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THE NEWS.



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TO BRIDGET VISCOUNTESS PERCEVAL

MADAM,

When the wife of a nobleman descends into the arena of political warfare, she becomes amenable to the disquisition of private, and the celebrity of public, criticism. But when she does more—when she assumes the character of a writer of anonymous articles and paragraphs for the newspapers, tending to sting and torment in that quarter, where she should feel only sentiments of duty and reverence, she divests herself of her rank, and justly incurs all the shame of detection, all the obloquy of exposure. If, therefore, Madam, in the course of this Letter I should, in your opinion, occasionally lose that respect which your sex demands, and which a person in an inferior station of life should generally preserve towards those of higher degree, impute it not to any levelling principles, but rather to my being the depository of political opinions, unsuitable to your sex, debasing to your rank, and disgraceful to your connections.

In this Address which, I candidly acknowledge, is meant as much for the eye of the Public as for that of your Ladyship, I shall presume to examine the motives of your mysterious connection with Mr. MITFORD—your object in making him the medium of your communications to the public newspapers—the course you adopted immediately subsequent to my informing you of the insertion of the forged letters in *The News*—and, finally, the course you have since pursued, as far as respects me, down to the present period. If your Ladyship for once judges impartially, you cannot complain of this open appeal. You have proclaimed me a libeller: I have denied the charge, and retorted the accusation. Yet you avoid judicial inquiry, and shun the approach of that day, to which conscious innocence eagerly looks forward. Am I, then, silently and tamely to hear the stigma of "libeller," until it is your pleasure graciously to grant me the opportunity of wiping it off? If I did, I should be worthy to hear it for ever. Not as far as I can, consistent with a prudent reservation for my defence in another place, I will now repel it; and the Public shall judge whether the floor of the Court of King's Bench is not as suitable a situation for Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL, as for THE EDITOR of *The News*.

It is reasonable to suppose that motives of great importance must have influenced a Lady of Quality to renounce the privileges and pleasures attached to her rank, for the purpose of commencing paragraph writer for the public newspapers. It is impossible to dive into the human heart, but your Ladyship's letters and political effusions in my possession, breathe throughout a spirit of animadversion against the PRINCE REGENT, and his Ministers, which something more than zeal in the cause of his Royal Consort must have engendered. And yet all this harshness of expression, all this acerbity of remark, are occasionally diversified by language most mild and considerate.—In one of your precious compositions now before me, you say, "If by sounding the public opinion in MEASURED RESPECTFUL LANGUAGE in the PRINCE REGENT'S ear, we can make him understand his best interests, and the secret of his want of popularity, my object is attained *."—Wonderful patriotism! How highly should the PRINCE REGENT be obliged to your Ladyship, for the tender care you express for his popularity! But your ideas of the "measured respectful language," necessary to attain this desirable end, seem to have been rather singular. Perhaps "measured respectful language" was to have been first tried, and the dose increased in strength in proportion to the obduracy of the patient. Your Ladyship, no doubt, recollects writing an article for publication, entitled "A CURIOUS FACT †," containing

some "measured respectful language" about the PRINCE REGENT, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and JOHN and Lady DOUGLAS. So measured, so respectful, was the language of this eloquent composition, that the Editors of the two Papers you principally worked upon (previous to my being appointed your "avant courier") declined to insert it. No doubt, that "snake which would so keenly have stung where you intended *," was composed of the same species of "measured, respectful language," as that contained in the "CURIOUS FACT." How your Ladyship could ever dream of using "measured, respectful language," in the literary warfare in which you had volunteered, I am at a loss to imagine. The whole tenor of your Letters to your Prime Agent, in my possession, point to quite a contrary direction. Your Ladyship knows you hate "HALF MEASURES,"—"HALF ARGUMENTS,"—"HALF APPEALS to the public sense and heart." All such are beneath the use of Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL. Her instructions are very different. Like a true Amazon, she counsels to "RUSH UPON YOUR ENEMY—SURPRISE, ASTOUND HIM, and TERROR UNHORSES HIM;" which is, in other words, "Publish any thing—paragraphs, letters, any thing." Never mind consequences, so as we can accomplish our grand object, "keenly to sting where we intend."

Surely your Ladyship never could have meant all this stinging—to goad or halcy the PRINCE REGENT and his Ministers to encrease the establishment of the PRINCESS OF WALES. This never could have been your Ladyship's intention. It would not have coincided with your principles as a loyalist. In one of your pretty epistles, you say, "I am no disaffected subject—loyalist I am to my latest breath, and never, I trust, will a PERCEVAL desert his Sovereign †." May I request to know, where were your loyal sentiments towards your Sovereign when you wrote THE CURIOUS FACT now in my possession?—Where, when you wrote the original of the poor "maugled" JUSTITIA?—Where, when you wrote the paragraph about BILLY AUSTIN, the non insertion of which, in its original state, you so bitterly lament in one of your letters now before me?—Where, when you related the "minutes of JOHN BULL'S conversation," and the "Remarks of Holyrood House?"—You speak of "our agency," and "our chivalric cause." Who could possibly employ your Ladyship as an agent in this news, per tampering, and what cause—at least, what legitimate cause could require so much stinging—so much venom?

I cannot with justice be accused of severity, when I say, that your literary connection with me, was commenced in deception. I made no application to Lady PERCEVAL for information relative to the affairs of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES. I wrote to Lady ANNE HAMILTON, and received an answer, purporting to be written by that Lady. This answer I now find was written by your Ladyship, who, for reasons best known to yourself, assumed the name of Lady ANNE HAMILTON. I therefore repeat, that your first transaction with me was bottomed in deceit.—I shall now proceed to examine your conduct on and subsequent to, April the 4th, the day of the publication of the forged letters in *The News*. Your Ladyship may recollect, that early on the morning of that day, I addressed a letter to you, (enclosing a newspaper, which contained the forged documents,) informing you, that I had received those documents from Mr. MITFORD. I then apologised to you for any verbal inaccuracies I might have made; in fact, the whole tenor of this letter which is in your possession, (and which I trust your Ladyship will not fail to produce on the trial,) referred to you, and you ONLY, as the original sender of the documents to me. Now, madam, may I ask, what was your conduct on the receipt of this letter? Did you, in reply to it, say, "that I had been grossly imposed upon—that you had never sent Mr.

MITFORD to me with any such documents; and that it was at my peril that I dared to make use of your name as connected with such an imputation?"—Was this, madam, the course you pursued?—It was not. But I will boldly declare, it would have been the course which ninety nine persons out of one hundred would have pursued, had they been innocent of all previous knowledge of the documents in question. You, however, followed another path. You wrote to me, "that a mistake had occurred; and that you much wished to see me, as by conferring with me confidentially for a few minutes, that mistake might be best rectified *." So it seems, according to your Ladyship's ideas, I had only committed a mistake; and yet you have openly proclaimed me "a libeller," for imputing the origin of that mistake to your Ladyship: "I had incurred the punishment attached to a high breach of privilege—and had also subjected myself to the severe reproof of the ATTORNEY GENERAL; and yet, in your opinion, "a mistake" only had occurred, which a few minutes confidential conversation with you could easily rectify. Is this, madam, I ask, the language of a person who had no previous knowledge of the forged documents?—What had your Ladyship to do with me, if you were ignorant of them?—Why was I to go and confer confidentially with you? And what power had you to rectify a circumstance which involved my reputation—my property, and my liberty?

I pass over the scene which took place in the Butler's pantry at Perceval Lodge, because I observe, "your dear and only son, who is always to tread in the steps of his ancestors and lamented great uncle †," is to be a witness against me at my Trial. At detached parts of that scene he was present; and I trust, when in the witnesses box, if his recollection should unfortunately fail him, to be able materially to refresh his memory as to some of the occurrences which then took place. I therefore proceed to examine the conduct of your Ladyship after my interview with you.

On the evening of this memorable Sunday, April the 4th, a short time after my quitting your presence, your Ladyship received a letter from me, informing you, that "unless Mr. MITFORD came forward and avowed the part he had had in the business of the forged documents, I felt it imperative on me in my next Sunday's 'News' to publish a full explanation of the whole affair ‡."—I was induced to this, because I saw Mr. MITFORD at your house in the morning (al- tho' to me you denied his being there) and had reason to suppose you were harbouring and concealing him from me. Now, Madam, suffer me to ask,—were you not harbouring and concealing him from me at that very moment?—Was this right—was this honourable—was this just, to harbour and conceal a man who had been accused to you of imposing forgeries on the public?—Would it not have been more suitable to your rank—more becoming your honourable connections, to have said to this man, "Go from me—go, and clear yourself from the foul accusation you lay under—alike disgraceful to yourself and to your family?"—This, Madam, would have been the conduct of most persons in the situation in which your Ladyship was then placed, had they been ignorant of the forged documents. But your Ladyship acted not so. On the Wednesday following (I suppose by the advice of Mr. HOLT, the Barrister, whom you had then summoned to your Counsel) you wrote a letter to Mrs. MITFORD, from which I make the following extracts:—"Your poor unfortunate husband has indeed plunged you into the greatest distress, and me too implicated, beyond all conception. We have him here very safe, and he shall not come to harm—but a legal Counsel must talk with him."—Again: "Come down to me by the first coach, because, if he be ill, you must give authority to act. He shall be safe with us §."

* Letter from Lady PERCEVAL to JOHN MITFORD, Esq. dated Dec. 30, 1812, not yet published.

† This is a political article in our possession, all in the hand-writing of Lady PERCEVAL. It was meant for "a snake," and "a stinger"—and is avowedly levelled at the REGENT and his Ministers.

* Vide Letter from Lady PERCEVAL to JOHN MITFORD, Esq. published in *The News*, April 25.

† Letter from Lady PERCEVAL to JOHN MITFORD, Esq. not yet published.

* Vide Letter from Lady PERCEVAL in *The News* of April 11.

† Letter from Lady PERCEVAL to JOHN MITFORD, Esq. not yet published.

‡ Vide *The News*, April 11.

§ Letter from Lady PERCEVAL to Mrs. MITFORD, not yet published.

Permit me here to remark on your Ladyship's condescending regard for this man, whom you say "had implicated you beyond all conception." You keep him safe; you preserve him from harm. If he had acted right, what harm had he to apprehend? If he had not acted right, why was your Ladyship so interested to screen him from that exposure he had so justly merited? You confess he had "implicated you—implicated you beyond all conception;" and yet, although you have him in your power, you never compel him forward to vindicate you. Surely it behoved you, at least, to have required him to exonerate your Ladyship from all knowledge of the forged documents; for you confess he had "deeply implicated you." You also say, "he had implicated the Princess of Wales and Lady Anne Hamilton." Here were additional reasons for your acting in an open, candid manner, with respect to Mr. MITFORD. Pardon the freedom of expression, but it really seems as if you were more desirous of hiding him in the cells of a mad-house, than of urging him forward to clear those whose characters he had so seriously involved.

I shall conclude my present Address to your Ladyship by a few words, on the attempt made at that time to impute lunacy to Mr. MITFORD. I have much more to say, which must be the subject of another letter.

It is clear that your Ladyship's note to Mrs. MITFORD, was for the purpose of procuring her sanction to place her husband in a mad-house. You say, "Come down to me by the first coach, because if he be ill, you must give authority to act"—"If he be ill." So it was not at that time finally decided by "the legal counsel" and yourself, whether he was ill or not. But supposing him to have been "ill," why was your Ladyship so anxious—why so interested in the sending him to a madhouse? Surely you were not the only friend Mr. MITFORD had. A Nobleman, distinguished by his benevolence and philanthropy, is his relation. I have heard his godfather. Pray, may I ask, did your Ladyship inform Lord REDSDALE of Mr. MITFORD's unfortunate visitation, previous to your requesting Mr. HOLT, the Barrister, to draw up a letter for Mrs. MITFORD to copy, authorising a man of the name of WARBURTON, to send some of his myrmidons to take him into custody? Mr. MITFORD has a brother, a Mr. ROBERT MITFORD, in the Audit-Office at Somerset-House. May I ask was he sent to, as might have been expected? Did any medical gentleman in the neighbourhood examine him, previous to his mad-house mittimus being made out by his distressed wife? You say, in your note to her, "a legal counsel must talk with him." What had a legal counsel to do with a lunatic? And here, I conceive, it behoves Mr. HOLT who, it appears, was this "legal counsel," appointed to talk with Mr. MITFORD, to give to the Public some explanation of his conduct—why he, as a Barrister, was aiding in, at least present at, the depriving a person of his liberty, without the authority of a medical gentleman.

I shall pursue this subject no farther, as your Ladyship seems to have abandoned this once favourite plan of lunacy, and actually indicted the alleged lunatic for perjury. Mr. HOLT's conduct in this part of the affair is still more curious than that of your Ladyship. He draws up a letter for Mrs. MITFORD to copy, authorising the taking her husband into custody as a lunatic—the day after, the same Mr. HOLT writes me a letter, which is now in my possession, informing me, that Mr. MITFORD was, and had been for some time previous, in that state of mind as not to be legally accountable for his actions—and yet, is he retained to prosecute this very man for perjuring himself in his detail of a transaction, in the course of which he describes him as completely non compos? I must, however, for the present, take leave of your Ladyship. I was in hopes this letter would have finished our correspondence until we meet in Fe-

* A curious farce was here played off, which Mr. Barrister HOLT may contradict if I err in its description.—Mr. MITFORD was actually attended at his house in Crawford-street, on the Friday (April 9th) by one of the gentry from Hoxton Madhouse. The man, however, was no restraint upon him; and in a day or two, on Mr. MITFORD's desiring him, he quietly took his leave. This circumstance, however, afforded the aforesaid Mr. HOLT an opportunity of writing me a letter, dated that very day, April 9, in which he informed me, that Mr. MITFORD "had been placed under Doctor WARBURTON'S control."—Query. Pray, Mr. HOLT, why was I informed of this so quickly?—Was it that all the onus of the forged documents I had published might be impudently to the brain of a lunatic?—If that was the intention, it did not for one moment succeed.

bruary next in the Court of King's Bench; but I find I have still left several points unnoticed, as the Abingdon-street House, &c. &c. which I must take another opportunity of bringing to your recollection. In the interim, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Ladyship's obliged,
And grateful Servant,

T. A. PHIPPS.

News-Office, Dec. 11, 1813.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DUTCH PAPERS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.—Yesterday, at about three o'clock, his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange made his solemn entry into this capital, through the gate of Haerlem, under the roar of artillery, and with the ringing of all the bells. The joy was general among all classes of the inhabitants; the numbers of the populace that were assembled, and flew to every part where his Highness passed, were past description: the joyful acclamations of *Huzza! Oranje Boven!* and *Long live Prince William the First, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands*, were uninterrupted. The whole city will be illuminated this evening.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Prince of Orange and Nassau, to all whom it may concern, greeting—

My feelings, upon my entrance this day into this capital, are inexpressible. Restored to that people whom I never ceased to bear in remembrance, I beheld myself, after 19 years absence, as a father in the midst of his family.

Never, Netherlanders, shall my reception in Holland—never shall my reception into Amsterdam, be effaced from my memory; and, by your love, I promise you, you shall not find yourselves deceived. It is your wish, Netherlanders, that I should stand in a higher relation towards you, than I should have stood in had I never been absent. Your confidence, your love, places the sovereignty in my hands, and I am urged on all sides to assume it, inasmuch as the necessity of the country, and the situation of Europe, require that I should do so.

Be it so. I shall sacrifice my own opinions to your wishes; I undertake what the Netherlands offer me; but I undertake it alone under the guarantee of a wise Constitution, which shall secure your freedom against all possible future abuses;—I undertake it, under the full impression of the duties which this acceptance imposes upon me. My ancestors gave birth to your independence. The maintenance thereof shall be the incessant task of me and my posterity.

I rely in the present circumstances, still somewhat critical, upon your co-operation and sacrifices; and after a short period of exertion, under God's assistance, no foreigner shall any longer be able, upon your own territory, to resist the ardor of the renovated nation, and the triumphant arms of our allies.

Done at the Council-house of Amsterdam, this 2d day of December, 1813.

W. F. Prince of ORANGE.

By order of his Highness,

VAN DER DUYN VAN MAASDAM.

UTRECHT, Dec. 1. seven o'clock in the morning.

The provisional Government of the city of Utrecht informs the good inhabitants of this city, that they have this day received the following letter:—

"General Ven Bulow, who is advancing, yesterday evening took the town of Arnheim by storm. The garrison were put to the sword. A small number of them had retired in the greatest disorder, being pursued by the cavalry. I request that you will give information to the public of this happy and important event, as it may be very gratifying to many of them.

"The Major and Commandant of the regiment of Black Hussars,

(Signed) "SANDRART."

HAGUE, Dec. 6.—Intelligence has just reached this place, of Helvoetsluys being in possession of the Dutch.

The communication by post with France, which has hitherto been regular, is now stopped.

The following is an extract of a letter from Arnheim, dated Nov. 30:—

"In my last of the 24th inst. I promised to write you again; but on Thursday morning the French retired fighting from Velp, with a loss of about 87 wounded, and 10 killed, among whom was the Commandant of the garrison, and two officers; they had posted themselves on the walls, and prevented all passage out of the town.

"A constant firing was continued until the afternoon, when a flag of truce came to summon this town, but which was refused by the French. The superior force of the Prussians gave us hopes, that it would not long remain uncertain. The generosity of these enemies without example, had determined not to hurt any others than the French, and above all, to spare the town. From time to time flags of truce continued coming in, but without success, until Sunday, when the French having drawn up on the Gallow's-hill, a severe engagement took place there; as was likewise the case at Driel, which has cost many lives. A skirmish took place again yesterday near the Jewish Burial Ground; 27 wounded and 3 killed were brought in, among whom were a Colonel and two officers, mortally wounded.—It is reported that 80 carts, loaded with them, have been

sent from Driel to Nimeguen. Meanwhile the Prussians are lying about in the adjacent places, and are very active—the French cut down the trees from the walls, and plunder every where. The bridge of the Rhine is filled with combustibles. The French garrison is continually strengthened by small troops at a time. General Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, was here last Sunday, and, as is reported, was very much dissatisfied with the Commandant of the town, who had required assistance for the defence of it, which is open, and without any fortifications; he went away again on Sunday evening. The town is very quiet, the inhabitants all keeping in their houses, and all the windows and doors shut, which has a dismal appearance. We have, however, had still nights, in which we can hear every cannon or musket shot. We have every thing packed up, ready to take shelter in the cellars, at the first notice of danger. There has been a great fire at Driel.

"Seven o'clock in the evening—What a moment have we survived! At eleven o'clock I laid my pen down. We are now Prussian subjects, but have paid dearly for it.—At half past eleven o'clock, we heard a dreadful firing, and all fled into the cellars. This continued till two o'clock. The Prussians stormed the town at five places, and pushed into the St. Jaus Velp, and Sabel Gates, and driving thro' our streets, pursued the French. The Prussians were not to be restrained; they fired on the houses that were shut up, thinking that the French had taken refuge in them.—As soon as we opened our shutters, and exclaimed, "welcome friends!" they came into our houses, and gave us their hands. A number of men fell on both sides, and nearly all the French are made prisoners. Our bridge has not suffered any damage. The Commandant Duroc is made prisoner; that rash man, who in his mad rage sacrificed our town. Two privates who took him, would have shot him, had not an officer protected him. The Prussians have this day marched to Nimeguen."

WOERDEN, Nov. 30.—Wednesday the 24th inst. was certainly the most dreadful day ever known in this town, and which has been productive of general sorrow and extreme misery. On the preceding evening, about 250 men of the national guards from the Hague, with two pieces of cannon, appeared before this town, and demanded of the French Commandant, who had possession of it with about 25 men of his own nation, to surrender it. This was complied with, and on the same evening the town received its new garrison. On the following morning, being the 24th of November, this new garrison was unexpectedly surprised by a very numerous body of French troops from Utrecht, provided with some pieces of artillery, and after a smart skirmish, in which some men fell on both sides, taken by storm. Now commenced the dreadful plundering, devastation, and inhuman murders. The houses which could not be opened on account of the doors and windows having been fastened, were beaten open by artillery; cabinets, chests, and boxes were cut and broken open; the ready money, uncoined gold and silver, jewels, linen, and clothing stolen; valuable papers destroyed; glasses, china, and other earthenware, broken and thrown into the streets; the poor inhabitants, already frightened almost to death, and begging for their lives, were forced to discover where they had secreted other valuables. Death and destruction had at length penetrated into every habitation; the blood of the most virtuous husbands and fathers, of the best mothers, of grey-haired auncients, of tender infants, stained the walls of their peaceful habitations, and streamed out of the houses along the streets. Four and twenty inhabitants of this little town, which had already suffered by the barbarians, were cruelly murdered without any reason given for such proceedings. About 50 others were wounded, more or less severely, several of whom must certainly die of their wounds. Not even the ministers of any religion were spared, although they had fled to the altar. Old men of upwards of eighty years, and infants in their mothers arms, were immediately shot or slain by the sword. A woman in child bed, and who would have been delivered of twins, was deliberately shot through the body, whilst laying in her bed, after having uncovered her; and the bedstead set on fire, after miserably murdering the mother and the offspring. No tears of the poor creatures begging for mercy, no cries of kneeling children, could soften the hearts of these miscreants; who, on the contrary, and with loud laughter and derision, disgraceful to humanity, carried their cruelties so far, as to commit their murders before the eyes of the nearest relations, throwing out the bleeding bodies, covered with dirt, in presence of the despairing widows and shrieking children, and committing all abuses on the naked corpses. It is impossible to give any particular statement of the atrocities and cruelties committed in this slight description; the pen refuses, and modesty forbids, to describe all the enormities of these canibals, who have rendered the former French tyranny a mere pastime. Langnor and mortal dread is to be read in every countenance. At the first meeting, people of all ranks embrace each other, wondering to meet again alive. The bloody streets, the broken buildings, the furniture destroyed, form a picture, from which every human being must start with horror. Those who formerly dispensed to others are now themselves in want of the first necessities of life, and cast their longing eyes to their fellow Netherlanders, who, by the Divine Providence, have been preserved from these executioners. They remained here till they had carried off their bloody booty with stolen horses and carriages, and then, like monsters, who shun the light of day, left the town in silence,

By the German papers we learn, that in consequence of the convention, respecting the surrender of Dresden, between Marshal St. Cyr and General Klenau, the former with part of the garrison had left the city before the refusal of Prince Schwartzburg to ratify it was received. The Prince in that case directed that St. Cyr should be allowed to return to Dresden, and every thing replaced as before the signing of the convention. The Marshal however refused to return, and has in consequence with his whole force, amounting to 35,000 men, been marched as prisoners of war into Bohemia.

The King of Denmark is said to have sent two Ambassadors to the crown Prince to treat for peace, but they were dismissed, as reported, with this answer, that the Prince would treat with them only on their own ground.

The Duke of Cambridge embarked at Sheerness on Tuesday under a Royal salute, and sailed the same day for Hanover. The Duke of Clarence accompanied his Royal Highness to the ship, and on his return received a Royal salute.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor having examined the accounts of the prices and quantities of Wheat and Flour sold during the preceding week, ordered the price of bread to be reduced three assizes, or 6d. in the peck loaf, to commence on Wednesday. The quartern loaf of wheat was then sold at 11d. and 9½d. household.

On Sunday last a person well dressed, and of respectable appearance, went into the Griffin public-house, in Villier's-street, Strand, and having written a prescription, sent it to a neighbouring apothecary's.—He mixed the medicine that was brought to him in some brandy and water, which he drank, and which proved to be *laudanum*. He fell into a deep sleep, and expired in a short time. It appeared, from papers found in his pocket, that he was a country Surgeon.

A mistake has crept into most of the London Journals, in assigning the mission to Switzerland of Count Talleyrand to Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento. The latter personage is Jailer to the Royal Family of Spain, and resides with them at Rome. Count Talleyrand is nephew to this gentleman. Another nephew, Colonel Talleyrand, was lately taken prisoner by the Austrians, in the Debouches of Bohemia.

Among the gambling policies ever open in this city, the "life of Bonaparte" has long been a favourite object for scandalous speculations, and for the last 12 months has been done at from 2 to 2½ per cent. per month, as the dangers to which he was exposed seemed to diminish or increase. In the beginning of this present December, policies to a very large amount have been negotiated, and Twelve Guineas given to receive One Hundred if the Tyrant be alive on the first of January.

Accounts from Gibraltar to the 11th ult. state, that the fever had entirely disappeared in the town, and was then limited to the garrison, and the deaths and new cases were greatly diminished. On the 12th three was the number of the deaths.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that Bonaparte has sent M. Lanjuinais and three other Senators to the Castle of Vincennes. M. Lanjuinais and M. Gaat, were the only two Members who, at the time when Napoleon assumed the purple, had the manliness and wisdom to remonstrate with him against the impolicy of the act,—and told him that by being content with the title of Consul; he would possess equal and more durable power, with the certainty of giving such an example of moderation to Europe, as would infallibly secure, not to France only, but to all nations, the enjoyment of good government and peace, on the basis of representation and liberty. Unfortunately for mankind, his inflated and insatiate ambition rejected the advice. The imprisonment of these four Senators has, however, produced no sensation; and though there are murmurs, and placards, he carries on all his exertions with success.

The following has been transmitted to us as a correct statement of the French garrisons in Germany. Of these, however, some have since fallen into the hands of the Allies, particularly the large force which was in Dresden. Stettin, we are assured too, has certainly capitulated, and so has the Polish fortress of Modlin:

Zamoc	2,000
Modlin	3,000
Dantzic	10,000
Glogau	5,000
Stettin	7,000
Custrin	3,000
Wittenburg	1,500
Magdeburg	10,000
Torgau	5,000
Erfurt	3,000
Castle of Wartzburg	3,000
Hamburg	20,000
Dresden	30,000

Total 102,500

Deducting from this number 40,000 for the garrisons of Dresden, Stettin, and Modlin, there will still remain a force of 62,000 men, independently of Davoust's army.

Mr. Magee, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post convicted of a libel on the Duke of Richmond, has been sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, to pay a fine of 500l. to be imprisoned two years from the 25th of July last, and to give sureties, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each, to keep the peace for seven years!

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

" Windsor Castle, Oct. 2.

" The King's disorder continues undiminished; but his Majesty's bodily health is good, and he has passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort."

THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Tuesday, Miss STEPHENS appeared in a new character at this Theatre—that of *Rosetta*, in *Love in a Village*. The audience was numerous and splendid, and Miss young Lady went through the part, and executed the songs in a style of excellence which caused thunders of applause to burst from all parts of the house, and the *encores* were so frequent, that a common singer would have been completely exhausted before the close of the Play. Happily it was not so in her case. Her physical strength seems hardly inferior to her harmonic powers. She promptly complied with the wishes of the audience; and it was only in one instance that she appeared too weak to answer the call of the Public with all her wonted excellence, and that was at the close of the Third Act. The Duet of

" Together let us range the fields,"

was admirably sung by Miss STEPHENS and SINCLAIR. The approbation which followed seemed to shake the whole building, and the *encore* was so instantaneous and so loud, that the performers had hardly a moment to recover themselves. It was this repeat that went almost to overpower the Lady. Several new Songs have been introduced into this Opera—INCELDON in *Hawthorne*, sung "The Woodpecker," and SINCLAIR gave "Sigh not for Love," but neither with much effect. The piece was, however, admirably got up. FAWCETT in the *Justice*, EMERY in *Hodge*, and Mrs. DAVENPORT as *Aunt Deborah*, by turns kept the house in a roar of laughter.

On Wednesday, Mr. YOUNG made a first appearance on the London boards, in the character of *Richard the Third*. Mr. YOUNG has too much good sense—too much taste ever to perform a part, *bad*. But we do not think his delineation of the Crook-backed Tyrant one of his happiest efforts. The fact is, he has not enough of the Devil about his countenance, to give with effect some of the principal scenes in this excellent tragedy. Here his great predecessor COOKE was at home. Mr. YOUNG must, however, with all his physical defects, be allowed to be by far the best *Richard* we can boast of, during Mr. KEMBLE's absence.

DRURY-LANE.

A clap-trap ephemera, called "Orange Boven, or More good News," was produced at this house on Friday evening. The story consists of a dispute, in which two lawyers are the chief agents, and in which a young officer and a young lady have distinct and opposite interests. One of these lawyers is an honest one; but the two young folks, by an easy contrivance, marry without their legal advisers' assistance. A Dutchman is of course introduced, who tells a tale of his having been swindled out of an estate. The scene is laid, not in Holland, but in an English village, and commences with a party of sailors who have just heard the good news of Holland's deliverance. The dialogue is stuffed with jokes and puns about oranges; the performers all wore orange ribbons, and the females are mostly habited in that colour. Towards the end, after a wedding is settled, there is a fair on the coast, with a vessel at sea, in the colours of the Allied Nations. A tall orange tree, decorated with flags, stands in the centre of the area; and soldiers in the various costumes of Holland, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Portugal dance their respective national dances around it. The whole concludes with the interior of a splendid temple, at the end of which Britannia descends from the clouds, having with her the representatives of Caledonia and Hibernia, and a female figure, supposed to represent Peace. Britannia delivers a short effusion on the successes of the allied arms, and the hope of entwining the laurel with the olive; after which—"God save the King" is sung in full chorus.

This last scene saved the piece, which, notwithstanding its appropriateness of representation, must otherwise inevitably have given up the ghost.

Orange Boven was advertised for Wednesday last, but in consequence of some objections from the *Licensor*, it was deferred until Friday evening. These objections, we now learn, were principally confined to two songs, which Mr. DIMMS, the author, has affixed to the book of Songs, sold at the Theatre. We are truly happy that Ministers (for no doubt the Licensor here acted by their directions) possess the good sense to refuse their sanction to such foolish abuse of BONAPARTE, as is contained in these songs. If peace is likely to be the result of the late glorious events, why place ourselves in the situation of one day calling this man "Corsican Cadet!"—Mister Bouey," &c. &c. and the next acknowledge him Emperor of France. We speak not this out of any tenderness for NAPOLEON, but simply with a view to the interests of our own country. At Frankfort the English Newspapers are sought with avidity. Can it, therefore, be pleasing to the Emperor of Austria to hear read to him the grossest abuse of his son in law, countenanced by his Allies?—Can it be agreeable to him to hear his daughter termed only Archduchess of Austria, which is, in other words, to call her the *Mistress of the Corsican Cadet*; and his grandson—a bastard?—The English Ambassador at the Austrian Court has, no doubt, seen the shocking impropriety of this conduct, and to his representations we have reason to believe it owing that Ministers now very properly set their faces against any vulgar abuse of the French Emperor.

Mr. BOYCE, who goes out a passenger to India on board the *Elphinstone*, is the gentleman (recently alluded to in a weekly paper) to whom the Society of Arts have lately awarded a Medal and Premium, for his ingenious invention of a Life-Boat. The public are also indebted to Mr. B. for many other useful inventions, particularly the Steerer, with which a hind and horse can cut down six acres of corn in one day!

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Dec. 9.

PICTURE DEALING.
TURNER V. BEAZLY.

The plaintiff, Sir Gregory Page Turner, having a desire to be considered as a connoisseur in painting, had purchased several pictures, called Giorgioni's, &c. from the defendant, who was stated to be a Clergyman, and had given bills for the amount. Being afterwards, however, dissatisfied with his bargain, he refused to pay the bills; upon which an action was brought for the amount. The plaintiff in equity filed his for an injunction to stay proceedings in the action, which was granted. A demurrer was filed to the bill, which came on to be heard before the Vice Chancellor in June or July last, but was over-ruled.

The plaintiff now applied, by motion, for leave to amend his bill without prejudice to the injunction.—The ground stated was, that the defendant in equity (Beazly) was a Clergyman, and ought not to be a dealer in pictures; 2dly, that he had sold the pictures to the plaintiff at about double the price at which he had purchased them a short time before; and 3dly, that he had entered into a contrivance with two others to defraud the plaintiff in the sale of these pictures; the object was stated to be to amend the bill, to get the answers of the two persons in question.

The Lord Chancellor stated, that the only allegation on the merits was, that the defendant in equity had sold these pictures at a great profit; a thing that was commonly done by persons of the greatest integrity. He never knew, in the practice of the court, an application of this kind complied with, before the discussion on the merits; and therefore felt himself bound to refuse the motion, and it was refused accordingly.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec 9.

IVERS V. WARD.

This was an action for an assault upon the plaintiff's wife. The circumstances of the case, as stated by the witnesses, were as follows:—A sloop laden with potatoes had arrived at Woolwich, and moored off the wharf kept by the defendants. The potatoes were cried for sale through the town, and the plaintiff's wife came on board with a design of buying some of them. The defendant was also on board, wishing to buy the whole cargo. As soon as he saw Mrs. Ivers, he said, "Well, do you come on board to buy some potatoes for your hogs?" She said—"No; she could buy hog potatoes much cheaper." He asked at what price; she replied at half-a-crown the hundred. The defendant immediately exclaimed—"You lie, you ——" This produced some little altercation, in which she said she *alluded* his behaviour to his ignorance. Made more angry at this attack on his knowledge, he threatened to give her a kicking on the seat of honour; and without more preface he did give her several severe kicks and blows, and dragged her from on board the sloop over the wharf.—Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 20l.

Friday, Dec. 10.

BLAKE V. TAYLOR.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated this to be an action brought by a young woman who lived with an aunt at Islington, to recover a compensation in damages from the defendant, the proprietor of one of the stages running between London and Islington, for an injury sustained by her, while proceeding as an outside passenger on the top of the defendant's coach, whence she was precipitated, in consequence of the negligence of the defendant's servant, in running his coach against a post which stood by the side of the road. Seldom a day passed in which injuries of this kind did not arise, and it was hardly possible for a person to cast his eyes over the columns of a newspaper, in which were recorded the passing occurrences of the day, without witnessing some fresh calamity having been sustained by individuals who are necessitated to trust themselves to the mercy of drivers of stage-coaches. In the present case it would be seen not only that the plaintiff had sustained a serious injury from the negligence of the defendant's servant, but that the fellow had, even the inhumanity, on finding that the young woman was too much hurt to proceed immediately, that he went on without her, leaving her to shift for herself in the best manner she could; in consequence of which she might have been exposed to additional inconvenience, had it not been for the attention and kindness of some persons who were passing at the time, by whom she was sent home in a coach to her aunt's house. The public, he thought, were obliged to persons who brought actions of this kind, and the Jury, he was satisfied, would do their duty in giving reasonable damages.

The witnesses proved the accident to have been occasioned by the negligence of the coachman, either in driving against the post, or in running his wheel into a broken part of the road, which he might have avoided, and by which the coach was driven against the post, and the outside passengers thrown to the ground. It also appeared, that the plaintiff had, at the present moment, recovered from the effects of the fall.

Mr. JERVIS, for the defendant, admitted that he must be responsible for the negligence of his servant, but, in the circumstances of the case, contended, that there was no ground for giving excessive damages.

The Jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 50l.

CITY OF DURHAM ELECTION.—The votes of the remaining worthy independent freemen in London are requested for George Allan, Esq. of Grange Dalrymple. On application to Mr. Benson, 18, Grosvenor-street, Pall Mall, they will be immediately conveyed to Durham. The poll will close next Wednesday.—State of the poll on Wednesday last:—Mr. Allan, 409; Mr. Baker, 347—Majority for Mr. Allan 62.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Lord HOLLAND called the attention of the House to the attempts still made to continue the Slave Trade. His Lordship strongly urged Ministers to introduce a clause into any treaty they might contract with the Dutch, abolishing this disgraceful traffic.

Lord LIVERPOOL engaged that Ministers would attend to the observation.

The Mutiny Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

The British Sugar Bounties, the Militia Volunteer Amendment, and the Watch and Ward Bills, severally passed through Committees of the whole House, and were reported without any amendment.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

The Insolvent Debtors' Amendment Bill was brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. Horner and other Members, agreed to, with Amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of their Lordships.

The Brandy Bill and the Frame-breaking Bill, were brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. Keirick and other Members, and read a first time.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.
INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, the Amendments made in the Commons in this Bill, were taken into consideration and finally agreed to.—A Message was sent to acquaint the Commons with the same.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

The Brandy Duty Bill and Police Bill were committed, and reported.

The Marine Mutiny Bill, and Irish and British Spirits Bills were read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

The Frame Work Bill was reported.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The Insolvent Debtors' bill (Lord Ellenborough's) went through a Committee, in which several new clauses were brought up and agreed to. The report to-morrow.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

On the motion of Mr. EDEN, some papers relative to the crowded state of Newgate, were ordered to be laid before the House.

The Insolvent Debtors' Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The Frame-breakers Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The East India Circuitous Trade Bill was read a third time, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

In reply to an observation of Mr. GRENFEL on the state of the copper currency, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the matter had long been under the consideration of his Majesty's ministers, and the Privy Council were preparing a legislative measure on the subject. It was intended to produce a general reformation of the copper currency, by calling in the depreciated Tower money and suppressing the tokens, and by ordering an issue of improved value. It was desirable that this should be known, as it might tend to stop this serious grievance.

The report of the East India Circuitous Trade Bill, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

INFLUENZA, OR EPIDEMIC COLD.

Such is the term given by Medical Gentlemen to the disorder now so prevalent in this country, sometimes fatal in its results among children.

1. Its general symptoms are—rigor, or shivering, as in an ague; intense sneezing; running at the eyes and nostrils; hoarseness of voice; pains in the head, chest, and limbs; oppression on the lungs; and astonishingly rapid respiration at night, with intermittent fever, and spasmodic affections during sleep.

2. Its certain cure is effected by—a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha wine, frequently aided by small cups of some warm tea, or plain water; and a dose of strong infusion of senna on the following day. An ounce of mallow, dissolved in half a pint of spring water, may be taken in a table spoonful at one time, whenever the cough is troublesome.

3. The diet should be roasted apples, broths, barley water, sago, tapioca, or veal gruel.

4. The clothing warm; but not heavy: flannel underdresses are highly beneficial. A flannel night-shift at night has proved essentially useful also. A slight coal fire in the nursery and in the bed-room, is indispensable—not to heat, but to dry, the air of the chamber.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 7.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Gordon, commanding the Dwarf cutter, giving an account of his having on the 4th ultimo, captured off the Gordoan, the American letter of marque schooner Charlotte, carrying 2 guns and 8 men, bound from Bordeaux to Charleston.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, of his Majesty's ship Desirée.

His Majesty's ship Desirée, off Cuxhaven, Dec. 1, 1813. Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French batteries of Phare and Napoleon, have yesterday entered into capitulation, and this morning surrendered to a detachment of his Imperial Majesty's Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Alexander Radinger, and his Britannic Majesty's squadron (as per margin*), under my command.

On the 28th ultimo, I arrived here (from Bremerlehe) where I found Captain Green, of the Shamrock, had collected the squadron, to co-operate with the Russian troops. On the same evening, I ordered the gun-boats to take a position above Napoleon, and to cannonade that battery, in concert with the Russian troops, and advanced the squadron ready to attack Phare (or Cuxhaven.)

On the 29th, a brisk and well-directed fire was kept up on Fort Napoleon by the gun-boats, and from field-pieces from the Russian line, with considerable effect; and their tirailleurs annoyed the enemy in both batteries, by a constant fire of musketry, which was returned with vigour, and from the battery of Phare, red-hot shot were fired, which burnt several houses in the town. During this time, we were employed in landing guns from the squadron, and erecting a battery within four hundred yards of the works of Phare. On the morning of the 30th it was completed, and presented to the enemy a formidable appearance, consisting of 10 guns, viz. six 18 pounders, two 32-pounders, and two 6-pounders. The morning was quite thick, and obscured our works, but as soon as it cleared, and we were ready to commence our attack, the enemy threw out a truce, which has ended in the surrender of these two extremely strong batteries, consisting of 26 heavy guns, two 13-inch mortars, and a blockhouse with a garrison of 300 men and officers, who have been made prisoners of war.

The expedition with which Captains Green and Bauks, (who had the direction of forming and completing the seamen's battery,) performed that service, I trust, will speak for itself. Lieutenant Kaultain, whom I had occasion to mention on a recent occasion, as a volunteer, continued his services, and with all the officers and men of the squadron, employed on this occasion, merit my best thanks, as well as the gun-boats (under the direction of Lieutenant Hanmer), who particularly distinguished themselves, by their well-directed fire, and by the injury they did to the enemy's works.

I have very great pleasure in stating to you, Sir, that in the last ten days the small detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Radinger, assisted by his Majesty's squadron under my command, have been fortunate in reducing four strong batteries, consisting of fifty heavy guns, four mortars, and eight hundred men and officers, all prisoners of war; and I cannot help expressing the satisfaction which I feel in acquainting you, that the whole of this service has been carried on with the greatest cordiality between the co-operating forces, both officers and men; not the smallest misunderstanding on any occasion.

I am extremely happy to state, that the loss on this occasion has been very trifling; on the part of the Russians, two killed and three wounded; we have sustained no loss. I have thought it right to forward this dispatch, without delay by Sir George Keith, in the Redbreast, who takes to England the officers of Fort Phare, who are prisoners of war.

Two days ago I had the pleasure to learn, that Stadt had been taken possession of by a Russian detachment, under the orders of Count Stregonoff.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

These batteries were complete with provisions of all kinds for six weeks, and a very considerable quantity of military stores and ammunition of every description.

To William Young, Esq. Admiral of the White, &c
* Desirée, Shamrock, Blazer, Piercer, Redbreast; gun-boats, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Read, Gosport, painter. Attorney, Mr. Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.

T. Wood, Bartholomew-lane, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. Duff, West Smithfield.

J. D. Niblett, Fleet-street, paper-stainer. Attorney, Mr. Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

W. Grave, Skipton, Yorkshire, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's Inn.

T. Hirst, Barronford, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's Inn.

G. Kohly, Stretton-ground, Westminster, colourman. Attornies, Messrs. Bledale, Alexander and Holme, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

T. Hart, Westhoughton, Lancashire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

E. Rollodge, jun. Barrack-side, Cumberland, cattle-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.

J. and P. Hodgson, and J. Key, Workington, Cumberland, bankers. Attornies, Messrs. Farrer and Co. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

J. Mears, Aldgate, woollen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

A. Rosson, Hough-mill, Cheshire. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Sou, Bartlett's-buildings.

OLD BAILEY, Dec. 6.

Before Baron GRAHAM and Sir S. LE BLANC.

Thomas Rhodes was put to the bar, charged with having wilfully murdered Samuel Prestowe, a beadle of the parish of St. Mary Virgin, in the ward of Cripple-gate, on the 30th of November last.

Mr. ANDREWS opened the pleadings on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. ABBOTT said, that he was present as Counsel on the part of the prosecution against the unfortunate person at the Bar. The deceased being an officer of the ward of Cripple-gate, the superior authorities of that ward had thought fit to prosecute for the purpose of securing a full investigation of the circumstances of the case. There were two considerations for the Jury in the present case: the first as to the nature of the crime attaching to the act, supposing the prisoner at the time of committing the deed to be capable of committing a crime; and secondly, whether he was at that time in a state of mind in which he was so far conscious of right and wrong as to be able to commit any crime. This last consideration had been submitted to juries in two instances at no distant period (those of Bellingham and Bowler,) and the law on the subject had been very clearly laid down in those cases. It was perfectly clear that persons so bereft of their reason as not to be able to distinguish right from wrong were not objects of human punishment, but also the defence which insanity afforded was strictly to be watched. It was not every trivial departure from what was called reason that could justify the commission of offences, but it was necessary to prove that at the precise time of the commission of the crime, the person offending was conscious of guilt in violating the laws of god and man. It was also clear that the circumstances of the crime should never be taken as evidence of insanity, for in that case the most heinous offences would bear always their own justification within themselves. The Learned Gentleman then detailed the facts of the case as they will appear in the evidence, and observed that it was doubtful whether the unfortunate Prestowe struck the prisoner. If he did, the offence would possibly be manslaughter only; but on this the Jury would receive the directions of the Learned Judge. His only desire, and that of those who employed him, was that the case should be correctly determined according to the evidence; that the law would be correctly delivered, there could be no doubt.

The first witness called, was

George Metcalf, porter to Mr. Haigh, the uncle of prisoner. He stated that the warehouse of Mr. Haigh and Co. was in Aldermanbury; he had known the prisoner 8 or 9 years; during 7 years of which time he was living with his uncle (Mr. Daniel Haigh,) as clerk. Of late the prisoner had been in confinement—witness knew not where. About seven o'clock on the 30th of November, when he went to open the warehouse of Mr. Haigh, the prisoner rushed into the warehouse as the door was opened to witness. The prisoner began to talk with a Mr. Bottomley, who was in the warehouse, and wished to borrow some money of him, but Bottomley said he had none. He asked for some trunks of his, which witness told him were at the dwelling-house, and directed him to the back door. He then returned, and after asking for Mr. Bottomley, went out again. It was past one o'clock when he again returned to the warehouse.

Mr. Samuel Haigh, brother to Mr. Daniel Haigh, of Aldermanbury, and uncle to the prisoner, said he was warehouseman in the house of Haigh and Co. At half past eight, on the morning of the 30th, the prisoner called at his house, at York-place, City-road, which is about a mile and a half from Aldermanbury. On seeing him, witness expressed his surprise; the prisoner told him that he had got out of St. Luke's that morning, through a window. Witness said that was an unfortunate circumstance, as he understood, that he (prisoner) "was to be let out soon." Rhodes said that he was going into the country, and wished to have two or three pounds for a short time. Witness said he would see, and went up stairs, and returned and said he should have the money, which was given to him accordingly by witness's daughter. Prisoner breakfasted there; witness asked him what he intended to do in the country; prisoner said that he had laid all his plans before he left St. Luke's. Witness inquired no more, being in haste to go to the city. He was not with the prisoner more than five minutes, and left him with his wife and daughter. He was cool in conversation, and to appearance sane. He had seen the prisoner in Hoxton twice, and at other times; he always appeared sane. He had heard, in Oct. 1812, of some printed papers of the prisoner's, about "his giving peace to all the world," from which he concluded he was mad.

In answer to a question by Mr. GURNEY, (the Counsel employed for the defendant,) he said that he appeared just as sane when in Hoxton mad house as on the morning of the murder.

Miss Riley, a beautiful and interesting young lady, whom Mr. Rhodes had visited on the morning of the murder, was called and appeared, but fainted on the sight of the prisoner, and was carried out of the Court.

George Lowther, a pawn broker and salesman of Tottenham-court-road, saw the prisoner on the 30th of November, between ten and eleven o'clock; he wished to buy a pair of pistols which were exposed for sale in the window, and accordingly bought them for 11. 15s. He had all the circumspection that any other person could have in purchasing such articles, and inquired about the mould for bullets.

Miss Riley again appeared in the Court, much affected, and supported by her friends, and at last proceeded in her evidence. In answer to the questions of

like thieves, in the night of the 27th, leaving nothing behind them but blood and tears. God preserve the Netherlands in future from such miseries, and fill the hearts of all benevolent people with feelings of due humanity towards these unfortunate creatures, and with gratitude for having partaken of their dreadful sufferings, so as to contribute as much as possible, to restoring their losses, which they themselves never can do without assistance from others; nor even then until the irreparable loss of dear relations, and valuable friends, shall have been alleviated by religion and time.

Subscriptions are opened at Rotterdam for the relief of the sufferers at Woerden.

GERMAN PAPERS.

HELLIGOLAND, Dec. 5.—Hamburgh is closely surrounded by the Allies; but, previous to this, a strong detachment of cavalry was completely defeated and cut up by the French, and reinforcements, however, arrived, and the French retired with considerable loss.

From Altona people fly in every direction: trade is at a stand there. The King of Denmark remains a true ally to Bonaparte.

ALTONA, Nov. 18.—The Russians, Swedes, and Prussians, have surrounded us here, and a bombardment of Hamburgh will take place soon. Cannonading is distinctly heard every moment.

ELBERFELD, Nov. 11.—[Extract of a letter.]—"The first Russians appeared here three days ago by the Frankfort road. Yesterday afternoon the last of the French quitted Dusseldorf, and at eight o'clock in the evening it was entered by some Cossacks. Our country is consequently evacuated by the French.—This afternoon the Russian General Yusekowitzsch, who has been preceded by a numerous cavalry, likewise departed from hence for that place, and it is said expressed himself, that the passage over the Rhine would take place without delay. It is reported that the allied troops have already passed the Rhine near Coblenz.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—The King of Prussia arrived here this evening. The King of Bavaria arrived about the same time. The Grand Duke of Baden arrived yesterday. The Grand Duke of Hesse is also here.—The Princes of Reuss have renounced the Confederation of the Rhine.

Nov. 15.—The Emperor of Russia paid a visit yesterday to the King of Prussia, and presented all the Russian Generals to him.

Field Marshal Blücher arrived here to-day. General Count Wrede arrived this morning. He bore the journey from Hanau very well.

The Duke and Prince of Nassau have renounced the Confederation of the Rhine.

HEAD QUARTERS, FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—The offer of capitulation made by the town of E. fort has been rejected by General Kleist, but the Armistice granted on the 7th has been prolonged to the 20th.

By news just received, Stettin has surrendered. The garrison is to quit on the 20th, and as prisoners of war.

Nov. 18.—The Archduke Grand Duke of Wurtzberg set off this morning to return to his dominions.

The Angsburgh Gazette announces the entrance of the Austrians into Brescia and Chiavenna.

The King of Wurtemberg arrived here this evening.—All the Princes composing the Confederation of the Rhine have renounced it, and have repaired to this city to give the Emperors and the King of Prussia assurances of their devotion to the cause of Germany.

By the most recent news from the Austrian armies in Italy, the head-quarters of General Hiller were on the 12th at Vicenza. Every thing was prepared to pass the Adige.

General Nugent observes Venice, which is surrounded by sea and land.

MILAN, Nov. 7.—The Austrians are already in the mountains of Brescia and Bergamo, and we expect them here very soon. Every thing is in motion in this capital. The Court, the Ministers, the Senate, and other persons are packing up. The depuration of the city have already chosen the Members that are to form the Provisional Government.

MUNICH, Nov. 14.—Yesterday, in the afternoon, 30 Cossacks passed the left bank; they alarmed the inhabitants, and returned at night, bringing back four of the inhabitants of Cologne.

STUTGARD, Nov. 30.—On the 2d instant a treaty was concluded at Fulda, between Prince Metternich, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, and Count Zeppelin, on the part of the King of Wurtemberg, of which the following is the substance:—

"The alliance between the high contracting Powers shall have for its object, the most active co-operation for the establishment of an order of things in Europe which may secure to all their independence and future tranquillity. Wurtemberg, therefore, renounces the Confederation of the Rhine, and joins her troops to the Grand Allied Army. The two high contracting parties formally engage to enter into no arrangement or negotiation for peace, but with common consent; and they promise, in the most solemn manner, to listen to no insinuation or proposition that may be addressed to them directly or indirectly by the French Cabinet, without the reciprocal communication of the same."

HILDESHEIM, Nov. 6.—In virtue of a convention between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England and the King of Prussia, the principality of Hildesheim has been re-united to the states of his Royal Highness in Germany. Count Wallmoden has been charged to take possession of it.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—Our Gazette publishes to-day the following article:—

"The Confederation of the Rhine has ceased to exist. It has been abandoned by all the members who composed it. The Courts of Wurtemberg, Baden, Wurtzberg, Hesse, Saxony, Nassau, Anhalt, and the other princely houses, have followed the example of Bavaria. They have all renounced a foreign yoke, and have rejoined the cause of Germany.

"All the States of the dissolved Confederation are emulously hastening to adopt great measures for the defence of the rights and liberty of Germany. All of them follow, in this respect, the energetic example of Bavaria. Every where the people run to arms. In a few weeks Germany will have forces on foot, such as she never had before. All the contingents will be put on the full establishment: the Landwehr and Landsturm will be organised. All animated with the same spirit,—the conviction that it is only by such efforts that liberty, independence, and tranquillity, can be conquered; that momentary sacrifices are really no sacrifices at all, when the object is to secure the enjoyment of those blessings which must ever be of primary importance. Nations animated with this determination can never sink; and Germany, after many years of sufferings, is again replaced in the rank of nations."

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—The Emperors of Austria and Russia this morning visited the Princess Louis of Wurtemberg.

The following is an extract of a letter from Dresden, dated the 17th instant:—

"I seize the first opportunity presented, since our horizon cleared up a little, to give you some details of our situation for the last five weeks.

"The Emperor Napoleon left Dresden on the 7th of October; the King, Queen, and Princess Augusta, went with him. The corps of Marshal St. Cyr, about 22,000 strong, remained in the city and its environs. But the Russian columns soon approached the city, driving before them the corps of Count de Lebau, which, made up of the remains of that of Vandamme, and still amounting to about 20,000 men, had been posted near Gieshubel. It could leave only a small garrison at Sonnenstein, and it approached to about two leagues from Dresden. In the mean time, the Russians were every day advancing, and soon encircled the city on all sides; our external communications, which had been long very much straitened, were now cut off. We only now and then received any intelligence, and could no longer obtain supplies of provision; on the other hand, numbers of the country people sought refuge in the city, thus augmenting the large population which was there shut up. New entrenchments were incessantly thrown up around Dresden—all the streets, all the openings of the suburbs were barricaded, intersected with palisades and traverses, and fortified in such manner that our city seemed transformed into a new Saragossa. The city was soon more straitly invested than ever—the corps of Count Klenau arrived under our walls, raised entrenchments, and commenced the blockade in form. Our deplorable situation became every day worse. The number of sick among the French in frightful progression; more than 10,000 were crowded together in the hospitals, of whom, at least 200 died daily. A great number of others perished from want and exhaustion; for though the Government was compelled to furnish, by purchase or otherwise, more than 1000 casks of wine, and 600 quintals of rice, the troops were hardly the less famished, because no order in the distribution of provisions was observed by the French authorities. In this distressed state, Marshal St. Cyr ordered the citizens to supply themselves with provisions for two months, or to quit the city. The former was impracticable, because nothing could be obtained from without; many families, therefore, left Dresden. But the besieging corps granted permission to this effect only for one day; after which, all who attempted to pass the Austrian advanced posts were sent back, according to the rights of war.

"New measures were taken in consequence. The inhabitants were compelled to give in a statement of all the provisions they had, and immediately to deliver into the French magazines, a third of the flour, meat, beer, and dry vegetables, of which they made declaration. All this, however, was insufficient for the wants of the troops; forage for the horses was peculiarly scarce. One half of the bakers' stores of flour was carried off at the mills; the magazines of straw and hay in the suburbs were thrown open and abandoned to the troops. Such was the situation to which we were reduced; and we beheld our destruction inevitable, and fast approaching.

"The few bakers' shops, which still remained open, were besieged from four in the morning by thousands, demanding bread with loud cries, and often coming to blows about who should be first served.

"Meanwhile the French soldiers, like spectres, were wandering about the streets, and had often scarcely strength to beg; others were seen laying hold of the corners of streets, falling down through weakness, and dying on the spot. Every day more than a score of these victims were found in the streets, on the dung-hills, or under carriages. Pious Catholic Priests were often seen kneeling by the side of them in the streets, and giving them the extreme unction. The pen refuses to trace in detail the means

which these unhappy men resorted to, to pick up a little nourishment, in whatever possible way.

"The dreadful filthiness of the streets, during a month of bad weather, contributed rapidly to propagate dysentery and nervous fevers, to which many respectable inhabitants have fallen victims. The deaths, which were at first only thirty a week, rose to more than 200. These diseases still continue their frightful ravages. Such was our dreadful situation, when a report was spread that a capitulation had been concluded, and that we might hope to be soon delivered. Our hopes have not been deceived: the capitulation took place on the 10th, and the first columns of French troops left Dresden on the 12th, when they were replaced by Russian and Austrian troops."

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 11.—Since the 7th of this month, the French troops have been retreating from our town and other points of the Rhine; every thing passed off in the greatest order. On the 9th and 10th, there only remained a small number, who performed duty in our environs. These troops, under the command of the General of Division, Rigant, departed from hence yesterday at noon, and we were without troops until the evening. At eight o'clock a detachment of 12 or 15 light cavalry entered the town and visited the hospital during the night. This morning they marched along the bank of the Rhine below the town. Several numerous columns of troops are expected this day.

Nov. 12.—At seven o'clock this morning, a squadron of Prussian cavalry, from Beyrath, entered this place. About eleven o'clock an advanced-guard of Russian cavalry arrived; the whole regiment, and likewise a regiment of dragoons, had entered by one o'clock. The greatest order prevails throughout the whole of this town and its environs, and the troops observe the strictest discipline.

It is reported at this moment that 120 French domaniers, who were about to carry off to Mulheim some coal-barges from the Rhine, have been made prisoners by the allied troops, and the barges have been saved.—*Dusseldorf Gazette.*

TRENTO, Nov. 8.—The army of Italy, considering its force has made great progress. Not only has it conquered what formerly made part of Carniola, Carinthia, Frioul, Istria, great part of Dalmatia, and the Venetian territory, as well as the Southern Tyrol, but in a short space of time it has taken one General, 8 Staff Officers, 72 Officers, and 5,782 privates; it has taken 14 colours, and 11 cannon, besides 47 found in the fortresses. In the above calculation, we do not comprehend 2000 deserters; and 4000 men formerly subjects of Austria, who have passed over to us, and who are, consequently, lost to the enemy's army.

We learn that a detachment of General Tomasich's corps has taken the Isle of Schenico, on the Dalmatian coast; and that the town of Spalatro has been taken by the English naval Captain Hoste.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25.—The reigning Prince of Isenburg, after having quitted the service of France, and renounced the Confederation of the Rhine, has embraced the cause of Germany. He has returned from his journey to Switzerland.

THE TOULON FLEET.

The substance of the following letter has been given, but the letter itself has not appeared before. We have no doubt the enemy were severely hauled by our ships.

VICE ADMIRAL COUNT EMERIAU TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"On board the Imperial, Toulon, Nov. 6.
"I had the honour to send your Excellency an account yesterday, that having set sail yesterday morning with twelve sail of the line and six frigates, with the wind from the East, it changed suddenly to the North, and afterwards to West, bringing the advanced-guard of my ships within cannon-shot of the enemy, with whom we exchanged several broadsides.

"In this skirmish, which took place at the mouth of the harbour, the Agamemnon ship of the line, which was the most advanced, was within reach of several of the enemy's ships, who poured a shower of balls into her. Though she received several in her sails, rigging, and even in her hull, she did not sustain any serious injury. She had nine men slightly wounded.

"The Wagram, which was nearest the Agamemnon, protected her effectually, and exchanged several broadsides with the enemy. She had some shot in her sails, rigging, and hull, but had only two wounded.

"The Boree, Ulm, and Magnanime, were also within reach of the enemy, and received some shot, but were slightly injured. The Boree had two wounded. The ball that wounded one of the men struck the poop, unshipped the wheel of the rudder, and gave Captain More a slight contusion. The Ulm had also two wounded.

"The frigates Galatee, Melpomene, Paulina, and Penelope, were also within reach of the enemy, and had several shots in their sails and rigging. But they suffered little; and the Melpomene alone had one man wounded.

"The ships of the line and frigates had eighteen men wounded in the whole, three of whom only are dangerous.

"The enemy then retired after having tacked. Three of his ships seemed to have suffered a good deal.

(Signed) "EMERIAU."

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This *Gazette* contains directions for discontinuing the blockade of that part of the Coast of the Adriatic between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia—it also contains letters from General Count Nugent and Admiral Freemantle, announcing the capture of the Castle of Trieste. The Austrian General, with great candour, ascribes the entire praise of this important capture to Admiral Freemantle and the British Navy.

BANKRUPTS.

W. C. Batchelor, Portsea, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery-lane.
D. Russell, Bath, chinaman. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard, Addington, and Gregory, Bedford-row.
W. Sheppee, Chelmsford, Essex, carrier. Attorney, Mr. Lewis, Mark-lane.
S. Davis, Bradford, Wilts, clothier. Attornies, Messrs. Debury, Scudamore, and Curry, Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
W. Burkitt, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
J. Cordwell, Manchester, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
H. Ruff, Cheltenham, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's-Inn.
J. Tatlow, Ravenstone, Leicestershire, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Burgoyne, Dance, and Crompton, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.
B. Hadfield, Sheffield, carpenter. Attornies, Messrs. Drake and Church, Princes-street, Bedford row.
S. Maddocks, Coleman-street-buildings, woollen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Cursitor-street.
T. Jnnes, St. James's-street, sword-cutler. Attorney, Mr. Griffith, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
H. Young and T. Clunie, Colchester, Essex, saddlers. Attorney, Mr. Sandell, St. Thomas Apostle, Queen street.
T. Chamberlain, Lisson-grove, St. Mary-le-bone, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Wedd and Chevely, Gerrard-street, Soho.
G. White, Hondditch, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Barrow, Threadneedle-street.
W. Whately, Lawrence-pountney-hill, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Osbaldeston, London-street.
J. Parvis, Duke-street, Adelphi, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Pope, Modiford-court, Fenchurch-street.
B. Thompson, Nunn-green, Peckham, Surrey, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Hutchinson and Emmott, Brewer's-hall, Alderbury.
C. Wightman, Kensington, builder. Attorney, Mr. Clarke, Sadler's-hall, Cheapside.

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

Arrived.	MAILS.	Due.
0Lisbon.....	0.
0Gottenburgh.....	0
0Corunna.....	1
0Helsingland.....	2

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. shut.	Omnium — pm.
3 per Cents. Red. 60½	New Omnium 9½ pm.
4 per Cents. 76½	Consols for Acct. 62½
Exch. Bills (3½d) 3 5 pm.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to "TRUTH," (although we believe *truth* has little connection with our Correspondent of that name), we say we have nothing to do with the party he alludes to. The person who employs this *dis-simulacrum* "Truth," blasted the character of that man too much for any one of respectability to rely on him, unsupported by *other* and *better* testimony than his own. Let him stand or fall by his own deeds—We need him not. At the same time, he shall not fall without all the assistance it may be in our power to render him, consistent with honor and justice.

* * On the first Sunday in January, THE NEWS will be printed on an entire beautiful New Type, now casting by Messrs. FRY and STEELE.

THE NEWS.

L O N D O N :

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12.

It does not appear that the allies have hitherto made any forward movements from the stations they occupy on the frontiers of France. This, however, we believe, to be only that state of stillness which so often precedes a dreadful storm. Private accounts from Frankfort, mention the following as the settled plan of the future operations of the combined armies.

A corps under the CROWN PRINCE is to penetrate into Holland, in a line from Cologne to the sea. Almost every Dutchman in the French service has deserted them.

BLUCHER, with another corps is to cross the Rhine at Coblenz, and, opening a communication with the CROWN PRINCE, is to march southerly.

The grand army under SCHWARTZENBERG is to enter France through Switzerland, and advance in a north

westerly direction; indeed, the greater part of this army has already filed off in that direction.

An army of 70,000 men, under Bellegrade, is to carry on the war in Italy; but that will not last long, for various reasons: first of all, the Italians are extremely anxious for a change, in order to get rid of the conscription, which is particularly irksome to them. MURAT himself is known to be very ill disposed to BONAPARTE, and there are neither troops nor money in the country. The VICEROY of ITALY has only 30,000 men with him, who are so much exposed on their left flank, by the junction of Bavaria with the Allies, that they cannot long be troublesome.

It is said another army of 60,000 men are to endeavour to penetrate into France through Piedmont, under the idea of joining Lord WELLINGTON; besides these, the Allies have 125,000 men employed in the sieges of the different fortresses, a great part of whom are engaged at Danzig and Dresden, and will speedily be released from that duty. When to the above is added the victorious army under Lord WELLINGTON, hanging in a threatening position over the eastern provinces of France, the dangerous situation of BONAPARTE, (whose force, far inferior to that of the Allies, is principally composed of raw recruits,) may be justly appreciated.

If we may judge from the accounts from Frankfort, BONAPARTE is not blind to the accumulation of evils which surround him. Under the cloak of negotiating for the surrender of the Prussian fortresses he has expressed a wish to conclude an armistice, with a view to a permanent peace. His object in this offer, evidently was to gain time, so precious to a person in his condition. The allies have therefore rejected his proposal, and have agreed *not to conclude any armistice*, but to continue the campaign through the winter. A very short time must now determine, whether he will see his provinces overrun by the Allies, or submit to such terms of peace as may to them appear reasonable, and likely to be lasting.

The intelligence which daily arrives from Holland is as favorable as we could wish. With the exception of Gorcum, Breda, and Bergen, *op-Zoom*, which must soon surrender, the French have evacuated, or been driven out of, all the places of strength in the country. The Dutch Admiral VERNEUVEZ however still maintains possession of the Texel fleet, notwithstanding he has been summoned to surrender it by his lawful Sovereign. This Officer pretends to justify his conduct on the principle that he was placed in the command by BONAPARTE, subsequently to the annexation of the Dutch territory to France.—How far this plea will save his head when he is compelled to yield—for yield he must, the moment the Allies are in sufficient strength to occupy the forts at the Helder and Texel, we are in much doubt. If Holland was annexed to France, it was annexed by a Conqueror, whose sword effected it. The sword has now dissolved the connection, and the country of course reverts under its original form of government.

We expect to hear soon of the *denouement* of Marshal DAVOUST's Northern expedition. His fate and that of the King of DENMARK are evidently drawing to a close. The latter, it is said, sent two Ambassadors to the CROWN PRINCE to treat for peace; but they were dismissed with the answer, that the PRINCE would treat with them only on Danish ground. No doubt the Danish Monarch too late repents his weak, obstinate, and unprincipled adherence to the man that would have trodden all the ancient Sovereigns of Europe under his feet, had not Providence frustrated his audacious hopes. We learn from Flemsburgh, under date of the 26th of November, that Count BERNSTORFF had set off to Frankfort; and the Austrian Ambassador, who was on the point of leaving Copenhagen, has been requested to postpone his departure. Meanwhile, the CROWN PRINCE, disregarding all these pacific overtures, resolutely pursues his duty as a Sovereign and a soldier. He was to pass the Elbe on the 29th ult. with about 40,000 men, whilst General BULOW with the rest of the army proceeded towards Amsterdam. Private advices have been received that he had gained possession of Harburgh, opposite Hamburg. This we think very probable. On the other hand, we learn that DAVOUST has fortified the Holstein side of the Sleiknitz, and is preparing for a vigorous defence. His force joined with the Danes, amounts to about 30,000 men. His Allies he can place no dependence upon. The CROWN PRINCE; we therefore trust, will soon give a good account of him.

Several sets of French papers have been received in the course of the last week, but their contents are uniformly uninteresting. They are filled with favourable reports from the banks of the Rhine, which we know to be false, and in all of them, as usual, are articles calling on all *patriotic* Frenchmen to support the existing Government, under which "they have experienced so many blessings!"

The following Letter, giving an account of insurrections in Brittany, was received by a respectable house in the city on Friday:—

"GUERNSEY, DEC. 7.—A licensed vessel has just arrived from Granville (Lower Normandy), which has been detained by one of our ships of war. I have seen the Master, who is an intelligent man, and he assures me, that the disaffection is general in Brittany, and that in two of the departments of that province, unsuccessful attempts have been made in early the conscription into effect, but that the Government at Paris is in no condition to enforce obedience."

In addition we have information from French Flanders, that in the *ci-devant* Dutch and Austrian Netherlands, they have not been able to put in execution the law of conscription, and that in consequence it has remained a dead letter with respect to that part of the country. It is also a fact, that the new duties on salt, and those in the nature of a house tax and property have not been extended to Flanders.

An account has been required by the War-office, from all paymasters and army-agents, of the arrears in their hands since the year 1793. This, we understand, will be published immediately; and the beneficial consequence will be, to enable the representatives and relatives of all officers who have died in the service within the last 30 years, to ascertain if any balance is due to them, and where they may at once apply for its prompt discharge.

The neutrality of Switzerland is insisted upon in a way which shews that it is entirely a French measure. But we learn, with pleasure, that the Allies are not to be misled or thwarted by such manoeuvres. The Cossacks had already reached Freyberg, in the Brisgau and Lorrach, also on the very confines of Switzerland.

The transports, ten sail, with 1800 men, part of Major-General GIBB's division of troops, from Stralsund, sailed on Monday evening from Yarmouth for the Roonpit Channel; under convoy of the *Ariel*, *Thrasher*, and *British Fair*, ships of war. Six Dutch schuyts, with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, sailed at the same time.

Most of the Kings and Princes of Germany have attended in person at Frankfort, to offer their alliance to the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia. In that city have been seen the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg; the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Wurtzburg; and almost all the minor Princes, even including the Prince of Issemburg, late an officer in the service of France of whose fidelity to Bonaparte the French papers so loudly boasted. The *Frankfort Gazettes* contain several of the treaties which these Rhenish Sovereigns have concluded with the Allies. That between Austria and Wurtemberg is dated on the 2d ult., and signed by Prince Mellernich, as negotiator.

The *Vienna Gazette* announces officially the total dissolution of the Rhenish Confederacy—that moribund and unnatural combination, by which the German States united to accomplish their own degradation and submission to a French yoke. But amply now are they atoning for their error; and well and eloquently do the Vienna Papers say, that "nations animated with the determination to be free can never sink, and that Germany, after years of suffering, is again placed in the rank of nations."

Part of the Austrian army in Italy has actually got to Bergamo and Brescia, in the rear of Beauchampois, who is at Vicenza, on the Adige in front. By this time, we suppose, Milan is in the possession of the Austrians.

The abandonment of Dusseldorf by the enemy, without the slightest attempt at resistance, affords us considerable surprise, considering the importance of the place.

The dress of the Royal Horse Guards is about to be altered, similar to the Life Guards, to wear helmets instead of hats; but their coats or jackets are to remain blue.

Admiral Freemantle describes the people of Istria and Dalmatia in general, as holding the French in perfect abhorrence. The castle of Trieste was evacuated on the 2d ult.; and on the 10th General Nugent embarked at that port on a secret expedition.

The next accounts from the Weser and the Elbe will probably bring us the result of the operations against Davoust. The King of Denmark begins now to be seriously alarmed.

From the Opera House Chancery proceedings, we learn, that Mr. Taylor had agreed to give Madame Catalani five thousand guineas for sixty nights performances, exclusive of two clear benefits, which he guaranteed at one thousand guineas each, making in all seven thousand guineas, for little more than one night's performance every week.

Mrs. Clarke has pleaded *Culpa* to an indictment for a libel upon the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and will be brought up for judgment next Term.

Mr. Abbott, she said she had known the prisoner for six years, from visiting at the family of Mr. Haigh. He called on her on the 30th of November, and conversed with her about an hour. When he came into the house, he went up to the bed-room door, which he never had done on any former occasion. She begged him to walk down to the drawing-room, where she would wait on him. They were alone together; he spoke of his uncle, Daniel Haigh several times, and said he had been to the warehouse, and would go there again. He spoke of settling an account with his uncle, and said his uncle had done him an injury, and that he would have justice. The witness wished him to apologize to his uncle, but he said that it was not the fashion to be injured and then apologize. He mentioned his escape, and the different places he had visited. Witness did not know of the prisoner's confinement, until he mentioned it to her. His behaviour was melancholy in the extreme, his sentences incoherent. Witness told him he should be happy with his uncle, but he said he was too much wounded. He was not collected, but she could not judge whether he was sane or no.

Mr. Daniel Haigh, uncle of Thomas Rhodes, said, that the conduct of the prisoner while in his employ was extremely good, up to October 1812. The first intimation of any change was in a letter which he received from him when at Rausgate.

The letter was read, it was dated October 8, 1812, and began nearly in this manner:—

"Dear uncle—There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads to fortune. Since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have had, or there have come into my head several notions which, combined, form the hand-bill, of which I send you a copy. Make your arrangements, therefore, that I may quit your service for that of my country, and the human race, &c. &c. It then requested that Mr. Haigh would take the prisoner's brother into his service, in his place, and requested as to this an immediate answer. The copy of the hand-bill subjoined was in these words—"To England and the world. A man born and bred in England, engages to procure for his country an honourable peace, if she will accept his services. Nay farther, to lay a foundation in England for procuring an universal peace throughout the world, and fulfilling that part of the Scripture which says, 'nation shall no longer rise up against nation, and they shall beat their swords into plough shares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and they shall learn war no longer.' If this be found worthy of attention, enquire further of T. Rhodes, No. 6, Aldermanbury." To this extravagant letter, witness returned no answer, but returned to London on the 18th, when he invited the prisoner to dine with him at his country house on the next Sunday. Prisoner dined with him accordingly, and after dinner they had a long conversation. The prisoner appeared to have some grand scheme. Witness wanted to know what it was, but Rhodes said it was a great secret not to be divulged at present. Witness asked what the means were by which he was to accomplish his work, and said it was a work of great magnitude to overturn the government and establish another. He then asked the prisoner whether he liked the ministry. The prisoner said he did not like them; but spoke well of Sir F. Burdett; Mr. Canning did not seem to be any friend of his. After much conversation witness told the prisoner that these political vagaries would bring him to the gallows or a mad-house. Prisoner seemed indifferent, and said, that if he lost his character, the world was wide enough for him. He sometime after received another letter from the prisoner, dated October 31, 1812, Aldermanbury, to D. Haigh Esq. Battersea-Rise. The letter was nearly in these terms:—"Dear Uncle,—If we are of God we shall prosper; if of man we shall come to wrong; he that is ashamed of me, of him will I be ashamed. To the disobedient I say, the great and terrible day is at hand when nations shall tremble. To the obedient I say, the day of rejoicing is at hand, when the nation shall be glad. To your dearly beloved son George I have spoken of my proposition. I hope therefore you will send 5000*l.* which shall be returned with interest. If you grant my request I am your friend, if not, your enemy."

Witness then thought proper to get Mr. Hazlam to converse with him under a feigned name. Mr. Hazlam accordingly did converse with him, after which he received a third letter from the prisoner, dated Nov. 25, 1812. This was read by the Clerk. It began in this manner:—

"Mr. D. Haigh—Sir—I have heard a buzz:—What is it; who is it that buzzes? Little Daniel buzzes. Get on your money bags, little man, you will then be nearer my height. I have a large hill against you—of gratitude; and damme, Daniel, the balance is in my favour."—It proceeded in this extravagant manner, and it appeared from it that he had found out the purpose of Mr. Hazlam's visit, and demanded 10,000*l.* for the supposed defamation on the part of Mr. Haigh in imputing madness to him, or affidavits signed by all the Haighs (of which he enclosed the formula,) affirming that they never supposed him deranged.—A fourth letter was received by the witness, in Rhode's hand-writing, without date or signature, to Daniel Haigh and others, in these words:—"Get your wills made—prepare! prepare!" Notwithstanding this conduct, in business (the witness stated) the prisoner was as regular as ever. He had been discharged from the witness's at his own desire, about the time of the second letter, and settled his accounts as usual. He was at last put into Miles's mad house, at Hoxton, and thence removed in April last to St. Luke's. On the 30th ultimo, witness saw him pass the counting-house window, but did not hold conversation with him, being called away on business; he thought the prisoner must have seen him. In their interviews at Battersea

Rise, on ordinary subjects, the prisoner conversed as usual.

Mr. Charles, warehouseman and clerk at Mr. Haigh and Co's, had known Rhodes for seven years. He heard in October 1812, about his schemes for peace. He remonstrated with him about the impropriety of putting "No. 6, Aldermanbury," at the bottom of the hand-bill, and accordingly the prisoner suppressed them. The prisoner was at all times sullen and obstinate, but at all times on the best of terms with the witness. He saw him at noon on the day of Prestowe's death. When he came into the warehouse witness asked him how he did, and some other questions of that sort, which he answered. He said he had been well treated—better than he expected. They then went into another part of the warehouse, and conversed about some furniture prints which were lying there, which the prisoner observed were part of the old stock (which was the fact.) Witness was then called out to Mr. Haigh, and fetched Prestowe; he did not return to Rhodes, but went to the up-stairs warehouse, whence he was descending. Mr. Samuel Haigh met him, and told him not to come down, for Rhodes had a pistol. From the top of the staircase, he saw the prisoner cross into the counting-house: Prestowe soon came in, and stepped into the counting-house, and then came back: he advanced again with a stick. Witness then heard a report of a pistol, and saw another person run into the room; he followed, and they secured the prisoner.

Metcalf was again called. He saw Prestowe go into the counting-house; the prisoner presented a pistol, and said he had another. On this Prestowe stepped back, but after a short time advanced with a stick in his hand, with which he struck at the prisoner's legs, and he believes, hit him. On this the prisoner discharged a pistol in the twinkling of an eye; Prestowe fell, and never stirred more.

James Tow, of St. Luke's, gave nearly the same account, but did not see Prestowe strike Rhodes. He secured Rhodes (who snapped another pistol at him, and endeavoured to cock it again.) He took him to St. Luke's. On the way Rhodes said had not the other pistol missed fire, he (Tow) had been as dead as Prestowe. The prisoner had been under him at St. Luke's, where he behaved very properly. His only reason for judging him insane was, that he was in the house.

Mr. Heddinton, the surgeon, proved that the death of Prestowe was occasioned by the pistol ball.

Cartwright, one of the marshals-men, went for the prisoner to St. Luke's and put him into a coach with two of the men of St. Luke's and another officer. He talked with him about the murder. The prisoner said he had bought the pistols in Tottenham-court-road, the powder and halls in Oxford-street, and the horn in the Haymarket. Prisoner was asked if he knew Prestowe, and said yes; that he was an officer and a resolute man, for he had seen him formerly handle an Irishman in Aldermanbury. He said he should have shot any one who molested him. His answers were collected.

The case being closed on the part of the prosecution, Sir Simon LE BLANC enquired, what did the prosecutor's counsel contend the crime to be, supposing the prisoner sane? He was perfectly peaceable at the time when Prestowe came to apprehend him, and there was no process against him. It could therefore be but manslaughter, as the deceased had rushed on the prisoner and struck him.

Mr. Abbott assented to this opinion.

The Prisoner being called on for his defence, said he was an injured person, and gave, in a low tone of voice, a statement which appeared to be an account of his having been put into confinement. He said he had demanded a public examination before the Magistrate, which was refused him. He said, that while in St. Luke's a letter had been sent to his uncle saying, that he was well, but that he was nevertheless detained, and he therefore broke out. He then talked about the witnesses having sworn to him through the glass door of the counting house, and asked if they could do this.

The Counsel for the prisoner called

Mr. Hazlam, celebrated for his knowledge in cases of insanity, who had said he had seen Rhodes under a feigned name. He had been conversant for 20 years with cases of this kind, to the number, perhaps, of 20,000. He had no doubt, from the conference he had with Rhodes, that he was insane; and on his certificate he was taken to Hoxton. He visited him there often, and pronounced him an incurable lunatic, and therefore no medicine had been given him. Persons in the state of the prisoner would converse on ordinary topics with calmness and quietness. The prisoner had no lucid intervals, as far as his observation went. In answer to the question of Mr. Abbott, whether persons in the prisoner's state could distinguish right from wrong, witness said "their right is your wrong—their good your evil." Nothing which tends to the furtherance of their purpose, do they consider crimes. He had no doubt that the prisoner thought he was acting perfectly right in every part of his conduct.

Mr. Drury, the apothecary of St. Luke's, said he saw the prisoner daily, while in St. Luke's, and thought him deranged, and did not think he could be safe at large. The prisoner asked witness why he thought him unsafe at large? "From your mode of acting, and your ideas about making peace." The prisoner said, how do you know about my ideas of making peace—when did you ask me about it? "On the 11th of April, when you were brought into the house, and afterwards, from your answers respecting your uncle, I was convinced you would make away with him." "What did I say?" "I was convinced of it from the general tenour of your actions." "But here is Tow, who says I behaved myself reasonably, and he saw me

oftener than you." "But I conceive myself to be a better judge of these cases than Mr. Tow can be." "No doubt! you have a very good opinion of yourself." This repartee of the prisoner, though on so melancholy an occasion, produced a burst of laughter in the Court.

Dr. Sutherland, the Physician of St. Luke's, also considered the prisoner insane, and unsafe at large. He had seen him the day before his escape, when he was incapable of judging between right and wrong.

Mr. GURNEY wished the Coroner's verdict, respecting his insanity, to be adduced as evidence, as a verdict of a commission of lunacy might be adduced; but the Court held that it was inadmissible, the question of lunacy being not a collateral question, and the whole verdict being not final, but merely preparatory to a trial.

Sir S. LE BLANC summed up, and observed, that the Jury had to consider whether the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter, or not guilty of any crime, from insanity.

The Jury retired for 10 minutes, and returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY, on the ground of insanity.

Sir S. LE BLANC then observed, that the verdict should be thus recorded, that the usual order of the Court (for the confinement of the prisoner) might be made.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

GLoucester, Dec. 6.—On Tuesday, Thomas White, alias Richard Williamson, alias Richard Thomas, alias William Whitfield, alias William Whitmore, was committed to our county gaol, charged on the oaths of Joh Thatcher, Thomas Tovey, and John James, of Newham, in this county, with forging the acceptance of William Jennings, of No. 3, Great Longford-street, Dublin, to a bill of exchange for 30*l.* drawn upon him by the prisoner, in the name of "Thomas White," bearing date, "Newham, April 2 1812," and made payable to the order of the drawer. This Bill, which was discounted by Mr. Thatcher was refused payment; and inquiries having been made respecting it, circumstances arose, out of which the present charge originated. The prisoner, at the period of the bill being drawn, was officiating as curate of Newham, under the pretence of being possessed of the clerical functions; but after continuing there some weeks, he was suspected to be an impostor, and, on being pressed for his credentials, absconded, having, under his assumed character (in which he gained great favour among the parishioners, by a correct discharge of its duties), defrauded several of them of various sums of money and goods.

It would be difficult to trace this extraordinary character through the various disguises under which he has for several years been preying upon the public—After leaving Newham, he went into Cornwall, and, by similar pretences, introduced himself into the curacy of the parish of Talland, near Looe, where he found his way into the first company, became very popular, and gained such especial favour in female society, that he married a young lady of respectable connections there; and having obtained possession of part of her property, he, in a few days afterwards, set off to London, on very urgent business. Before the time fixed for his return had expired, the friends of the lady were surprised by finding the death of Mr. Williamson announced in one of the Cornwall papers. At first they concluded that the printer had been imposed upon; but, on a farther investigation, they discovered that the letter sent to the printer was in the hand-writing of Williamson himself. His clerical habit, we presume, being "thread-bare," he has latterly appeared genteelly dressed in coloured clothes, and has really a most prepossessing appearance, and engaging manners. Of late, he has been dashing about Bristol, Bath, and even in this neighbourhood, in a smart harouche and four, with three servants in livery; and on Saturday se'night he had the temerity to drive up to the King's Head, in this city, with his carriage, horses, and servants profusely decorated with orange ribbons, and reported from Bristol the news of an important victory obtained by Lord Wellington over Soult, which turned out to be entirely devoid of truth. His carriage and horses has been claimed, and restored to a person at Bristol, of whom they were hired. The prisoner was taken into custody on Monday last at Worcester (through the spirited perseverance of Messrs. Tovey and James, solicitors, of Newham), after having been pretty closely followed up for the last two months, in which period, these gentlemen prevented his marrying two unsuspecting females, one of whom, resident at Bristol, have been involved in the most poignant distress, the consequence of the delusion practised upon her. At first he denied any knowledge of the parties by whom he was apprehended; but their conviction of his identity rendered all denial vain, and he has since admitted, that he is the person known at Newham under the title of the Rev. Thos. White. He now asserts, that his real name is Richard Williamson, and that he is a native of Ashley, in Wiltshire. When his person was searched, about 150*l.* in Bank of England notes, was found upon him. Since being brought here, he has discharged some small debts contracted whilst at Newham and in this neighbourhood, with a profusion which either implies a dread of his fate, or the extent of his means. Indeed, he says he is possessed of funded property to the amount of many thousands, and several certificates of stock were actually found among his papers. The account of his imprisonment has brought many persons here to see him; but he positively refuses an interview with any of them.

The former pay of a Field Marshal, 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per day, is now increased to 16*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* or 5590*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

SWINDLING.—On Monday, George Lentz, alias Douglas, alias Pemberton, underwent another examination, charged with various acts of swindling, and other offences, which were so numerous that the parties connected with them actually crowded the office; but how such a number could be duped and defrauded by such a stripling is quite surprising, as we understand he is only seventeen years of age. He has neither genteel appearance nor address, but looked like a mere bedizened fop. The further in investigation of his swindling Mrs. Elvey, of Bond-street, was proceeded in first.

The shopman of Mr. Kimber, a pawn-broker, of Knightsbridge, attended, and produced some gold pencil cases which had been pledged by the prisoner, and which Mrs. Elvey proved to have been part of the articles that were in the dressing-case.

Another pawn-broker produced a variety of articles, which were also proved to have been in the dressing case.

Mr. McDonal, who keeps a livery stables in Knightsbridge, produced an elegant silver gill shaving-bason, which he said he received from the prisoner, as a security for the payment of the hire for a horse and gig, and which Mrs. Elvey also proved to be in the dressing case. Mr. McDonal said the prisoner left it with him as a gold article.

Mrs. Corey, of Titchborne-street, attended; and stated, that the prisoner some time since obtained from her paintings of the value of 36l. under pretence of his being the son of Dr. Pemberton, and which she sent to a house for him in Maddox-street, Hanover-square, which it appeared he had got into in a way similar to that in which he got into the house in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, for the purpose of obtaining Mrs. Elvey's property.

Mr. Wilson, a silversmith, No. 145, High Holborn, stated, that on the 8th of November last, the prisoner came to his shop, and agreed with him for the purchase of a silver watch, a gold chain, and three gold seals, for 15l. He said he had not bank notes enough about him to pay for them, but if Mr. Wilson would send them to his residence, at No. 4, Southampton-row, he would pay him. Mr. Wilson accordingly sent the articles by his shopman, with instructions not to leave them without payment.

William Cox, the shopman, stated that he took the watch, &c. to No. 4, Southampton-row, where he saw the prisoner, who tendered him in payment a draft, signed George Lentz, on Messrs. Hankey and Co. which he refused to take, and left the house. He had crossed over to the opposite side of the way, when the prisoner called him back, and asked him permission to shew the watch to his father, who was in the adjoining parlour, which he agreed to. Immediately after, there was a knock at the door, and the prisoner went out in a great bustle, under pretence of answering the knock. Soon after, he learnt from a servant girl that the prisoner was gone out of the house, and that they knew nothing of him.

Mr. Ashton, a draper and tailor, of the Strand, produced the watch, &c. and said he received it on the 21st of November last, from the prisoner, in payment, or as a security for some clothes.

The parties to these two last charges were not bound over to prosecute, nor were the charges of the numerous complainants who attended gone into: the charge of Mrs. Elvey involving the crime of uttering a forged draft, and a charge of stealing the goods; upon both which he was fully committed for trial.

On Saturday evening, about a quarter before six o'clock, a man knocked at the door of Mrs. Ann Laver, of Adam-street, Adelphi, and told the servant he was come from Mr. Hare's, the hatter, in the Strand, for a hat to alter for a young gentleman, who was at her house. The servant not having any instructions, questioned him as to the description of the young gentleman, who he so well and fully described, that the girl had no doubt but he was correct, there being a young gentleman at dinner with her mistress, answering the one the man described; she therefore desired the man to sit down in the passage, and she would inform the young gentleman when he had done dinner. On her returning into the passage about three minutes afterwards, she found the street-door open, and that the man had made off with four great coats and a hat. On inquiring at Mr. Hare's in the Strand, it was ascertained that he had not sent any man, and there was no doubt but the robber had watched the young gentleman into Mrs. Laver's house and thus become possessed of his full description. Information having been given at the above office of the robbery, Oddy, one of the patrol, went in pursuit of him, and apprehended him, from his description on the parade in St. James's Park, at the time of the guard being relieved, in company with suspicious characters. Ann Rush, the servant of Mrs. Laver, attended at the Office, and identified his person. He said his name was James Miller—he was fully committed for trial.

The Grand Jury of London inspected Newgate last week, and reported it to be crowded in excess—300 debtors are confined in the space originally allotted to 100 only.

The Patentees of the Anti-Atrition Composition have offered one hundred guineas reward to any person who will give information to them at Charing cross of any person or persons committing a fraud on the Patent by which the public are also defrauded; as one shilling's worth of the Patent Anti Atrition Composition is more than equal to five shillings worth of any thing else hitherto made use of to prevent the effects of friction in steam-engines, carriages, and all kinds of machinery.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MURDER AT VAUXHALL.—During the night of Tuesday last, a murder was committed in the house of the Misses Gompertz, under the following circumstances:—It appears that three ladies of that name reside nearly opposite to the principal entrance to Vauxhall-gardens; that their household consisted of three female servants, and a footman; and a Gentleman, their cousin, also resided in the house. The man-servant's usual practice was, every night, to fire off a musket at 11 o'clock, and to reload it. He slept in the kitchen, where this musket was always kept. —At about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the Misses Gompertz heard the report of a gun, and instantly rung the bell which communicated to the kitchen, but received no answer. On this she woke her cousin and sisters, and the female servants, and they went down stairs, and found the kitchen door fast; they knocked, but receiving no answer, they at length broke it open, and discovered the unfortunate man servant lying dead by the window. —On further inspection it appeared that the house had been attempted by robbers, who had by great force with an iron crow, pulled down the window-shutters, and afterwards taken out a pane of glass, which lay on the ground unbroken. It is supposed they were at this time head by the footman, who in opposing their entrance was fired upon, and killed on the spot; the musket was taken away by the robbers, but found the next morning in a field adjoining the house. It was in a foul state, as if recently fired; but we understand one of the female servants says, that the deceased was not able to load it the preceding night for want of powder, which he did not discover until after he had discharged it as usual. The man servant's livery coat was also found outside the house next morning.

On Tuesday as Mr. Rice, a solicitor, residing in Dufour-place, St. James's, was in conversation with persons on a parish business, in the middle room, on the first floor, a shot was fired into the back room, which entered through the window, and perforated the wainscot. It was at first supposed that something had fallen, but on examining the room the ball was found warm on the floor. It had, no doubt, been fired from the back premises of a house, in Poland-street. Mr. Rice gave information of the dangerous occurrence at Marlborough-street police-office, but nothing has yet transpired to throw any light on the subject.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, at Iwickenham, Middlesex, by the Rev. R. Tatham, Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, the Rev. Wm. Chaly, D.D. Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of that University, to Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late John Westwood, Esq. of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely.

December 1, at Beaumont, in Essex, by the Rev. Dr. Frewen, the Rev. Wm. Moreton, of Westerham, in Kent, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Hutton, Rector of Beaumont.

On Saturday morning, Wm. Hammond, jun. Esq. of Gray's-inn-square, to Mrs. Hawkins, of Tower-street.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, George Frederik Abraham, of Great Marlborough-street, Solicitor, to Miss Thompson, of Kentish Town.

DIED.

December 8, at his house, Tudor-street, Mr. R. B. Currey, of the house of Langford and Currey, aged 64.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, in New Ormood-street, Mr. Stephen Wilson, aged 60.

On the 6th inst. at Bristol, Capt. Charles Maedonell, of 56th regiment, aged 51 years.

On Wednesday, the Lady of John Carbonell, Esq. of Hendon-place, Middlesex.

On the 7th inst. at his house, at Pentonville, William Parr, Esq. aged 66.

At his chambers, New-inn, Thomas Moore, Esq.

In London, on the 7th inst. James Masmyth, Esq. of Hope-park House, Edinburgh.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Peronneau, relict of the late Henry Peronneau, Esq.

On the 5th inst. aged 63, Mrs. Flexney, widow of the late Mr. Flexney, of Holborn, bookseller.

John Gregory, Esq.—In the fate of this gentleman, a fresh instance is given of the uncertain tenure by which life is enjoyed. On Friday, the 3d instant, he dined in a convivial party; returned home about nine that evening well and cheerful; retired soon to rest, and slept soundly. He rode out in his gig on Saturday morning, intending to drive himself to Kensington. At Earl's-court, Old Brompton, he met and conversed with a friend; and, in a minute or two afterwards, was found sitting dead in the gig, which had stopped, probably, when the blow of death was struck. Mr. Gregory was a Justice of the Peace, a Commissioner of the Assessed Taxes, a Trustee of the Roads, and Secretary to the Whig Club, &c. &c.

At the village of Sutterton, in Lincolnshire, Mr. Cabourn, whitesmith, Cathedral and Church bell-hanger, and an ingenious change-ringer, aged 75 years. He began the above branches of business in his early days, with sixteen shillings, gleaned in Christmas-boxes, and left behind him in freeholds, copyholds, and personal property, to his offspring, upwards of 20,000l.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with columns for dates (1813, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and various financial instruments like Bank Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced, Consols, Navy, Annuities, etc.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.—We had but few fresh arrivals of any grain this morning, when fine Wheat sold freely at Monday's prices.—Barley is dull sale, and 1s. per quarter lower.—Beans are rather dearer.—Oats go off slowly; although the supply is but moderate, but what few sales were effected, were upon full as good terms as on last market-day.—In other articles no alteration.

Table with columns for ENGLISH and FOREIGN, listing prices for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, etc.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

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

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

Table listing Peck Loaf, Half Peck Loaf, and Quarter Loaf with their weights and prices.

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork, categorized by Monday and Friday.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

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

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table showing prices for Hay and Clover, categorized by Monday and Friday.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Table listing prices for various types of tallow like St. James's Market, Whitechapel Market, etc.

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Table listing prices for various coals like Adair's Main, Backworth, Benton, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

MAILS.

Table showing arrival and departure times for Heligoland, Lisbon, Dublin, and Gothenburgh.

