of truth has arisen from the discussion. The Ministerial organ, *The Courier*, says—

“Do we think the people love him? No, no he cannot be beloved, and he does not wish to be beloved. He has nothing amiable in his nature. When among his subjects he never appears to be a father among his children, but a master among his slaves. In no part of the empire is there any affection entertained for him, or any enthusiasm displayed in his favour. In his circuits he is followed wherever he appears, by vast crowds, composed of persons of all conditions and ages; of children of whom he is the terror, and of women who are desirous of seeing the individual who robbed them of father, husband, and son. All are actuated by curiosity alone, and are mute as he passes. They are attracted by no other motive, and give proofs of any other impulse rather than that of attachment. Not a sound would be heard from the multitudes who assemble to gaze upon him, were it not for the yelpings of the stipendiaries of the police. The character of BONAPARTE is too cold and repulsive to admit of his becoming popular, even on the supposition that the nature of his dominion would allow of such a sentiment. To us, every opportunity that appeared favourable for destroying the power of this man should be eagerly seized.”

In the latter part of this lapposly—of this frothy assemblage of words, we entirely agree. Every favourable, if honorable, opportunity of destroying the power of this man should be eagerly seized; but throwing upon him undeserved and senseless abuse, never appeared to us to lead to that desirable end. We are perfectly aware, that we should not judge of the popularity of BONAPARTE from the slavish adulation of his hireling prints, any more than we should decide on the estimation in which our REGENT is held by the majority of the people from the courtly paragraphs in *The Morning Post*, &c. &c. &c. but there are means of forming an opinion on this point, drawn from sources not liable to err, and which we now purpose to consider.

Ever since the time of Louis the Fourteenth until the last twenty years, France was a declining nation. The Revolution, by bringing forward men of genius and talent, arrested this course of decay, and France in a short time saw realized the plans which Louis le Grand had in the course of a long life never been able to accomplish. But this tide of success was attended with all the storms and tempests of an unsettled Government. No man's life or property was safe—and even poverty and obscurity were no defence against the tyrants who successively arose and thrust one another down. Is it, therefore, any wonder that the nation was weary of this course of bloodshed, and sighed for something like repose? To effect this, BONAPARTE was made the instrument. The power and influence with which he was invested, he made use of to crush the demons of discord; and though it may be imputed to him, that in accomplishing this, he was actuated by selfish views, yet the people—those people, who, under the BOURBONS were trampled beneath the feet of the nobility; and who, under the first agents of the Revolution suffered every species of cruel deprivation—reaped the immediate benefits of domestic peace and internal security.

We are not here intending to panegyrisé the character of the French chief. We view him as every Briton should view him, as the sworn, the irreconcilable enemy of our country, as a tyrant devoid of feeling, with whom the lives of thousands are of no estimation if they stand in the way of his ambition—but although he is our enemy, let us do him justice, and not deceive ourselves by imagining we can ever derive any benefit from the hatred his subjects bear towards him. In point of fact, what have they to hate him for? The miseries he has inflicted on the human race have been food for their vanity; and his greatest merits in their eyes, are those very crimes which the rest of Europe so bitterly complain of. The fact is, we are prone to imagine that others feel as we do, without reflecting on the different degrees of excitement. Abhorred as this man deservedly is by the rest of the Continental States, France has little reason to join in that abhorrence. Compare her present situation with what it was twenty years ago. View the immense acquisitions which have been made in Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. The French are a vain people, and the conquests of BONAPARTE have done more to flatter that vanity than any thing which has occurred since the days of CHARLEMAGNE. “But,” says *The Courier*, “There is the conscription—that horrid conscription, which tears children from their parents to furnish food for his ambition and his insatiable thirst of war.” We must in candour admit that BONAPARTE is not the only Prince in Europe to whom an insatiable thirst for war may be imputed. On the subject of the conscription we cannot do better than quote the words of a celebrated modern writer, *Vetus* :—

“The law of the Conscription is said to be a sword suspended over the head of BONAPARTE. But the Conscription, intolerable to the affluent and well-educated, diminishes in weight as it descends in fortune. The multitude do not feel it much. It unfolds to the youngest son of the poorest labourer, the chance of plunder,—the prospect of promotion,—the most dazzling honours known to Imperial France, a Marshal's Staff and a Military Dukedom.—We greatly misconceive the present French character, if we pronounce it insensible to wasteful renown. Never in the brightest ages of the ancient monarchy, was the service carried on with a better spirit—its fatigues endured with more exemplary patience—its dangers faced with loftier heroism—or its rewards more ardently anticipated. The army in France is decidedly popular. It is the study of the Government to make the French soldiery respected and esteemed by their countrymen. The private grenadiers of the line will enter into and converse in the first coffee-houses of Paris. They are not without money. Courtied and elevated beyond every other class of inhabitants, they are nevertheless controlled by the most peremptory discipline. In foreign countries the French soldier is a merciless and remorseless barbarian,—a robber and a ravisher, without scruple, or punishment, or reproach. No contrast can be more extraordinary than between his demeanour at home, and when he passes the French frontier. In home quarters, or on his march through the towns and villages of France, his whole deportment towards the native inhabitants is an example of courtesy, complaisance, and temper, which he is strictly enjoined to observe, and which he piques himself on observing,—or violates only to prepare for an ignominious death. This unallowed power contrives to mitigate the evils which are necessary to its existence. Thus are lightened, in some degree, the chains of abject servitude.”

In these opinions we perfectly agree. Indeed, taking into consideration the relative situation of the two countries—the different mode of education and habits of life of the people in each,—we hardly know whether the Militia Laws in England (not to mention the forcible impressing of Seamen) are not more oppressive to the community, especially the poorer part of it, than the Conscription Laws in France.

The unpopularity of the BOURBONS,—the complete conviction in the minds of the French people, that nothing but the revival of the ancient abuses would attend the recal of that unfortunate family,—has in no small degree served to confirm the throne of BONAPARTE. But no action in the life of this extraordinary man,—not even the greatest of his victories,—has in

effectually established him Emperor of France; as his marriage with the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. We have been informed, that for some weeks after his bringing home that lady, the imagined improbability of the affair had such an effect on the minds of the Parisians, that they actually did not believe that it was the Austrian Princess who accompanied him.—When, however, they were convinced of it, they could not but admire the genius and success of a man who could thus prevail on the proudest family in Europe to ally themselves with him. This marriage, and the birth of his son, have entirely reconciled to his Government that party in the French nation which was known by the term “Royalist;” and in effecting this, have finally extinguished the hopes of the House of BOURBON. Nor do we imagine that the warlike declaration of his father-in-law will in the least lessen the beneficial effects which this important alliance has conferred upon him. To curb his ambition—not to dethrone him—is the avowed object of the Emperor FRANCIS; and we are persuaded were our Ministers in the effervescence of their enmity even to hint at the latter proposition, the connection now so recently formed would be instantly dissolved.

It cannot be denied that the events of the last few months, and particularly the defection of Austria, must cause a material alteration in the affairs of the French Emperor. It remains, however, to be seen, whether the effects of this grand Confederacy against his ambition will differ from those which have preceded it. We repeat, this man is not to be measured by the common standard.—View him as he was a few months ago—a fugitive—suffering in reputation from the loss of an immense army sacrificed to his rashness—and then consider his present situation.—Is such a man to be easily crushed?—Undoubtedly not. We should not, however, despair, but boldly look the danger in the face, always bearing in mind that to conquer him, we need only employ the same weapons he makes use of—incessant activity and undaunted perseverance.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### GERMAN PAPERS.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GENERAL IN CHIEF, BARCLAY DE TOLLY, TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHÂTEL.

Reichenbach, 27th July (Aug. 8.) 1813.

SIR, THE MAJOR-GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.—The negotiation opened at Prague, for the re-establishment of Peace between the Allied Courts and France, not having led to the object proposed by them, I am ordered to denounce the Armistice concluded at Pleiswitz on the 23d of May (June 4.) and prolonged at Neumarkt on the 14th (26th) July. In conformity to the stipulations of the Convention, I commission the \_\_\_\_\_ to carry this Declaration to the head-quarters of the French army; and also to announce, that hostilities will, in consequence, commence on the 5th (17th) August, on the part of the Russian, Prussian, and Swedish armies. I regret exceedingly that circumstances impose upon me the fulfilment of so painful a duty towards your Serene Highness: but I nevertheless seize this opportunity of renewing to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) BARCLAY DE TOLLY.

### SECOND BULLETIN OF THE COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

Head-quarters, Potsdam, Aug. 16.

“The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this city last night.

“The army is concentrating.

“At the expiration of unavailing negotiations entered upon at Prague, the Armistice was denounced on the 10th by the Allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow. On the 11th, at one in the morning, Count Metternich delivered to the Count de Narbonne, at Prague, the Declaration of War by Austria against France.

“His Royal Highness has just addressed to the Combined Army under his orders, the following Proclamation:

COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.  
THE PRINCE ROYAL GENERALISSIMO,  
TO THE ARMY.

“Soldiers,—Called by the confidence of my King and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career

which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the Divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.

"Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any of its members by a conquering Power. They are also convinced that when such a Power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.

"From that moment you were called from the Banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.

"This then is the moment when rivalries, national prejudices, and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independencies of nations.

"The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 730 miles from their country: misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the Sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.

"It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine Vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system, and that, instructed at last, by the example of the North of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed, and that peace which all Governments desire, and which every Government has proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.

"SOLDIERS! It is to arms then we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, and which prompted them to assemble and to combat the armies which entered their territory, ought now to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.

"Soldiers! What a noble prospect is opened to you! the liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had 20 years' duration; finally, the peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.

"CHARLES JEAN.

"From my Head-quarters at Granienburg, August 15, 1813."

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

"Head-quarters Charlottenburg, Aug. 18.

"The Prince Royal left Potsdam at three o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred his head-quarters to this place.

"Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Bareuth and in the direction of Trebbin, to make a push on Berlin. His Royal Highness concentrated the Combined Army between that capital and Spandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening.—Some corps have marched ten German miles in 36 hours.

"Lieutenant Baron de Winzingerode had made a reconnaissance on the right with 8 or 9000 cavalry. He pushed forward as far as Wittenberg and Juterbock on the left flank of the enemy, and made some prisoners, two of whom are Captains. The Bavarian Colonel Count de Sessel has been taken with some cavalry. Lieutenant de Vios, of the regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Zesch, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses belonging to a regiment of Hesse Darmstadt cavalry.

"The enemy, as far as is yet known, has not passed the frontier, except with reconnoitring parties.

"The French General of Division de Jomini, Chief of the Staff of the Army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, came over on the 15th of this month to the Allies, and, passing through the army of General Blucher, proceeded to the Russian head-quarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the Emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.

"General Blucher occupied Breslau on the 14th."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS AUG. 29.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COUNT DARU, MINISTER SECRETARY OF STATE, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR, DATED GOERLITZ, AUG. 24, 1813.

M. Le Duc.—As I see that the Emperor is extremely occupied, sometimes upon the banks of the Bober, sometimes upon the debouches from Bohemia, and sometimes upon the Elbe; and as the campaign is extremely active, it is possible that his Majesty may not find a moment to write to you.

I think proper to inform your Excellency, that the army is in the best state, and abundantly supplied with every thing necessary.

The enemy's army which was in Silesia has been beaten and repulsed to a distance. The debouches of Bohemia have been occupied and fortified. It appears that at this moment his Majesty is manœuvring the enemy's army on the Elbe.

Those of our Armies which were manœuvring towards Brandenburg, must have entered Berlin to day.

The Prince of Eckmühl's army, united with the Danish corps, must now be at some marches from that city.

I pray your Excellency to accept, &c.

(Signed) Count DARU.

PARIS, AUG. 29.—We have received intelligence from the Grand Army, dated the 22d. His Majesty the Emperor was at that epoch at Lawenberg, upon the Bober, and enjoyed the best health. The campaign was opened, and the military operations which every where were executed have been to our advantage.—The Prussians and Russians under General Langeron have been completely beaten. We shall not delay receiving an official bulletin.

On the other side, the Prince of Eckmühl has taken possession of Schwerin; an important place, and the capital of Mecklenburg. In short, it is probable our troops entered Berlin on the 23d.

The Senate assembled yesterday, under the Presidency of his Highness the Prince Archchancellor of the empire. The sitting, at which two orators of Government assisted, began at one o'clock, and finished at a quarter past two.

FRONTIERS OF BOHEMIA, AUG. 18.—Marshal the Duke of Tarentum has opened the campaign, and beaten the Russian General Kossaroff, who attacked him. The troops who have been for so long a time at Troppau, have received orders to march upon Prague.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 25.—We learn that the Emperor has marched to Lawenberg. He attacked the enemy, who was upon the right bank of the Bober, and was driven from all his positions. The Prince of Moskwa, the Duke of Ragusa, and the Duke of Tarentum, made the same movement, and repulsed the enemy from Gabel, and on the 21st, beat him upon the Bober. His Majesty is extremely well.

PIRNA, AUG. 18.—The French advanced posts have entered Friedland and Rumburg.

AUGSBURG, AUG. 20.—Every precaution has been taken to guarantee the safety of our frontiers. General Wrede, Commander in Chief of the Bavarian corps d'armee, has advanced the troops under his orders to the frontiers of the kingdom. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Royal have arrived, with the young Prince Maximilian, and all their Court, at the castle of Nymphenburg. The bailiwick and town of Salzburg, the usual residence of the Prince Royal, have been declared in a state of siege by order of the General in Chief Count Wrede. Several Bavarian battalions are in march to reinforce General Wrede's corps d'armee.

No official publication had appeared at Vienna up to the 14th of August. In consequence of the impossibility of exporting goods to foreign countries, the price daily gets lower. The greatest stagnation prevails in trade at Vienna.

GENOA, AUG. 18.—The latest accounts received of the plague at Malta state, that the mortality continued, and there daily died about 40 persons.

DRESDEN, AUG. 16.—The Emperor left this capital yesterday afternoon, and took the Pirna road.

The King of Naples set out to day at noon; this Prince took the usual route, and went by Schmiedefeld towards Bautzen.

Since yesterday much artillery has been placed upon the ramparts of the old town, as well as on the redoubts which have been constructed before the suburbs.

After the departure of the Imperial Guard, the Westphalian troops, who for some time have occupied a camp before this capital, have gone into garrison, both in the old town and Frederikstadt.

On the 14th a Polish division of the Legion of the Vistula arrived. We still expect here several more corps of troops of that nation; so that in a few days our garrison will be numerous.

We see entire regiments of infantry and cavalry pass here without interruption.

We every day add to the works which defend the interior and exterior of our town. A part of the suburbs may be entirely inundated. The houses which were at the interior entrances of the town have been pulled down, and converted into redoubts.

MUNICH, AUG. 20.—Yesterday fresh troops of the line, and National Guards, 2d class, as well as detachments of the light horse, and gens d'armes arrived here.

WURTZBURG, AUG. 22.—We immediately expect a great number of troops here, which are to form part of the Bavarian corps d'armee. The General of Division Count Milhaud, who commands the cavalry of it, has for some days been at Frankfort to receive the cavalry returning from Spain, of whom 6000 men are destined for this corps d'armee, and are to be here in a few days.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 24.—Intelligence received from Saxony announces, that the French have gained some advantage over the enemy. We expect the details.

PRAGUE, AUG. 18.—The Emperor of Russia arrived here yesterday evening, at eight o'clock.

The King of Prussia is expected to-day. The Emperor arrived here on the 14th. The Archduke Ferdinand, their Highnesses the Grand Duchesses of Russia, the Hereditary Princes of Weimar, and the Duchess of Oldenburg, as well as several detachments of the Austrian Guard, have also arrived here.

The Count de Narbonne, one of the two French Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, set out from this place the day before yesterday, about noon.

The troops which have been so long at Troppau, are to approach our town.

The following statement of the amount and disposition of the French armies in Germany, is copied from the Paris Papers. We believe the number of troops to be greatly exaggerated.

Armies.	Force.	Positions.
1. Marshal D'AVOUST, (Prince of Eckmühl)	100,000	Lower Elbe, Dantzic, &c.
2. Marshal OUDINOT, (Duke of Reggio)	70,000	Lubenau, in Lusatia.
3. Marshal NEY, (Prince of Moskwa)	200,000	Main Army in Silesia.
4. BONAPARTE, Emperor	50,000	Parma, Dresden, & line of Upper Elbe.
5. Marshal AUGEREAU, (Duke of Castiglione)	60,000	Army of Reserve at Bareuth & Bamberg.
6. General WREDE	25,000	Cavartans, Munich.
7. Marshal KELLERMAN, (Duke of Valmy)	unknown	Frankfort, forming 2d Army of Reserve.
8. EUGENE BEAUFORTAIS, (Victory of Italy.)	50,000	Verona, &c.
Grand Total	555,000	Applicable to the approaching contest.

N. B. Of this force 100,000 are cavalry.

The following distinguished Officers are serving under BONAPARTE in Germany:—

I. HEAD-QUARTERS:

The Emperor BONAPARTE in person, Goerlitz. MURAT, King of Naples, succeeds Duroc in the command of the cavalry. BERTHIER, Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the French army. General Count ERLEE commands the artillery. Do. Do. LERY Do. engineers. Do. Do. WALTHER Do. cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and the General Staff.

20. LINE OF THE LOWER ELBE:

Marshal D'AVOUST, Hamburgh—and under him Count VANDAMME.

3. LUSATIA:

Marshal OUDINOT, Lubenau, &c.

4. SILESIA:

Under the two last Marshals are serving, commanding corps, Marshals MORTIER, Duke of Treviso, VICTOR, Duke of Belluno, MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa, MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum, GOUVION ST. CYR, Count, Generals ARRIGHI, Duke of Padua, REGNIER, Count, 7th Corps and Saxons, BERTRAND, ditto.

5. BAREUTH AND BAMBERG:

Marshal AUGEREAU, Army of Reserve.

6. MUNICH.

General WREDE, Bavarians.

7. FRANKFORT:

Marshal KELLERMAN, 2d Army of Reserve.

8. ITALY:

The VICEROY, Lieutenant to BONAPARTE, Marshal MASSENA, General Count GRENIER.

Other Officers commanding Divisions in Germany are.

- Cavalry—General Count LATOUR MAUBOURG, Count GROUCHY, Count NANSOUTE, Count VALENCE, Count ST GERMAIN.
- Infantry—General Count LA BORDE, Count LOISON, Count BONNET, Count MOLITOR, Count FRIANT, Count LEGRAND.

The Poles, reduced to 15,000, are at Pirna, commanded by Prince PONATOWSKI; the cavalry by Gen. DOMBROUSKI.

TALES OF WONDER.—The following most singular and extraordinary narrative has arrested the attention of the higher circles; its verification is not within our cognizance:—

"A distinguished Foreigner, resident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that during the Armistice, letters, purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been secretly transmitted to the Emperor of Austria, in which the deceased invokes his Imperial Majesty most seriously to remember the sacred obligations of affection and consanguinity which had existed between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herself, and on her family—to be no longer a participator in murder, pollution, tyranny and rapine; the awful crisis had arrived.

"His own happiness here and hereafter depended on his decision. These letters were short, impressive and devout, written in a hand-writing which, when compared with the Queen's, was a perfect fac simile.

"The impression on the wax, the same she used in correspondence with her family.

"To increase the appearance of supernatural agency, they were deposited during the night in a most mysterious manner, which evaded all enquiry and research.

"The Emperor paid a marked but silent attention to their contents, and gradually became serious, meditative and restless; when he was addressed finally in the same secret manner, and informed, in the most minute manner of his own wretchedness and feelings; that his remedy was in his own hands; that by joining the Allies he would rescue Germany and save himself, and in two years regain his original title, and all his ceded dominions."—Morning Chronicle.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

BRISTOL ASSIZES.

MARY DONALD D. TIMOTHY DEASY, ESQ.

This case had previously excited the most lively interest among the residents of this and the neighbourhood of Bath, as well as of the county of Cork; the former having been the scene of faction, and the latter the vicinity of an estate, (at Phale) value between 2 and 3000l per annum, the inheritance of which was collaterally involved in the question now decided.

About twenty-three years since, upon occasion of the marriage of the Defendant with Anna Maria Barry, the estate alluded to was settled upon the Defendant by his father, giving him a life interest, with remainder to his issue male, or in default of such issue, then to his younger brother, Mr. Rickard Deasy. Nineteen years had elapsed without the birth of an heir to the Defendant, when, about four years since, the brothers having had a verbal altercation, the Defendant and his wife quitted Ireland, and came to reside in Bristol.—At this period, it appears, the conspiracy, so eloquently developed by the Plaintiff's leading Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Pell, appears first to have been conceived; the earliest public intimation of which was thus given in the London print, *The Star*, in September, 1809:

"BIRTH. At Bristol, the lady of Timothy Deasy, Esq. of a son."

This, as was doubtless intended, reached the observation of Mr. Rickard Deasy; but he was with difficulty induced to believe that a brother's prejudice could prevail so far as to give any foundation in fact, to the numerous doubts expressed by mutual friends, whether Mrs. Timothy Deasy, had been previously pregnant or not; and he accordingly resisted every incentive to an investigation of the circumstances, until the imperative argument was urged of his own seven infant children being, through his supineness, likely to be shut out from their rightful inheritance.

A considerable period appears to have elapsed before any clue could be obtained for the removal or establishment of these doubts, and Mr. Rickard Deasy was on the point of suspending all further inquiry, when, as a dernier resort, he was induced to call upon Mr. D. of Park-street, in this city, the medical attendant of his brother's family, about June, 1812, with the desire of obtaining and being satisfied with a categorical answer to the question, as a man of honour, if Mr. D. had ever assisted Mrs. Timothy Deasy in the delivery of a child? But the anxiety evinced by Mr. D. to get the inquirer out of his house, and his peremptory refusal to communicate with him upon that or any other subject, confirmed the suspicion that all was not right, and whetted Mr. Rickard Deasy's almost blunted purpose. In the course of inquiries elsewhere, the house where Mrs. Timothy Deasy was said to have lain in (No. 2, Clarence-place, Kingsdown,) was ascertained, and this led to a further disclosure, through nurses and other servants, of the following facts:—

The unfortunate Plaintiff (as truly denominated by her Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Pell) was compelled to quit a respectable state of servitude in consequence of having been seduced from the paths of virtue by a fellow servant; which being followed by pregnancy, she took a lodging in Lower Berkley-place; where it appears she was first discovered by the medical gentleman alluded to, and by him introduced to the wife of the Defendant. Here, acted upon by the "all powerful influence of a rich man's purse," the Plaintiff was prevailed upon to forego the claims of nature, and agree to part from her expected offspring, with the proviso that it should prove a male child. On the 9th of September 1809, this part of the compact was favoured by her delivery of a boy, with the professional assistance of a gentleman resident at Clifton, then a partner with the gentleman of Park-street; who in person within a few hours afterwards visited the Plaintiff, and reminded her of her agreement with Mrs. Deasy. On the following morning (Sunday, the 10th of September,) about ten o'clock, this agent again visited the Plaintiff, and within a few minutes her child was taken to his house in Park-street; from whence it was further removed, by a nurse already in waiting, to a retired spot about three miles on the Gloucestershire side of this city, called Crews Hole, where it was permitted to remain about a fortnight.—From the care of this nurse (with the assistance of a Mrs. Arberry, of West-street, without Lawford's Gate,) the child was transferred, at the Swan Inn, St. Maryport-street, to that of another nurse, who, without seeing the former nurse, received it in a hackney-coach. To relieve the reader from a most intricate labyrinth through which this devoted infant was conveyed, (not a single link of the clue to which has been left undiscovered) it may suffice that he was finally delivered into the hands of Mrs. Deasy, at the door of her then residence in Clarence-place.

Within a few days afterward (about the 28th of September) the farce of baptizing the said child, by the name Edward Garrett Deasy, was performed in the same house, as proved by a certificate in the Latin language, exhibited in Court, in the hand writing of the venerable Apostolic Minister of the Catholic Church in this city, who was most piously instructed to premise that this child, being the offspring of Timothy and Anna Maria Deasy, was born upon a day and a certain hour several days previous to the actual birth.

During the space of time embraced by these transactions, the Plaintiff was left in total ignorance of the fate of her child, until November following; when by incessant unwearied exertions which maternal feelings alone could have maintained, she found him in the possession of Mrs. Deasy, then living at No. 16, Kings-square: who, after the Plaintiff's repeated importunities, permitted her to enjoy the object of her solici-

tude, as an inmate with the family, for about two months, until the Defendant and his wife pretended an urgent visit to Herefordshire, when the Plaintiff returned to her former lodging in Denmark street.

After many doublings and turnings of this couple, with their heir of honourable adoption, in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Bath, and places too numerous to recard—with the dodging succession of servants hired and discharged out of sight of each other, even upon the King's highway, the Defendant and his wife returned to Bristol in the Spring of 1810. On the 6th of December 1810, the Defendant and his ever-ready friend called together upon the Plaintiff, then at lodgings in Upper Maddin-lane, and urged her to the absolute disposal of the child named Edward Garrett Deasy, offering her an annuity of 50l. per annum, upon condition that she would abandon the sight or knowledge of that her first child, for ever.

This agreement, after much hesitation by the Plaintiff, and no very gentle means of persuasion, was at length determined upon, and witnessed by the agent alluded to. Accordingly an annuity to the before named amount, was secured upon the bond of the Defendant to the Plaintiff; for the non payment of the instalments stipulated therein, due since Midsummer 1812, this action was brought. On the following day the Plaintiff was required to execute an agreement, never to divulge or make known any of the circumstances respecting her said child, nor to approach near the residence of the Defendant or his family; upon an alleged violation of which agreement, the Defendant rested his opposition to the obligations of the bond.

Mr. Serjeant PELL having made a most eloquent exposition of the circumstances we have thus briefly and imperfectly detailed; and proof of the bond being admitted on the part of the Defendant, his Counsel, Mr. Serjeant LEYS, proceeded to call several witnesses in support of the defence; whose evidence went to prove that the Plaintiff had often visited the residence of the Defendant—at times imperatively demanding a sight of her child—at other times these visits were presumed to be with the consent of the Defendant and his wife, as she brought clothing and caps for the child's use. On the cross examination, however of these witnesses, a majority of the females appeared to have enacted the part of wet-nurse, without the most regular possible preparation for that office; added to which, there seemed an over-weening anxiety to suppress any facts that might tend to serve the Plaintiff's case; and this sort of caution doubtless operated forcibly upon the minds of the Jury. One apparently respectable witness for the Defendant, proved that in a conversation about the middle of 1812, the Plaintiff, after inquiring for the residence of the Defendant and his wife, observed, "they have broken their obligation to me, or I would never have been hostile to them."

After an energetic and impressive reply from Mr. Serjeant PELL, the Learned Baron summed up the evidence with his usual ability and impartiality, when the Jury, without leaving their box, in about five minutes returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of the amount sued for, with all arrears to the present time.

At the above Assizes, an action was brought by Mr. Webb against Henry Hunt, Esq. the late Candidate for Bristol, for expences incurred by the Plaintiff, as an agent for the Defendant at the late election. Mr. Hunt pleaded his own cause, and proved that he had repeatedly declared that he would be at no expence on account of the election. The Plaintiff was non-suited.

At the Gloucester Assizes, *Luke Heath*, aged 28, was found guilty of the murder of Sarah Harris, which he committed as long ago as June 1809. It seems the girl was pregnant by him, and to prevent exposure, he formed the horrid design of murdering her, which he accomplished, by beating her about the head with a pitchfork. He afterwards confessed his guilt, and was executed on Monday last.

A fellow entered the shop of Mr. Lendon, silversmith, of Taunton, on Friday se'nnight, and requested to look at some silver watches. Having chosen one to his mind, he selected a chain, seal, &c. for its accompaniments, and while they were being fastened on, he looked through the shop window, and begged Mr. L. to be as quick as possible, lest his horse and cart, which he said he had left a few doors above, should go off—and pulling out of his pocket, and placing on the counter, a canvas money-bag, seemingly distended with bank-notes. The moment the watch was ready for delivery, the fellow looked through the window again—exclaimed, with great earnestness, that his horse was set off—and snatching up the watch, ran out of the shop. For a few minutes, Mr. L. presuming on the apparent sufficiency of the canvas bag, which was still lying before him, felt no suspicion on the occasion; but the man not returning, he ventured to examine his security, which he found to consist of nothing but scraps of printed bills torn from the walls! The depredator got clear off.

The jack, or chimney belonging to a very extensive iron-work, which was erecting by Messrs. Bradley and Co. at Stourbridge, gave way on the morning of Thursday se'nnight, and fell into the Stour. It was intended to have been erected to the height of about 200 feet, and no less than 166 feet had been already raised, when it was discovered that the foundation had given way. Many ineffectual attempts had been made to restore the pile of building to its perpendicular, in the hopes of being able to fix it there, but about nine o'clock in the morning, some gentlemen, foreseeing that it would fall, gave notice to the workmen near the spot, who happily escaped unhurt.

The Mayor and Justices of Bath City, having taken into consideration the Act of Parliament of the last Session relating to the price and assize of Bread, which took effect on the 10th ult. have resolved to try the

experiment of leaving the bakers the natural competition of trade as to price; and to confine their own duties at present to the quality and weight only of bread sold within their jurisdiction.

There is a report current at Brighton, that a musician at one of the late *Fêtes*, having got drunk, behaved in a very odious manner, at the house of his employer, where he disturbed the elegant assembly, by his riotous behaviour. He was most properly committed to the Watch house for the night, and dismissed the service of the illustrious person whom he had insulted. All this he richly deserved; but it is said, that the next day, instead of being carried before any magistrate, or other tribunal, he was put on board a ship, as an *impressed* man. Now, we cannot give credit to this report; for surely there is no power in any man, however high his station, to take judgment into his own hand, and punish a delinquent without a trial.

At one of the late balls given at the Pavilion, at Brighton, the Prince Regent had the misfortune again to sprain his ankle. It was not, however, attended with those unpleasant consequences which accompanied a similar accident some time ago at Oatlands—probably the hurt was not so violent.

A discovery of rather a curious nature transpired a few days ago at Ipswich. Mr. Embleton, master of the *Edmund and Mary*, collier, having reason to suspect that one of his apprentices was a female, took an opportunity of making some inquiry on the subject. A confession was immediately made. This was on the passage from Blyth to Ipswich. Mrs. Embleton happened to be on board at the time, and to her the young adventurer related the particulars of her case. She was the daughter of a widow, near Blyth, in Northumberland, and becoming pregnant, she determined after her delivery to quit her maternal home, never more to return. She accordingly procured male attire, and made a coasting voyage; after which she applied to the owners of the *Edmund and Mary*, to whom she was indentured. It was during her second voyage that the discovery was made. She refused to discover her name, and declared that nothing should induce her to return home.

*Huffey White*, who was lately executed at Northampton, for robbing the Leeds Mail, it appears was engaged, with several others, a short time before, in breaking open the Kettering Bank, and such was the masterly manner in which the robbers effected their entrance, and conducted the business altogether, that the Bankers, Messrs. Keep and Gotch, were entirely ignorant of any circumstance of that kind having occurred, till within a few days ago, when they were made acquainted with it by the accomplice, who turned King's evidence upon Huffey's trial at Northampton. The bankers conceiving it impossible that such an affair could have transpired without their knowledge, and without exciting the least suspicion, at first treated it very lightly, nor could they be brought to rely upon the truth of the information, until they were told the number of the page on which their London banking account was kept—the amount of the balance as it then stood, and many other particulars, which could only have been obtained from an inspection of their private ledger. It appears, that on searching the premises they found an iron chest, which they could not open; and concluding that in this chest was deposited some gold, they determined, as they had gained so easy an entrance, upon leaving every thing in the bank as they found it, and renew the attack on some future occasion, when they had provided themselves with a proper key.

On Saturday se'nnight, one of the coach-horses, belonging to Mr. Henshaw, of the the Red Lion Inn, Loughborough, was maimed in a very extraordinary manner, viz. by an incision of several inches deep having been made in the lower part of the off shoulder as if a knife had been thrust therein: and what is still more extraordinary, a few weeks back two other coach-horses, the property of Mr. Hardy, of Nottingham, that were standing in one of Henshaw's stables, were maimed in their off shoulders, exactly at the same spot. Notwithstanding considerable pains have been taken to discover by whom those injuries have been inflicted, the matter is still enveloped in mystery. One of the horses, which was worth about 40l., it is feared, will never be fit for work.

An affair of a melancholy nature, happened at Shepton, Middlesex, on Monday night. A respectable young man of the name of Wrein, son of a man of property, had paid his addresses some time to Miss —, a young Lady in the neighbourhood of Brentford, and he accompanied her to the races at Egham the middle day; but a sort of lovers' quarrel took place, and they parted on the course. On the following day, the young lady was accompanied to the course by a young male relation, and such was its effects upon the mind of Wrein, that he went home in a state of melancholy, and the next day his situation was rendered worse by the jocularities of his friends on the subject, and he was not seen after till Saturday night. On Tuesday it was reported that a young man had shot himself at the Oak, on Eaden Green, and it turned out to be Wrein. He had placed a pistol at his throat, and the ball took away the left side of his jaw, and came out below the ear; but he is expected to recover. He had called for a glass of ale in the parlour alone when he perpetrated the act.

Admiral Domet resigned his seat at the Board of Admiralty on Monday. It is expected he will be succeeded by Admiral Hope. Admiral Domet, it is said, is to be appointed Port Admiral of Plymouth.

The Duke of Sussex has signified to the Magistrates of Hatton garden his wish to be present at the final examination of James Leary, for the murder of Edward Clifford, which was the cause of the examination being postponed until next week.

## SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Sept. 4.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, August 25, 1813:—

No movement of importance has been made by the enemy, or by the Allies, since I transmitted my last report.

I have received reports from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck to the 19th instant, copies and extracts of which I have the honour to enclose.

I entirely approve of Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck's having retired, as he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy.

Extract of a Report from Lord William Bentinck to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Cambrils, August 16, 1813.

On the 3d the Duque del Parque's corps came up to Tarragona; as did the division of General Sarsfield on the 11th. General Elío could not spare the three regiments of the division of Migares, which I had requested him to send me.

On the 10th I heard, that Marshal Suchet had returned to Villa Franca from Barcelona, and had brought with him five thousand men. The reports of the succeeding days, left no doubt of its being his intention to move forward; and on the 14th, I learned from the Baron d'Eroles and Colonel Manzo, that besides collecting all he could from the garrisons, he had been joined by Decaen with six thousand men.

In consequence of this intelligence, I suspended all operations for the siege of Tarragona, except the making of fascines, and landed neither artillery nor stores.

I had intended to have pushed on to the Llobregat. Suchet's army was at one time divided between Barcelona and Villa Franca, and its environs. A rapid movement might possibly have enabled me to fall separately upon his advanced corps, and to obtain possession of the ridge of mountains on this side the Llobregat before he could have time to bring up his troops from Barcelona. I could not execute this movement before being joined by Sarsfield, and previously Suchet had concentrated his force in Villa Franca and its neighbourhood. Suchet's force has been variously reported, from twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

The immediate vicinity of Tarragona offered a very good position in itself, but it may be completely turned by an enemy who, crossing the Cols, should approach Tarragona by Valls and Reus.

On the 14th Suchet moved a large corps upon Alta Fulla, but the road being close to the beach, the gun-boats prevented him from passing, if such were his intention.

On the 15th he drove back the posts on the Cols of San Christina and Llebra, and afterwards forced the corps at Brafia, by which they were supported, to retire. His whole army marched by this route.

Upon Suchet's continuing to advance towards Tarragona, I resolved upon retiring in the night; and the army arrived here this morning without any loss, and without receiving any molestation from the enemy. If there had been any fair chance of success, I would have given them battle.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Hospitalet, August 19, 1813.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy blew up Tarragona last night, and have retired.

## BANKRUPTS.

- W. Thomas, Plymouth, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Swan, New Basinghall-street.  
 T. Mead, Moore-street, vicarwall. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.  
 T. Anderson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, perfumer. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.  
 R. Sikes, Bolton, Lancashire, roller-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.  
 T. Hudson and R. Hudson, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, coal-merch. Attorney, Mr. Blakiston, Symond's-inn.  
 B. Terry, Doncaster, oil-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.  
 J. Smale, Plymouth, Devonshire, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery-lane.  
 J. Sharp, Wilberfoss, Yorkshire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-inn.

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.

## PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons 57½	Exch. Bills (3½d) 1 dis. 3 p.
3 per Cents. Red. shut	Omnium 6 pm.
4 per Cents. shut	Consols for Acct. 57½

## THE NEWS.

LONDON:  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

## DISPATCHES FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

Ministers yesterday received accounts from Lord Wellington to the 27th ult. Nothing new had occurred. SOULT, after his late defeat, has never stirred, nor indicated any intention to interrupt our

operations before St. Sebastian and Pamplona. Active measures have been commenced before the former place, and the latter is kept strictly blockaded.

Dispatches have, we understand, been received at the Admiralty, from Captain Sir G. COLLIER, off St. Sebastian's; they announce the re-opening of the batteries against that place on the morning of the 26th, and their having continued to fire with great effect at the date of Sir George's letter. On the morning of the 27th, the seamen and marines, with a party of soldiers, in the boats of the squadron, attacked and took the important island of Santa Clara, at the entrance of the harbour; 3 seamen were killed, and 2 officers and 16 seamen and marines wounded, in this gallant and useful exploit. The loss in the breaching batteries up to the 28th was very small.

Government have also received dispatches from Lord Wm. BENTINCK, and we are sorry to say, they partake a little of the Murray flavour. His Lordship had once more commenced the siege of Tarragona, but SUCHET having collected an army of 30,000 men, and his Lordship not being joined by all his troops, he was compelled to retreat. The French have, however, since blown up Tarragona and evacuated it, SUCHET having retired in the direction of Barcelona.

On Thursday last Lieutenant BRAY, in the *Active* cutter, arrived in the Downs from Flushing, bringing accounts that, previous to his sailing, some Dutch fishing boats, had been alongside the *Impregnable*, Admiral Young's ship, with intelligence, stating, that an engagement had taken place between the Allied Armies and the French, in which the latter had sustained a loss of TEN THOUSAND MEN, and that, during the engagement, the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA were present. The accounts also add, that very considerable defection prevails amongst the German Auxiliaries in the French army, and that upwards of 10,000 Saxons had gone over to the Allies.

We have ascertained it to be a fact that Ministers have received advices of both the above circumstances, but they merely rest on the information given by the Dutch fishermen. They however derive very considerable corroboration from the French Papers, which, *malgré* all their sophistry, clearly announce that a battle, or a series of battles, have been fought; and that they have by no means been attended by success on the part of their Imperial Chief may be readily adduced from the studied obscurity in which the details are there given.

The Paris Papers which have arrived in the course of the last week to the 31st ult. only contain one official account from the French armies. This is written by a Count DARU, and as a military dispatch it must be acknowledged to be an original of its kind.—“As I see,” says this Officer, “that the EMPEROR is likely to be very busy, I take upon myself to give you information.”—He then states that the army is in the best state imaginable—that the enemy has been beaten in Silesia—but *where* is not mentioned—and that some passes into Bohemia have been occupied and fortified. He then indulges in a few conjectures about what is passing at a distance from himself, and of which, from the very nature of the events, he must necessarily be ignorant. “It appears,” says he, “that at this moment his Majesty is manœuvring the enemy's army on the Elbe.”—“Our troops in Brandenburg must have entered Berlin to-day.” “The Prince of ECKMÜHL must now be some marches from that city.” Such is the letter of Count DARU.

Amidst the barrenness of this letter, we, however, derive from it some information of the plans of the French Emperor. These seem to have been twofold, and suited to the genius which created them—no less than vital blows at the heads of the confederacy formed against him. Prague and Berlin have evidently been the objects of his attacks; but in neither does he appear, even from his own accounts, to have been successful. The actions at Lawenhurgh and upon the Bober, mentioned in the Paris papers, clearly allude to attempts made by the French on the Bohemian capital. These, however, according to M. DARU, simply ended in the occupying and fortifying certain passes into that kingdom. We, however, have some suspicions they did not end so favourably for the French; and the advices from the Dutch coast tend very considerably to strengthen them.

Whilst BONAPARTE and the Dresden army were occupied in these attempts, it seems DAVOUST was ordered to push on to Berlin. His manœuvres were seconded by a French corps assembled at Breytuth; and

so well was this plan supposed to be laid, that M. DARU ventured in his dispatch, above quoted, to reckon on its success as certain. The third Bulletin of the CROWN PRINCE, however, relieves us from all fears on this head. A French General, DE JOMINI, Chief of the Staff of the army under Marshal NEY, who, under the Emperor, commands the main body, came over to the Allies on the 15th of last month, and fully apprized the CROWN PRINCE of the intentions of the French. No time was lost in counteracting them, 90,000 combatants were assembled in a few hours, and the security of the capital fully established. Thus it would appear that both the plans of the French Chief have for the present been rendered abortive.

The measures taken by the enemy in their roar, evidently shew the fears they entertain of being ultimately compelled to retreat. Salsburgh in Bavaria, has been declared in a state of siege, and all the fortresses on the Rhine are being strengthened and provisioned against an attack.

In another part of the paper we insert two Bulletins and a Proclamation, issued by the CROWN PRINCE—They are all drawn up in concise but energetic terms, particularly the latter, which is as spirited an address as ever was penned, and admirably calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of the troops under his command.

A week has now elapsed, and though it is positively asserted and generally admitted, that Ministers are in possession of the Austrian Declaration of War against France, yet not a syllable of it have they vouchsafed to give to the public. This is most extraordinary, and has induced many sceptics to entertain doubts of the fact altogether. Here we by no means coincide with them. That Ministers are in possession of the said Declaration, we have no doubt; and that we must look for some very important reason for their not publishing it, is no less certain. It was but a few days ago that the PRINCE REGENT, when at Brighton, roused all his grand company from their beds, and assembled them half asleep, to hear him disclose the bare fact, that Austria had declared herself in favour of the Allies.—Surely then something wonderful must stand in the way to prevent the disclosure of so ample a confirmation of that circumstance, as the Austrian Declaration of War. Some have ascribed it to etiquette, Austria having no accredited Ambassador here.—Others say, that Ministers having come into possession of the document in an irregular manner, it would be at present indecent to publish it. In the midst of this conflict of opinions we will venture one.—Ministers have received the Austrian Declaration of War against France—but they do not like it. It does not in their opinion go far enough in enmity against BONAPARTE, and contains reservations and restrictions which they are in hopes to be able to influence the Emperor FRANCIS to do away. As a confirmation of this idea, we observe the recent appointment of Lord BURGHESSE, who is about to proceed to the head-quarters of the Austrian army, where he is to continue in the same capacity as Lord CATHERINE has acted in at the Russian head-quarters.

We copy the following paragraph from *The Glasgow Courier* of Tuesday last. We shall be happy to find it confirmed, though the Admiralty have not received any such intelligence:—

“We hear that a King's cutter, yesterday morning, standing into Irvine Bay, fired a gun for a boat to come out. The Commander of the cutter stated, that the *President* American frigate had been captured by one of his Majesty's cruisers.”—*Glasgow Courier*.

It is one of the peculiar traits in the character of the present Administration, that a *line-of-battle* ship, with an Admiral's flag flying (that of Lord Amelius Beaneclerk), is now appointed to cruise, in hopes of encountering an American frigate! Commodore Rodgers, who has the high compliment paid to him,—the first homage of the kind ever paid by England,—of having a flag-ship of the line cruising for his frigate, is by birth a Scotsman. He was a mate on board of vessels that traded from Aberdeen, Shields, and other ports, to Bremen, Riga, &c. and was afterwards a Supercargo in the Eastern Trade, by which he came to be thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the Northern Seas. He is perfectly remembered at Shields. About twenty years ago he settled in America.

It is singular that we mention whatever has hitherto been made in any of the French Papers, of the hostile intentions of Austria against France, although the circumstance of occupying the passes into Bohemia is sufficiently indicative of the war which now exists between the two States. Equally remarkable, is the silence the French observe, respecting the Crown Prince, and the return of Moreau. This shews that the French Emperor, notwithstanding all his daring, entertains some fears as to public opinion. A Victory he thinks will qualify every thing.

It has been officially announced from the War-Office, that an allowance will be made to the Roman Catholic Clergyman who attend the forces for divine service.

The following are said to be the conditions prescribed by Austria, as the basis of the recently proposed general peace with Bonaparte:—

1. That the Duchy of Warsaw should be abolished.
2. That the Prussian fortresses should be given up to their legitimate Sovereign.
3. That Dantzic should be evacuated by the French troops.
4. That Austria should be put in possession of the Italian Provinces.
5. That Hamburg and Lubeck should be restored to their independence.
6. That the Confederation of the Rhine should be dissolved.

To counteract the rumours circulating in Paris, Savary, the Police Agent, it is said, thought it necessary to circulate a sort of Bulletin, of which the following is a copy:—

"The Emperor was at Lowenberg on the 21st. He had completely beaten the Russians and Prussians. The Prince of the Moskwa and General Lariston had particularly distinguished themselves in this affair. The enemy's troops had suffered much, particularly the corps of General Langeron, composed of five divisions. The operations of the campaign were developing themselves with rapidity, and much to our advantage. It was expected that our troops would be in Berlin by the 23d. His Majesty was in the best health. The Prince of Eckmuhl had reached Schwerein."

"Paris, Aug. 23, 1813.

"P.S. The enemy's loss is estimated at 17 or 18,000 men, of whom the Prince of the Moskwa alone made 2000 prisoners."

Upon the face of this paper it appears to be a mere fabrication.

The unlucky fate which has ever attended the motions of the *Altecat Army* is singular, and too uniform to be ascribed to mere chance or the untowardness of events. The fact we believe to be, that Ministers appropriate to themselves the supreme command of this army, whilst Lord Wellington retains the sole command of his own. This accounts for the different fate which ever attends the motions of each.—Lord William Bentinck may be a very good Ambassador, and fully equal to keep down a few ragged undisciplined Sicilians, but of his military talents against regular troops, we have yet to learn.

*Jomini*, the French General who has lately come over to the Allies, is a Swiss by birth. He is a very old and attached friend of Bernadotte, which circumstance is supposed to have occasioned his defection.—It is not improbable that his example will be followed by many others. It at least will have this effect, that it will create a very considerable mistrust between Bonaparte and many of his chief officers.

By the way of Vienna intelligence has been received from Malta nine days later date than any which had previously reached this country. The plague at that period, we are happy to learn, was much abated.

Application having been made by several publicans in the city to the Lord Mayor, to know how to act in respect to sending out pint and quart pewter pots to their customers, some of them having been threatened with informations, the Lord Mayor, we understand, informed them that he would not interfere in the business, nor receive any informations against them.

A case has lately been determined, by an appeal to some of the Judges, of some importance to those who keep carriages but do not use them. A Mr. Lee, of Chelsea, appealed against a surcharge made upon him by the Crown Surveyor, for a four-wheeled carriage. The appellant stated, that he had not used the carriage in question for six years, although he still retained it in his possession, because he had not been able to dispose of it; but that if he had conceived himself liable to pay the duty, he certainly would have disposed of it at any price. That having several years ago given notice to the Surveyors for the Crown when he discontinued the use of it, he thought he was no longer liable, as it was universally understood, that under the Act of 43 Geo. III. persons were only liable if they used a carriage. The Judges decided in favour of the appellant.

Charles Macey, a young man in the 21st year of his age, and whose father is a respectable wholesale hutchin in Newgate Market, attempted to put a period to his existence on Saturday se'night, at the Blue Last, Cock-court, Ludgate-hill. On Friday night he came to the house as usual, had a glass of mixed liquor, and said, for some reasons, he should sleep there that night. He retired at an early hour to his room, which was on the second floor, and next to that in which Mr. and Mrs. Barker slept. About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, finding Mr. Macey not stirring, Mr. Barker went up to call him; on entering the apartment he was horror-struck at seeing Mr. M. stretched on the bed, which was covered with blood. There were two discharged pistols lying by him, one on each side. He was still alive. A Surgeon arrived and examined his wounds: he found the tongue and both jaws shot away. On the table was found letters, which he wrote previous to his committing this horrid deed; one was explanatory of the cause—a disappointment in love, and written to the object of his affections, dated ten o'clock at night. Notwithstanding the severity of his wounds he is expected to recover.

Sunday the Oxford and Blenheim coach was overturned at Southhall, in its way to London. Several of the outside passengers were very much hurt; one had an arm broke, and Mr. Quintin Kennedy had one of his legs severely fractured, and received several severe bruises. Happily there were no lives lost.

The very dangerous practice of over-loading coaches calls for the enforcement of the late Act of Parliament, for the preservation of human lives; and we hope some spirited measure will be taken for the purpose: for, on the 27th inst. the coach going from Lyon to Peterborough was overturned with seventeen passengers in and upon it. The coachman's legs were severely hurt—what injury the passengers sustained we have not yet heard.—(*Norf. Chron.*)

**ROUBING COACHES.**—In the month of March last the Wells and Langport coach was robbed of a parcel, containing Bank Notes to the amount of between five and six hundred pounds: A remittance of 200l. from Payne and Co, the bankers; a bill on Bosanquet for 45l. in the whole about 1000l. The parcel was put into the coach at Wells, by a Mr. Penny, and it is supposed to have been taken out immediately after by a passenger who came from Bristol, and who took his place for Glastonbury, but left the coach at Wells without assigning any reason. It was noticed as an extraordinary circumstance, that he not only did not breakfast, with the other passengers, but that he did not get out of the coach till just before the other passengers were returning from their breakfast, and as the coach was nearly ready for starting again. On the arrival of the coach at Langport, the parcel was missed. An express was sent off to Mr. Penny, who had put the parcel into the coach; but unfortunately, he could not give any description of the notes at that time. On the following morning the notes were all negotiated and changed in London at the Bank, Bankers, &c. Several men were dispatched in pursuit of the suspected passenger. It was ascertained by a post-boy that he had been in a return post chaise near Bath, but there all trace of him ceased. It was strongly suspected that some person concerned or employed about the coach, had given information to the value of the parcel, and where it was placed. Taunton, the Bow-street Officer, was employed to trace out and discover the robber, and he caused a letter to be intercepted, written by the driver of the coach, directed to a man of the name of Brown, at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill the letter was written in the flash language, which Taunton understood, and could make it out to allude the robbery of the Wells and Langport coach. It stated that the writer was sorry to say that there had been a very great fuss about the child that he had taken away with him; this, no doubt, alluded to the parcel, and, in consequence, the coachman and his wife were taken into custody, and underwent several examinations, when it was proved that the coachman had been several times in company with the passenger who had unexpectedly left the coach at Wells, and that he had left his box of cloaths, which he had left behind in the country, to London, directed by the name of Brown. No direct proof, however, of the coachman concerned in the robbery being adduced, he was discharged.

Taunton has been in pursuit of the man passing by the name of Brown, from that time till a few days ago, without any knowledge of his person, and has traced him to have removed from a number of places, and at length traced him out early on Thursday se'night in Baltic-street, Golden-lane, where instead of its being a man of the name of Brown, he proved to be a well-known character to the officer of the name of Jack Madden. He was dressed in elegant style, and going to start in his gig for Egham Races. When the officer told him he was a prisoner, and what the charge was he requested to be allowed to take off his fine clothes, and put on some that were inferior, which the officer indulged him with. He has been examined before Mr. Read.

**QUEEN-SQUARE.**—A haker of the name of Tweedale, who resides in King-street, Westminster, was convicted in the penalty of 14l. 18s. for exhibiting his bread for sale short of weight. When the officers were weighing it, they detected him in putting penny pieces into the loaves as he handed them to the officers.

Two other bakers were convicted, one in the penalty of 40l. 1s. for selling bread short of weight, and the other 50s. for having in his possession a quantity of allum.

**BOW-STREET.**—On Friday Thos. Theophilus Baker, was brought by Lavender, before Mr. Nares, the sitting Magistrate, charged with stealing articles of silver to the amount of 200l. and upwards, the property of his Master, Mr. John Aldred, of Yarmouth, silver smith. It appeared from Mr. Aldred's statement, that the prisoner had lived with him as servant between six and seven years, and that for about four or five months past he made him his confidential clerk, leaving the prisoner the care of his property when he was about his business. In the early part of the present year, Mr. Aldred received private information that the prisoner was in the habit of disposing of his property, and questioned him on the subject, when the prisoner confessed that he had so done, but promised, that if Mr. Aldred would continue him in his employ, he should not have reason to repent it. Mr. Aldred accordingly continued him in his service, but about a fortnight ago, he received information that the prisoner had conveyed property of his to a considerable amount to the house of a woman, at South Town, where Mr. Aldred went and found property to the amount of about 200l. in value; when Mr. Aldred returned home from South Town, the prisoner had absconded, and he then missed a great quantity of goods from his stock, part of which he found in the possession of different persons at Yarmouth, who had purchased them of the prisoner. Mr. Aldred traced the prisoner to Norwich, and from thence to London, and by the exertions of Lavender he was discovered and apprehended. On searching the prisoner, Lavender found several articles, which Mr. Aldred identified as his property. The offence having been committed in the county of Norfolk, Lavender was directed to convey him to Yarmouth for examination.

Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock, as Edward's Reading coach was on its way to London, one of the wheels accidentally came off near Colnbrook Bridge, which overturned the coach. The coachman in jumping off the coach received considerable injury, particularly in spraining his legs. Fortunately neither the outside or inside passengers received the least injury.

**BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.**

On Friday, this annual civic carnival commenced with the usual order, sobriety, decency and regularity, in Smithfield, where the cows and cattle retreated to accommodate Mr. Bull and his respectable connections.

The Lord Mayor made a Proclamation, according to custom, requesting the various dealers assembled on the occasion, to deviate a little from their common and ordinary mode of trading, viz.—"Gentlemen, be kind enough to use legal weights and measures; sell wholesome provisions, and make no more rows and disturbances than you may well avoid; for if you are troublesome, a few of my officers at the Old Ram will make a sortie, and convey you in state to durance vile."

After the Magisterial mandate, the whole body of shewmen were in motion, and the deafening sound of invitation bursting forth from all kinds of instruments, was to the ear like the rushing of a torrent, or the fall of a lofty cataract. The vendors of sausages, oysters plum-pudding hot, filberts, mellow pears, gin and gingerbread, Newcastle salmon, spice nuts, pies, and Banbury cakes, vied with each other in Stentorian eloquence, while the monsters in the different maneries, finding themselves suddenly attacked by their keepers with long poles, raised a yell sufficient to terrify all the surrounding inhabitants, and frighten the children into fits.—A correct representation of our old friend, the Don Cossack, together with the usual assemblage of Queens, Heroes, Virgins of the Sun, Fools and Harlequins, are to be found in the molley group. The light fingered gentry were so anxious to begin business that several were inhumanly seized by the officers in their harmless sport, and conducted to durance vile, one hour before the Fair was proclaimed. By such acts of severity they were certainly denied fair play. The revels of old Bartholomew, on the whole, were as noisy and as creditable in the public taste as they have been during many years past.

In the Palace Court, on Friday, it was decided by the Jury, that a lodger may deduct from his rent all monies which he has paid for the assessed taxes, even without his landlord's authority. We should however add, that the Deputy Steward, who presided, declared the verdict to be totally contrary to his opinion of the law. The authority of the landlord appearing to him absolutely necessary.

On Tuesday night large troops of Cockney sportsmen prepared to set off the following morning, at day-break, for Islington, Paddington, Clapham, &c. to partake of the sports of the chase within the purlieus of those distinguished Manors, so productive of all kinds of game. The commencement of the shooting season will, *sans doute*, be marked by great destruction among the pigs, geese, and cats; as the *gens a la chasse* of London generally shoot every quadruped or feathered biped which they suspect to be game.

A few days since the Hon. Colonel Hanger, left his residence in the Hampstead Road, on a shooting excursion into Norfolk. The Colonel was equipped with pistols and a sabre suspended to a belt. He rode a mule, and was preceded by his spaniel, wearing a bell, to give the game notice of his approach, and the commencement of hostilities.

Early on Tuesday morning, five men attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Charles, of Llangattock, near Abergavenny, and in attempting to force their way into it they awoke that Gentleman, his son, and his servant, and young Mr. Charles demanding their business, one of the ruffians called out, "Shoot him!"—The young man, with much presence of mind, ran to the kitchen, and returned with a gun and a pistol, with which he armed himself and his father; this was hardly effected when the five desperadoes rushed in, and the gallant youth shot the foremost through the hosom, who fell back and expired with a groan. The four remaining robbers then lifted their companion's body, and retired without molestation; they laid the corpse in the neighbouring church-yard, but none appear to know any thing about the body. Every exertion is making to trace and apprehend the ruffians.

Thursday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, as Mr. Johnson, in the employ of Messrs. Wallis, Skinner-street, was returning home up Funnival's-Inn-court, Holborn, he was attacked by a gang of four or five robbers; who, after striking him a most violent blow on the forehead with an iron crow, or other heavy instrument, which knocked him senseless on the ground, seized his watch-chain, which broke in their hands, leaving the watch behind. It is supposed they were disturbed, as they did not succeed in obtaining any other booty. On recovering his senses the poor man found the villains had fled, leaving him covered with blood. The lamentable frequency of these desperate acts calls loudly for the interference of the police.

It is an ascertained fact that every professed inveterate, and incurable snuff taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes; every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes one minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taker's day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, and one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to 36 days and a sixth in a year.—Hence we suppose the practice to be persisted in for 40 years, two entire years of a snuff taker's life, will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing of it!! And if the expence of snuff, snuff-boxes, and handkerchiefs were considered, it would be found that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff taker as it does on his time.

## TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Aug. 31, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, 18th August, 1813.

The enemy's detachment under General Paris, which had remained at Jaca since it retired from the Ehro, retired again from that place into France on the night of the 11th. A garrison of eight hundred men has been left in Jaca.

No movement has been made by the allied troops, nor any of consequence by the enemy, since my last report.

I have no recent accounts from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck.

I learn from General Mina, that Duroca surrendered on the 11th instant.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. Beverley, Darlington, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Raisbeck, Stockton.  
B. Bennett, Lawrence-hill, Gloucestershire, baker. Attorney, Mr. G. Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn.  
J. Knowles, Ormskirk; woollen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street.  
B. Hewer, Exeter; linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Collett, Wimburn and Collett, Chancery-lane.  
G. Wood, Doocaster, Yorkshire, bookseller. Attorney, Mr. Crosley, Bearbinder-lane.  
J. Westover, Norwood, Surrey, builder. Attornies, Messrs. Hillyard and King, Coptball-court.  
T. Geoze, Friday-street, Cheapside, glover. Attorney, Mr. Parton, Waltham.

We lament to say, that there are letters in town from the Peninsula, which state, through the remissness of the Spaniards employed in the blockade of Pamplona, the French had succeeded in throwing in supplies of flour into that fortress, so as to enable the garrison to hold out for some time. St. Sebastian may be taken by storm, but Pamplona is too strong for any other attack than a regular siege.

The report inserted in some of the papers that his Majesty is so much recovered as to have a communication made to him of political events, is totally void of foundation. We can assure our readers, from undoubted information, that the King has never, at any period of his protracted disorder, been more under its influence than he is at this time; and that not a single individual has spoken to his Majesty but his Physicians and the attendants.

There is one important piece of intelligence mentioned in the Paris Papers. It is the eagerness with which the French Government are purchasing trees for palisadoes for the fortresses on the Rhine. A demand of a large number of trees had been made of the Duke of Baden, and 9000 were purchased in the environs of Basle, the beginning of this month, for palisadoes for the fortress of Huningen.

It is said, that the Prince of Staremberg has been appointed Ambassador from the Court of Vienna to this country, and that he has actually set out on his journey.

By a decree of the Spanish Cortes, a Monument is to be erected in the plains of Vittoria, to commemorate the great victory gained there.

A wretch of the name of *Hogendorf*, who has succeeded Davoust in the Government of Hamburg, has issued a Proclamation, which sets at defiance every principle of humanity and decency. After forbidding the assemblage of people in the streets of that unfortunate city, and stating, that more than four persons shall be deemed an unlawful mob—it goes on to declare, that "*Ladies collecting in the same manner shall be separated by an armed force, and for disobedience shall be arrested, whipped with rods, and imprisoned*."—Had we not already had sufficient proof of the determination of Bonaparte to wreak his utmost vengeance on the miserable Hamburgers, we should feel inclined to question the authority of this infamous document.

Extract of a letter from the neighborhood of Dantzic, dated July 30, 1813:—"The want of every thing within the town is increasing every day. They have even got no medicines for the sick soldiers. There are now no less than 43,000 men before the town; 80 Russian gun-boats, formerly belonging to the Swedish Scheeren fleet, and several bomb ships, are lying in the roads; 20 gun-boats are building at Elbing.—During the first six weeks of the armistice, the garrison only got meat for 13 days, on account of the shameful capture of Lutzow's corps. After the prolongation of the armistice, the delivery of meat was resumed; it was, however, furnished very sparingly."

The Court of Vienna seems to have been particularly eager to lose no time in communicating to Bonaparte its Declaration of War; for, on the very next morning after the Armistice was denounced, as early as one in the morning of the 11th, the Austrian Minister delivered to the Count de Narbonne, the French Plenipotentiary, the important document.

It has been supposed that Bonaparte keeps back this intelligence from the people of France, hoping to be able to gain some great victory and the Austrian Declaration would then be made known at the same time.

It is understood, through a captured American from Nantz, that there are ready for sea in that port two new frigates, recently launched, and no less than 13 Yankee vessels. It is to be hoped that the port of Nantz will henceforth be watched by a force adequate to the intended eruption of these adventurers.

It is a most melancholy reflection, that no less than an eighth of the population of England are degraded by their dependence for support on parochial relief.

## THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

On Tuesday the performance of the comic opera of the *Siege of Belgrade* afforded fresh scope for the display of the vocal talents of Mr. and Mrs. COOKE. The former has still much to learn from the Graces, but his songs were given with considerable taste, and received with much applause. The lady's performance of *Lilla* was also well received. The opera went off with perfect harmony, till Mr. RAYMOND made his appearance as *Colonel Cohenberg*, when he was assailed, from different parts of the house, with hisses, and cries of "*Off, off!*" mingled with scurrilous epithets. A great proportion of the audience immediately expressed themselves in favour of Mr. RAYMOND; and the uproar created by the conflicting parties put a stop, for several minutes, to the performance. With much difficulty silence was procured, when Mr. RAYMOND came forward, and thus addressed the audience:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is now 14 years since I had the honour of first appearing before you; during which period it has always been my study to perform my duty in that fair, honourable, and correct manner, which best becomes a man who is anxious to procure the patronage of the public. If I have in any instance, fallen into error, I am ignorant of it."—(Cries of *off! off!* strenuously opposed by cries of *go on! go on! bravo! bravo!*)—"Ladies and Gentlemen," continued Mr. Raymond, "may I respectfully request to know wherein I have offended this evening?"—(Cries of *go on! off! &c.*)—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am not conscious of having given any offence, and if it is your pleasure, I am ready to proceed!"—(Loud applause, mingled with disapprobation.)

Mr. RAYMOND, after this appeal, went through his character with little opposition, and the Opera was received in a very flattering manner. In consequence of some inadvertency, two of the *fire-balls*, made use of in the last scene, were shot amongst the audience. One of them fell into the pit, the other struck a lady in the dress-boxes. Momentary confusion prevailed; but the exertions of several gentlemen soon restored order.

We cannot avoid here expressing an opinion that the above attack on Mr. RAYMOND was illiberal and unjust. The motive is known to have proceeded from that gentleman having been a witness in a prosecution which is still pending over the manager and persons performing at the Pantheon Theatre. We own we are friends to an opposition—the public always deriving benefit from it—but in the case before us, we are at a loss to see how Mr. RAYMOND has voluntarily interfered to put down that opposition. There can be no question, that if the law has given to the Lord Chamberlain the exclusive right of licensing dramatic exhibitions in London, it is not by the subterfuge of tinkling a harpsichord that a regular play can be turned into a burletta. Be this however as it may, the following letter will prove that Mr. RAYMOND, however from his situation he may feel interested in opposing a rival establishment, has by no means officiously gone out of his way to it.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, 27th July, 1813.

DEAR SIR—As Mr. Cundy has had the temerity to resist the power of the Lord Chamberlain, and, in defiance of his Lordship's injunction, still persists in informing the regular pieces which belong to the authorized Theatres, I have received the commands of the Lord Chamberlain to proceed against the said Mr. Cundy, and, in consequence, an information has been laid by one of the Officers of this Department against him.

Having understood that Mr. Raymond witnessed the first exhibition, and is so fully capable of deciding whether the piece performed at the Pantheon, by the title of *The Cabioet* was the same as acted at the regular Theatres, I shall avail myself of his evidence, and trust that Gentleman will not be offended at my feeling myself compelled to summons him to state the facts before the Magistrates.

If this proceeding on the part of the Lord Chamberlain to uphold his authority does not convince Mr. Cundy, of his error, and silence the performances at the Pantheon immediately, the performers themselves will have to answer for a breach of the law; and consequently it will be for Mr. Cundy to consider if he can afford the means to guarantee those performers from the penalties which his conduct will subject them to.

The interest of every regular Theatre being involved in this affair, and the Lyceum being the only one now open, I expect you will give me every assistance in your power to enable me to carry the Lord Chamberlain's orders into effect: and I shall feel obliged if you will send to me a person of the name of Lonsdale, who, I am informed, is employed to your Theatre, and is well acquainted with the drama, to receive my instructions. The expenses attending his visits to the Pantheon will of course be paid by this Office.

I remain, Dear Sir, your's very truly,

J. B. MASH.

To S. J. Arnold, Esq. Lyceum Theatre. (Copy.)

## COVENT-GARDEN.

The principal alterations made at Covent-Garden Theatre during the recess, with the new decorations, are as follow:—

The Proscenium has been widened one foot on each side, by putting back the pilasters, which are now of

*Brocatelli Scagliola*. From them springs an elliptical arch, the centre of which rises to the height of the ceiling, the whole forming a species of cove. It is divided into compartments by burnished gold mouldings and stiles, with wreaths of oak, and the double rose of England: the thistle and shamrock, in gold, are likewise introduced. In the centre of each compartment is a silver branch of palm: all these ornaments are carved in bas relief. The King's arms are placed upon the entablature in the centre, below the arch:—they are carved in alto relievo, and gilt.

The ceiling is made flat, and supported by pillars on each side: it is divided into compartments, coloured and enriched in a manner corresponding with the rest of the house. In a richly carved ornament, forming the centre, the colours of the Union are introduced.

A triple feet of oak foliage, gilt, is carried round the pit tier.

The dress boxes have an additional row of seats in the front: the basket boxes are consequently diminished and thrown back. A screen to prevent the draught of air has been made on each side.

The ornament in the first circle of boxes consists of wreaths of oak, encircling the red and white rose. On the second circle is introduced the thistle, in octagon pannels, with sprigs of oak in the spandrils; and on the third circle is the shamrock, impannelled by closely woven laurel, and having sprigs of oak, as in the circle below. These chaste and classical ornaments are carved in bas relief, and gilt, and are laid on a ground of light stone colour. They continue throughout each circle, separated only by small gilt pilasters, on which are carved a lion's head over a branch of palm, silvered, on a pannel of laurel foliage. These carry the columns supporting each circle, which are of burnished silver. The brackets and mounting of the chandeliers are also plated with silver. The horizontal mouldings on each circle are richly carved and gilt.—The cushions and seats are scarlet, and the backs of the boxes are painted with a rich rose coloured red.

The two-shilling gallery has been enlarged and heightened, and a most perfect view of the stage is now obtained in the last row. A rich ornament, with the lion's head, and sprigs of oak, is continued round the circle of the upper gallery.

The saloons, lobbies, passages, &c. have been entirely fresh painted and decorated, and the whole interior of the Theatre bears a new appearance.

This Theatre was lighted up on Thursday night, to try the effect of the alterations which have been made since its closing. The effect was striking. We have seen no stile of public ornament which so happily unites profuse richness with delicate beauty.

Mr. Conway, from the Dublin Theatre, is engaged at Covent Garden as a Tragic Performer; Mr. Terry, from Edinburgh, is also engaged for five years. Mrs. McGibbon, late Miss Woodfall, of the York Theatre; Mrs. Fawcett, of the Norwich Theatre; and Mr. Venning, of the Bath Theatre, are also engaged, it is said, to join the same Company.

Lord Whitworth arrived in Dublin on Thursday the 26th ult. and was received with the usual honours.—The carriages entered the city at Mount-street, and passed through Merrion-square and Nassau-street to College-green. They arrived at the Castle about five o'clock. About half an hour afterwards several rockets from the Castle-yard announced that the ceremony of administering the oaths had taken place.

Dr. Bourke, Dean of Ardagh, is the new Bishop of Waterford. He is brother and presumptive heir to the Earl of Mayo, and married to Miss E. Fowler, daughter of a late Archbishop of Dublin, and sister to the Countess of Kilkenny.

Lord Wellington, it is said, in his march to meet Soult, had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the enemy.

In the Biographical Anecdotes of the late excellent Granville Sharp, it is said, that a correspondence took place between him and the leading Citizens of America, "in which," says the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, "if we are rightly informed, the American Patriots proposed to return to their allegiance, provided a reform was made in the British Parliament, so that it should truly represent the nation, and that America should be allowed to send Representatives." What a price has corruption paid to maintain its criminal ascendancy!

Much havoc has been made amongst the feathered tribe the last three days. The weather, from the late rains, is highly favourable to scent, and from the forwardness of the season the birds are easily got at, most of the eared corn having been housed. The dryness of the summer has favoured the breed of the bird, and there never was known a greater plenty.

It is not irrelevant to this season of the year to remark, that the leaves of the herb plantain, *plantago major*, have been found to relieve the swelling and pain occasioned by the sting of the bee, wasp, and hornet.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of "The Burning of London," the gates of the Royal Exchange were, according to annual custom, kept shut till twelve o'clock.

The body of a young woman was found below Chelsea Reach, on Sunday last, by Isaac Bowen, a bargeman, and was removed to the nearest public-house, for the inspection of a Coroner's Jury. It appeared that the deceased lived in the service of a family at Twickenham; and had got leave for two days to go to London, to see her mother, on Sunday. In her pockets were found a one pound note and some silver, and a trace where she had lived. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor was there any evidence for the Jury to judge how the deceased had got into the water.—Verdict—*Found drowned*.





## POLICE.

## BOW-STREET.

**CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER:**—On Monday *Abraham Rees*, the 2d mate of the East India Company's ship the *Java*, underwent a second examination, charged on suspicion of the wilful murder of a Lascar of the name of Ramsame, on board the said ship.

Mr. JONES, the Solicitor to the Admiralty, attended for the prosecution.

Mr. POOLEY attended for the prisoner.

Moonshy Ghoslam Hyder, the Professor of Arabic at the East India Company's College at Hertford, attended with a copy of the Koran, which was beautifully illuminated, for the purpose of interpreting for the witnesses, and administering the oaths. He stated himself to be a true Mussulman. What was stated on the first examination, respecting the Lascars having a particular mode of putting on turbans, to exonerate them from the obligation of an oath, or to enforce one, might, he said, be practised by a particular tribe, but was by no means general. With respect to the feet being uncovered when an oath was administered, he acknowledged that to be correct, and he had a boot jack procured, with which he took off his boots, previous to his being sworn to well and faithfully translate between the Magistrate, the witnesses, and the prisoner: however, he kept his stockings on, so that the custom of bare feet was not literally complied with.

Gulamalee, the principal witness, was then sworn by the Moonshy, in a similar way, after first questioning him as to his belief in Mahomet, the Koran, and his being a true Mussulman. The oath was administered in the same form of words as the English, except the conclusion, which was "So help me God, and his Prophet." They held the Koran, in their hands all the time they were giving evidence.

The examination proceeded very slowly, in consequence of the difficulty of making witnesses understand the questions and the translations. It occupied the attention of Mr. READ from twelve o'clock till between five and six, when it was discovered that the proceedings were considerably retarded by the Moonshy, not being sufficiently master of the English language, either in translation or pronunciation; and in consequence, Mr. GOULD, who has the care and superintendance of the Lascars while they are in the port of London, introduced a young man of the name of Charles Wm. Nettal, who stated himself to be a native of India; that his mother was also a native of that country, and his father a Scotchman, and himself of the Catholic religion. He was, therefore, sworn to faithfully translate, which he did very quickly, on both sides, and very expressively. In addition to what we stated in our last, it appeared, that on the morning after Ramsame was found dead on the deck where he had been left with only a blanket on him, the body was stripped and washed, as is customary, by his countrymen, when they discovered a small mark upon his forehead, supposed to have been occasioned by the blows given by the prisoner, and also a bruise on his side. The Lascars applied for a boat to take the body on shore to bury it agreeable to their custom, whenever it is practicable; but this was refused, and they were ordered to throw the body overboard; this they refused on account of their religious scruples. Some of the Portuguese sailors on board were then ordered to throw it overboard by the prisoner, but they also declined from the same motive. The prisoner in consequence kicked it overboard himself.

Gulamalee was clerk to the Serang or Boatswain, and on the latter coming on board the *Java*, in about ten days after the death of Ramsame, he enquired how all his men did (meaning the Lascars), when Gulamalee told him of the circumstances of Ramsame's death, which induced the serang to go to Mr. Brown, the chief mate, and enquire the cause of Ramsame's being treated in the way he had been. Mr. Brown told him to go to hell, and mind his own business, struck him a violent blow, and also ordered him to be tied up, when he received seven dozen lashes; and, on being taken down, he was put into irons, and remained in that state for three or four days. When the Captain came on board, one of the *Terdali's* was flogged, and put in irons; he was the boatswain's mate. The Captain also, on hearing the Chief Mate's statement respecting the Serang, ordered him to be tied up again, and to receive three dozen more lashes, which were inflicted accordingly.

In addition to the charge against the prisoner respecting Ramsame, various acts of cruelty were stated against others during the voyage.

Brown, the chief mate, ordered a boatswain's mate to bring a rope to tie up the cook, a Portuguese, to be flogged; to avoid this punishment the man jumped overboard and was drowned.

Monsdin, a Lascar, was twice flogged while the ship was in Sanger Roads, and received three dozen lashes each time; and while the ship was at Batavia, he was flogged again, and received seven dozen lashes. While they were at Batavia, some officers of a King's ship came on board in search of white seamen, to press them, when Monsdin told the officers where some of them were concealed. These the officers found and impressed; they also took with them Monsdin, kept him on board the King's ship seven days, and then returned him to the *Java*. He then received a flogging of seven dozen lashes for giving information, and was kept nine days in irons. Mr. Briscoe was present when he received his flogging. The Lascars' chest, containing opium, and other favourite articles of theirs, was broke open, and the contents thrown overboard.

Sedan Maloy, a Lascar, was stated to have been struck by Mr. Ballard, the boatswain, with a piece of

fire-wood, which, as they termed it, cracked his head. The boatswain tied up the wound with his own handkerchief. In four or five days after, Sedan Maloy died. At the time he received the blow he was considered in good health. The body was thrown overboard by the prisoner and Mr. Brown.

On a further investigation and cross examination of Gulamalee, it appeared, that when the Captain came on board, after the death of Ramsame, he ordered the stores provided by the Serang for the Lascars to be taken aft; some were thrown into the poop: but it was not known what the Serang received three dozen lashes for.

Many other details were given of acts of cruelty exercised upon the crew; 37 of whom deserted, and 25 died, during the voyage.

The prisoner's Counsel submitted, that from the nature of the evidence, this was not a case fit to be sent to a Jury.

Mr. READ, the Magistrate, thought otherwise. It was in proof before him that Ramsame never moved from the spot after the blows he received from the prisoner, and he should certainly send the matter for further investigation. He also refused bail, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

**Pewter Pots.**—On Wednesday the question as to the legality of sending out porter in quart or pint pots was tried at this office. It will be recollected that in the last Session of Parliament a set of men, calling themselves the Committee of Licensed Victuallers, endeavoured to get an Act passed prohibiting publicans to send out porter in pewter pots, or leaving them with porter at the houses of their customers. The bill was, however, thrown out; and in consequence the Statute Book was rummaged by the Committee, and an obsolete law found out, which they imagined would equally answer their purpose. They accordingly determined upon trying the experiment, and gave public notice, that after the 1st of September they were determined to enforce it, by means of informations.

Why the latter part of this notice was deviated from is not known; but an information was laid last Saturday against a publican under the revived Act, and Wednesday was the day appointed for hearing this question, which is of considerable interest to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and the publicans.

Mr. NARES, Mr. KENNARD, and Mr. RICHARDSON, the Magistrates, attended to hear and determine the question, which is under an Act of Parliament of the 12th of Geo. I. The information was against a publican residing in the parish of St. James, Westminster, charging him with sending out of his house, to be drunk in another house, a less quantity of porter than one gallon in a pewter or other pot, and for which offence he had subjected himself to a penalty of 40s. for every time he had sent out such pot or pots.

Mr. ALLEY attended as Counsel for the prosecution, and entered very fully into the history of the Act of Parliament under which this information was laid, enlarging upon the heavy losses and inconvenience the Publicans were put to by the custom of sending out pots, and contending, that the Act had never been repealed, but was in full force.

The fact itself was admitted by the defendant, who pleaded the custom.

The Magistrates, after taking a view of all the circumstances of the case, gave their unanimous opinion, that the Act was in full force, and convicted the defendant in the penalty of forty shillings.

The defendant gave notice of his intention to appeal against the conviction at the ensuing Westminster Sessions, and entered into a recognizance for that purpose. After which he asked, if he might, in the mean time, send out beer in less quantities than a gallon?

Mr. ALLEY, in reply, said, that it was the determination of the Committee of Licensed Victuallers, who had instituted the present prosecution, (many of whom were then present in the Office), to persevere in their intention to put an end to the custom, which they considered a very great evil.

## MANION-HOUSE.

On Tuesday, — *May*, a young man of most respectable appearance, was brought up for examination, on the charge of having altered the amount of a bill of exchange, payable at the banking house of Messrs. Thornton and Co. The circumstances disclosed in evidence by Mr. Thornton, his principal clerk, and another witness, were as follow:—On Monday, between one and two o'clock, a gentleman connected with the firm of Berry and Pearson, of 77, Old Broad-street, came to the Banking-house of Messrs. Thornton, and inquired whether a bill which he produced for 1028l. 8s. 8d. and which would be due on the 14th of September, was a good and valid instrument. On inspecting the books, it was found that the bill had been originally drawn for 28l. 8s. 8d. and as Mr. Thornton observed in his deposition, it was quite manifest that the words *one thousand* had been interlined in the body of the bill, and that the figures 10 had been prefixed to the original 28 by a different hand. These circumstances having been pointed out, inquiry was made from whom Messrs. Berry had received the bill, and it was immediately stated by them that Mr. May, the prisoner (who we understand to be a money-broker) had left it with them to be discounted. Mr. Thornton's principal clerk was dispatched, along with the person who had come from Mr. Berry's, to the house of the latter gentleman, for the purpose of making farther inquiries; and while he was there, Mr. May came in. On being questioned as to the bill, he stated that he had received it from a person of the name of *Clemons*, and desired that it might be given up to him, that he might be enabled to proceed against *Clemons* if it should prove to be an altered bill, as, otherwise, he should lose 1000l. by the transaction, he having paid that sum to *Clemons*, whose address, he assured the

parties, he would endeavour to procure. This, however, he had not been able to do. A conversation of considerable length took place between Mr. Thornton, his clerk, and Mr. May, at the banking-house of the first mentioned gentleman, after the parties had left Old Broad-street. Mr. May contended strongly that the note ought to be given up to him, and even took it from the hands of the clerk, declaring that it was his property, and he had a right to keep it. This proposition was resisted, and Mr. Thornton offered to proceed with him to the Lord Mayor, that his Lordship might settle the disputed point; but this Mr. May refused to do, and it was at length agreed to deposit the bill in the hands of Mr. Adams, the Attorney of Mr. Thornton.

It was particularly observed by Mr. Thornton, that he had formerly known Mr. May, who had kept money, at his house; and, in consequence, he had no suspicion, when he demanded the bill, that he wanted it for any other purpose, but to enable him to proceed against *Clemons*. The bill, it appears, was put into the hands of a gentleman, with directions to find out the principal indorsers. The first of these were Messrs. Robinson, Booksellers, of Paternoster-row—and, on examining their bill book, an entry of 28l. 8s. 8d. the original sum, was found. By these Gentlemen it was indorsed to Messrs. Gale and Co. also Booksellers, and by them to a third party, also in the Bookselling business. The books of these Gentlemen, on examination, spoke to the fact, that the bill had been passed for 28l. 8s. 8d. From the hands of the last Gentleman it was paid over to a broker, and by him to a Gentleman of the name of *Rackster*, who stated to the individual appointed to examine into the circumstances, that it had been paid by him to Mr. May. The latter, on being questioned as to the fact, denied that he had received it from Mr. *Rackster*, and persisted in stating that he had received it from *Clemons*, with the place of whose residence he was unacquainted.

As no person attended from Messrs. Berry and Co. and Mr. *Rackster* was also absent, the LORD MAYOR, after inquiring whether Mr. May was desirous of making any observations, to which he answered in the negative, ordered him to be remanded, for further examination, till Tuesday next.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &amp;c.

Three men dressed in smock frocks broke into the house of Mr. Henton, a farmer at Bushey Grove, about four miles from Uxbridge, about twelve o'clock on Sunday night, armed with bludgeons. They proceeded to the bed-room of the host, and civilly demanded money. They ransacked a double chest of drawers, and obtained notes and cash to the amount of about 60l.; and next went to the bed room of the female part of Mr. Henton's family, where they took a watch hanging over the pillow. After adding some silver spoons to their booty, they went to the pantry, plentifully regaled themselves with beef and ale, and then departed without offering the least violence.

Saturday evening, as Mr. Burnett, an engraver, of Cross-court, was returning home, he was attacked by three villains, one of whom knocked him down, within a few doors of his own house, another held his mouth, to prevent his calling for assistance, and the third asked his companions for a knife, to wound him if he made any resistance. They kept him on the ground till they had taken from his person a considerable sum of money, together with his spectacles and some memorandums of consequence, and were in the act of taking his watch, when some gentlemen came by, and they made their escape.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday, at Fisherton, Wilts, William Doidge Taunton, Esq; of Gray's Inn, to Caroline, daughter of John Hoake Greene, Esq. of Fisherton-cottage.

Aug. 31, John Price, Esq. Baker-street, Portman-square, to Anne Seaton, daughter of H. Seaton, Esq. Montagu-street, Montagu square.

A few days since, at Sali-bury, the Rev. Thomas Edwards Colston, Vicar of Bradwell, in Oxfordshire, to Henrietta, daughter of the late William Tinney, Esq. of Salisbury.

On Wednesday, at Lambeth, G. A. Thompson, Esq. of Delabay-street, to Clara, eldest daughter of John Morgan, Esq. of Lambeth-terrace.

On Monday, at Hythe, Mr. John Gale, surgeon, of Newington butts, to Miss Tunnicliffe, of the same place.

## DIED.

On Tuesday last, at his house, Streatham, in the county of Surry, William Cummins, Esq. of Cheapside, in the 51st year of his age.

On Friday, the 27th ult. at Welwyn, Herts, M. A. Batten, aged 81.

On Saturday, the 28th ult. at his house in Cannon-street-road, St. George's East, Edward Robson, Esq. ship-owner, aged 50 years.

On Monday last, at Pinner, Middlesex, Mrs. Aubery, relict of the late Rev. E. Aubery, rector of West Camel Somersetshire.

On Wednesday last, William Nunn, Esq. of Upper Tooting.

On Monday last, at his house in Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Daniel Adams, Esq. of the Stock Exchange, in his 60th year.

A few days ago, at her residence at Islington, a woman, named Parker, well known as a washerwoman, in the 102d year of her age.

On Saturday evening, at Kentish Town, in the 21st year of her age, Miss Bartlett.

Last Sunday evening, Mr. Falkner, of St. Martin's-lane, told some friends who were with him, that he felt a particular heaviness; they persuaded him to go and lay down, which he did. A short time had elapsed when he complained of being worse; he turned himself round, and almost immediately expired. He has left five children to lament his loss.



