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# THE NEWS.



No. 470.

SUNDAY,

APRIL 25, 1813.

PRICE 8d.

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

## THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS TO THE PUBLIC.

In my first address to the public (April 11th,) I expressly stated that no provocation from any other quarter, than that from which I had received it, should have made me disclose circumstances, and reveal secrets which it is evident were entrusted to me under—if not a positive—yet certainly an implied seal of silence. The principle of self defence alone called me forth; and having explained clearly to the public, to whom I shall always consider myself accountable for my conduct as a public writer—how I became possessed of the documents I published in *The News* of April 4 and 11, I was in hopes for the sake of all parties, the matter would have dropped.—It is, therefore, with pain and regret I am compelled to continue to occupy the columns of my paper with what I own should scarcely ever occupy them—my private concerns; but I hope my readers will for the present excuse it, trusting to my solemn assurance, that no excitement from any quarter, save from that I have already alluded to, shall make me for one moment prolong a contest which is inimical to my feelings—contrary to the line of policy I had from principle adopted—and to which nothing should have urged me but the conduct of those who have treated me in the manner I have described. I shall commence by inserting the following articles in the order they originally appeared:—

### To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir,

I request you will insert the inclosed in your paper as soon as possible. I am, your's, &c.

A. B. ST. LEGER.

Sir,

Montague-square, 25th April.

Having the honour to serve Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the office of Vice Chamberlain, and being well acquainted with her Royal Highness's hand-writing, I examined the fac-simile of a pretended letter from her Royal Highness, published in "The News" of last Sunday, and I do most positively affirm, that it bears no resemblance to the hand-writing of her Royal Highness.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

A. B. ST. LEGER.

The Viscountess Perceval has also transmitted to us the following article for insertion:—

"From the vague and unauthorized use which has been made of the name of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in one of the weekly papers, Lady Perceval feels herself called upon to declare,

"Firstly, That she never received any authority from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to insert any paragraphs in the newspapers;

"And secondly, that she never could have thought of taking so great a liberty as to introduce Mr. Mitford to the Princess of Wales's presence. And Lady Perceval solemnly declares her positive conviction, that the Princess never saw, wrote, nor spoke to Mr. Mitford, nor never had any intercourse or communication with him at any time, place, or upon any occasion whatsoever."

To the public, who, in every disputed point, strictly analyze every proceeding, it must appear very remarkable that Mr. St. Leger should have chosen to give his opinion of the hand-writing of a person, from a fac simile, when he might with so much ease have exercised his judgment on the original. I perfectly agree with him, that the fac simile bears little or no resemblance to the hand writing of her Royal Highness. It was badly cut, and had I had time to have procured another, I would not have printed it. Of its defects I was conscious, and influenced by that consideration, I offered in "THE NEWS" of last week, to submit the original to the inspection of any gentleman acquainted with the hand-writing of her Royal Highness, who would honour me with a call. Several gentlemen have in consequence seen it, and they have been uniform in opinion that it is the hand-writing of the Princess of Wales. A lady from Germany has seen it, who declares from the form of some of the letters, she is convinced it was written by some one from that country, although not knowing the hand-writing of her Royal Highness, she could give no opinion on that point. At any rate, I cannot at present, consider Mr. St. Leger's contradiction of its authenticity of the least importance. Upon the fac

simile he has pronounced correctly. I invite him to see the original.

I now come to Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL. Her Ladyship says—"She never received any authority from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to insert any paragraphs in the newspapers."—If Lady PERCEVAL here speaks correctly, she has certainly incurred a heavy—a very heavy responsibility. Letters, in her Ladyship's hand-writing, are now in my possession,—(two of which I this day publish).—which prove, that Mr. MITFORD had been authorized by her Ladyship, as early as September last, to convey paragraphs, &c. relative to the affairs of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in different newspapers. I have also letters in my possession in the hand-writing of Editors of respectable newspapers, which fully prove that he was so considered by them. At the present moment I refrain, from motives which I trust will not be misunderstood, from giving these letters to the public: but at the same time I must inform the Proprietor of a Morning Paper of celebrity, that to publish Mr. MITFORD as "a lunatic" and "an impostor" comes with an ill grace from one who, but a few weeks previous, submitted the effusions of his genius to his inspection; and in his correspondence invariably manifested towards him the greatest attention and respect.

I return, however, to Lady PERCEVAL, and repeat, that a very weighty responsibility rests upon her Ladyship, to shew why, without the authority and knowledge of the Princess of Wales, she so officiously meddled in her affairs as to write paragraphs—to authorize the contradiction of paragraphs—to write letters and articles—and to cause letters and articles to be written to different newspapers, all concerning the situation of her Royal Highness—and all closely connected with circumstances most materially affecting that illustrious Personage.

With respect to Lady PERCEVAL's "conviction that the Princess of Wales never saw, wrote, nor spoke to Mr. MITFORD, nor ever had any intercourse or communication with him at any time, place, or upon any occasion whatever," I shall not at present make any observation.

The following paragraphs are the next in my order of remark: they appeared in most of the Morning Papers of Thursday last:—

Viscountess PERCEVAL has transmitted to us the following article for insertion:—

"That Lady PERCEVAL, with the exception of the written orders to the "Editor of the News," for his paper, and a letter in answer to one sent to Lady ANNE HAMILTON by the Editor, in which Lady PERCEVAL, in the name of Lady ANNE, acknowledges herself gratified by the offer of the Editor's columns to advocate the cause of the Princess of Wales, without accepting, or intending to accept it, Lady PERCEVAL had no communication with, nor had even written to, nor seen, "the Editor of the News," previous to the publication of the fabricated documents.

"That the paragraphs containing the account of the disrespectful delivery of the late Duchess of BRUNSWICK'S Will, &c. are undoubtedly in the hand-writing of Lady PERCEVAL; and Mr. MITFORD was allowed by her to have them published, as articles of ordinary intelligence.

"That Lady PERCEVAL was totally ignorant of the source, fabrication, and existence of the letters, purporting to be signed by the Ministers of the Prince REGENT, and by Lady ANNE HAMILTON, until they were published in "The News" of Sunday, April the 4th, when she saw them for the first time. That on the day of publishing them, she received a letter from the Editor, inclosing his paper, which she immediately answered, desiring to see him for the purpose of disavowing all acquaintance with the transaction, and of convincing him (from the evidence of the forged documents themselves) of the imposition practised upon him.

"That Lady PERCEVAL, from motives of benevolent interest in Mr. MITFORD and his family, and his distant connection with Lord REDESDALE, admitted him as an occasional visitor at her house. When the state of his mind not appearing to render him incapable of conveying an ordinary letter, message, &c. Lady PERCEVAL has frequently employed him on such occasions.

"That during the period of his occasional visits, Mr. MITFORD put into her hands various letters and minutes of conversations, upon the subject of the proceedings which

have so much interested the public feelings, alleged to have been addressed to him under a feigned name, and to have been taken by him with Gentlemen of respectability, appointing interviews, and offering rewards for the disclosure of secrets, and relating discourses between other parties, which it has been ascertained never took place.

"That the numerous fabrications of Mr. MITFORD which have recently come to her knowledge, whilst they render her still apprehensive that her name may be further involved, call upon her imperatively to declare her total ignorance of any which have taken place, or may yet proceed from him. But the circumstance of the unguarded admittance of Mr. MITFORD to her house, must always excite in Lady PERCEVAL an unfeigned regret, that she should have had any intercourse and society with a person, who, whether insane or not, has so grossly deceived the public and herself.

### To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir,

As the Editor of *The News*, in his publication of last Sunday, has questioned the authority upon which I professionally informed him, that the letters inserted by him from the communication of Mr. MITFORD, were the fabrications of an insane man, I conceive myself called upon to state, that I acted upon the instructions of Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL.

I certainly did not intend to include, in this disavowal, the written orders for his paper, the answer, in the name of Lady ANNE HAMILTON, to a letter of the Editor, and the paragraphs respecting the transmission of the Duchess of BRUNSWICK'S Will. With respect to my disavowal, on the part of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, of any knowledge of Mr. MITFORD, personally, or by any mode of communication, I have only to state, that I acted upon that authority from which only such disavowal could proceed: but I should not deem myself justified in decorum, or in that high respect which is due to that exalted quarter, if I added one to the number of those, who have indiscreetly bandied about that illustrious name.

Temple, April 21.

F. L. HOLT.

The observations I shall make on these paragraphs will be brief—for in truth they are hardly worthy of remark. So much is admitted, that the object of contention is reduced to a very small compass. Small as it is, I shall, however, reply to it.

The conduct of Lady ANNE HAMILTON and Lady PERCEVAL, respecting the offer I made of the columns of my paper, is uniform, but curious. The former says, she intended "civilly to refuse my offer," and yet gives my letter to Lady PERCEVAL to write that refusal. The latter says, "she never intended to accept my offer," and yet sends me a fulsome letter by a regular and accredited agent, who afterwards brings to me authentic documents for publication. These facts speak for themselves.

I positively deny that Lady PERCEVAL ever attempted to shew me any proof that the documents I published on the 4th of April were forgeries. I admit that she said they were forgeries; and ascribed the delivery of them to me, to the occasional insanity of Mr. MITFORD. I also deny that the letter Lady PERCEVAL sent to me on the Sunday morning,—a fac-simile of which I insert this day,—conveyed the least idea either that I had been imposed upon, or that I had done so serious an act as having published a forged document. In that letter her Ladyship speaks of "a mistake" having occurred—but she speaks of it in so trifling a manner that, according to her ideas, a few minutes confidential conversation could have rectified it. It is for Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL to explain these apparent contradictions.

I now arrive at a very interesting part of my article—a part containing facts which, I believe, will much astonish the public to learn. I allude to the alleged insanity of Mr. MITFORD.

The first information I had on this point was from Lady PERCEVAL, who, on my interview with her Ladyship on Sunday, the 4th inst. observed, that "Mr. MITFORD was subject to occasional fits of insanity, in one of which she supposed he had given me the documents" said to be forged. Her Ladyship also said, that he had not been many weeks released from a mad-house,—but did not, as far as I recollect, specify time or place. These deficiencies were, however, amply

HOLT and Mr. WARBURTON, who called on me on Thursday following, April 8. The latter, in the presence of two witnesses, that Mr. MITFORD had been under confinement, at his house, from May 1812, to March 1813—that he could not, however, determine the exact day he (Mr. M.) left him, without referring to his papers—but that he was clear he was with him from May 1812 until some time in March 1813—and that he was then released at the invitation of Lady PERCEVAL, but without his or Lord REDENBALLE'S consent. Mr. HOLT confirmed all this.

I may here be accused of scepticism in retaining doubts, after so regular and connected a tale, from two such highly respectable persons. Such, however, was the case—I did retain doubts; and these doubts were by no means removed by Mr. HOLT'S epistle, delivered to me the next day, and which I published in *The News* of last week. In this I could not help remarking the paragraph, that "Mr. MITFORD had been prematurely removed from the care of 'Doctor' WARBURTON about seven weeks ago." Now the day before, "Doctor" WARBURTON was "confident that he (Mr. M.) left him some day in the last March, although his recollection was not so good as to enable him to specify the exact day." This added to my suspicions; for with all my knowledge of arithmetic, or powers of calculation, it was beyond my ability to eke out seven weeks from any day in March until the 8th day of the following April. Besides, it struck me as singular, that Mr. HOLT, who is a Barrister, should not in his letter, with professional accuracy, have named the exact day when "poor" Mr. MITFORD quitted "Doctor" WARBURTON, especially as that honourable "Doctor" had plenty of time from Thursday noon to Friday night, to have examined his papers for that purpose.—Having, in the course of the last week, received information which very much increased my former doubts upon the subject of Mr. MITFORD'S *durance* at Mr. WARBURTON'S, on Wednesday last I requested a friend to call on Mr. HOLT, to ascertain, if possible, the real period of his alleged confinement. Mr. HOLT, with much candour, repeated what he had said at my house, "that Mr. JOHN MITFORD had been put under the care of 'Doctor' WARBURTON in May 1812, and liberated at the beginning of March 1813"—adding, however, that he spoke not this of his own knowledge, but that he derived his information from Lady PERCEVAL and "Doctor" WARBURTON.

Such are what I may strictly term the *official* communications I have received on the subject of the insanity of Mr. MITFORD. The *unofficial* are derived from paragraphs which have appeared in different newspapers, and from intelligence communicated to me orally by Mr. JOHN MITFORD, of Guildford street: all of which, though not entering into particulars, have been calculated to convince the world of the madness of this gentleman.

After what I have said—how will it astonish the public, when I declare my thorough conviction and belief—that the Mr. JOHN MITFORD who brought me the letter from Lady PERCEVAL on Sunday March 21,—the Mr. JOHN MITFORD who brought me the statement of two occurrences which had taken place at Montague-house—the Mr. JOHN MITFORD who delivered to me the letter purporting to be written by her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES—the Mr. JOHN MITFORD who brought me the documents which have been called forgeries—in fine, the Mr. JOHN MITFORD whom, on Sunday April 4, I met coming from the presence of Lady PERCEVAL—the same gentleman who I will prove to have been the agent employed by Lady PERCEVAL for several months past,—IS NOT NOW, NOR EVER WAS MAD—that this gentleman whom I have been describing, HAS NEVER BEEN IN CONFINEMENT AT Mr. WARBURTON'S—At his house, he certainly has been, but not in a state of confinement, or in any shape treated as a lunatic. I understand that since the publication of the documents which have been called forgeries, in a moment of weakness, which, under all the circumstances attending it, I feel—and I am sure the public, if they knew those circumstances, would also feel—more inclined to pity than to condemn; he unwarily consented to suffer a person from Mr. WARBURTON to become an inmate in Craufurd-street, under the pretence of having him under his care. Thus far I admit—judging with severity,—he may be called insane. He, however, soon resumed his senses, and emancipated himself from this illegal and unjust control.

The particulars of all these circumstances I hope will be given to the public. In the mean time I call

on Lady PERCEVAL—on Mr. WARBURTON—and on Mr. HOLT to prove, that the Mr. JOHN MITFORD whom I have been describing, was under confinement as a lunatic from May 1812, until March 1813—I DARE THEM to PROVE IT, and I will explain my reasons WHY I dare them to prove it. I have now in my possession numerous letters, all in the hand-writing of Lady PERCEVAL, addressed to this Mr. JOHN MITFORD of different dates, in six of the months, out of the ten, these persons say he was thus in confinement. I now publish two of these, and the public will judge whether Lady PERCEVAL or any other person could have written such letters to a lunatic in a state of *durance*.—These two letters I have not selected as the strongest confirmatory of my case—I have others stronger, which if called for shall be published; but which I at present suppress from motives of delicacy.

In the course of the last week I have received several anonymous letters, describing Mr. MITFORD to me as a man of bad character, and not fit to be trusted or believed. I have also had one or two personal applications to the same effect. To all these I can only reply that Mr. MITFORD'S character is nothing to me. It is Lady PERCEVAL, not I, who is identified with Mr. MITFORD. To me he ever behaved honourable. He was sent to me from Lady PERCEVAL, and it is for her Ladyship to explain why, if he is not trust-worthy, she should not only employ such a person, but actually write a letter to Lord HOOD in his favour.—Thus far I am concerned, and thus far I deem myself accountable. I have been accused of publishing a forged document, but I defy the parties whose letters I may hereafter publish, to repeat the accusation. I know the penalty I should incur if wilfully I committed such an act, and I therefore entreat the confidence of the public to every private letter which may in future appear in *THE NEWS*. Nothing shall appear, I pledge myself, which I cannot prove in a Court of Justice to be the hand-writing of the parties interested.

T. A. PHIPPS.

#### LETTER No. I.

Monday.

"NELSON, when a child, said—'What is fear? I never saw it.' Mr. T.\* would not have won the Battle of the Nile. Let those fear who espouse a bad cause. We who contend for Justice for the Princess of WALES, and for our future QUEEN, should not flinch—Cowards never gained the field. I wish to God, Mr. T.—had been any where but there just then—and I hope he will have a prosperous voyage, but not a speedy return. I would Mr. M.† being a man, as he is, of bold and valiant principle—of honorable, energetic, and chivalric feelings, were alone Proprietor of his P.—I hate half measures, half arguments, half appeals to the public sense and heart: they never answered yet. Rush upon your enemy—surprise, astound him—and terror unhorses him!

"I shall be glad if the abortion of my letter do good;—But it is vexatious when a whole, so complete as it was, connected the one part with the other, to have had it mangled—and a bit only thrown to the public.

"Yesterday was the very day for it—"The tide-serving moment" that SHAKSPEARE bids us watch and catch.—But what is done cannot be helped.—Another time tho'—pray, no mutilations—and what Mr. T.—may not have stomach for, may please another's appetite; and something of lighter digestion can be prepared for him.—I am sure Mr. M. was truly distressed.—When Mr. T.—goes into the country, will Mr. M. have the power then, to insert at his pleasure? It is really cruel to have torn me piecemeal—for observe how the connection of the parts is destroyed by it—How difficult to rejoin this snake, which would so keenly have stung where we intended—without the venom being libellous. Send me back my copy, for I have none, and I cannot re-create until I have it—so, without loss of time or post, return it to me, and I will see what I can do. But promise me that if Mr. M. will not insert it as I send it (save and except any expression that may be strictly libellous,—which I am sure none in that letter was,—which I could alter) to return it me whole: for as the cause must not lose for other's squeamishness, it should find its way somehow to the public—but not with the same signature as that given to Mr. M.—

"Write to me constantly—your minutes of J. FULL'S conversations were pleasing, and Holyrood House remark very well.—If you should come down, go to *Bridgewater*

\* Mr. T. is the part Proprietor of an Evening paper, West of Temple Bar.

† Mr. M. another Proprietor of the same paper.

‡ The letter here referred to, appeared in *The Star* of February 22d, 1813, we insert it in another part of the paper.

§ These and Holyrood House remark, were articles written in favour of the Princess of WALES by Mr. MITFORD, and which appeared in *The Star*.

House, send a note to me enclosed to Lady ANNE HAMILTON|| from thence.

Yours,  
"B. P."

Address—

JOHN MITFORD, Esq.  
Craufurd-street,  
Montague-square,  
London.

Monday, 4 o'clock.

[To be delivered this evening.]

The above letter, I pledge myself to prove, is all in the hand writing of Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL. It is sealed with her Ladyship's initial seal B. P. with a Viscountess's Coronet over; and bears the Twopenny-post mark, Feb. 23, 1813.

No. II.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have enjoined a particular friend of mine, in a principal Army Agent's Office, to prefer *The* —, before any other paper, for forwarding to our Military Officers abroad. In haste,

"I am yours sincerely.

Dec. 31.

Address—

JOHN MITFORD, Esq.

|| The date of Lady ANNE HAMILTON'S *trimming* letter to Lord LIVERPOOL, was Feb. 15th. Her Ladyship was therefore in waiting on the date of Lady PERCEVAL'S letter.

On Wednesday arrived in town Count Bernstorff, the Danish Ambassador. He sailed on board a packet from Cuxhaven, which was sent thither from Heligoland, expressly to bring him to this country. The packet did not touch at Heligoland, on its way hither, but came direct. The object of this Nobleman's mission is well known to be the conclusion of a treaty of peace; but we are rather apprehensive that his Sovereign may have rated a little too highly the importance which is attached in England to that desirable state of things.

When the Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter comes before the House, we understand it to be the intention of Mr. Canning to move an amendment to this effect—That the trade of China be thrown open at the expiration of ten, instead of twenty years.

By a person of strict veracity and accurate observation, who very recently arrived from Holland, we have been informed that the French in that country are betraying unequivocal symptoms of alarm, and anxiously providing every means in their power to remove their families and effects to some place of greater safety.

Letters from Malta to the 16th ult. have been received. They mention a rumour of the ports of Finme and Trieste, and the province of Dalmatia, being abandoned by the French troops, preparatory, as it was supposed, to their surrender to the Emperor Francis.

The Malta letters also state as a report, that the intrigues of the French Minister had been so far successful at Constantinople, as to endanger the renewal of hostilities between the Porte and the Court of St. Petersburg.

A requisition has been presented to the Mayor of Worcester, soliciting him to convene a Congregational Hall, for the purpose of voting an Address to the Princess of Wales, on the failure of the late atrocious attempts against her Royal Highness's honour and life; and arrangements are making for an application to the Mayor of Bristol for a similar object.—*Gloucester Paper*.

A Requisition is now signing, addressed to the Sheriff of Middlesex, to call a Meeting of the Freeholders of that County, for the purpose of addressing the Princess of Wales, on the escape of her Royal Highness from the foul conspiracy formed against her life and honour.

A Requisition has been signed at Sheffield, for the purpose of calling a public meeting of the inhabitants to congratulate her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on her escape from the foul conspiracy against her life and honour.

A young man of respectable connections, who had been brought up a surgeon, took a quantity of poison on Saturday and died on the following day. He was about to enter the navy in his professional capacity, but not having been deemed competent after undergoing an examination before the Admiralty Board, he became much dejected, and the disappointment is supposed to have preyed so much on his spirits as to lead him to the commission of this rash act. A Coroner's Jury sat on the body and returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

Another Jury sat the same day on the body of a woman of the town, of twenty years of age, of the name Davidge, who also died of the effects of poison. The deceased was lately under the protection of a man of fortune who is gone abroad. She had been arrested last week, and this circumstance, together with a chain of other embarrassments, was the alleged cause of suicide. Verdict—*Insanity*.

Advantage has been taken of the present Parliamentary recess, to improve the passage leading immediately into the lobby of the House of Commons, by throwing more light into it. For this purpose the old Gothic window at the head of the stone stairs opposite the grand entrance, where Mr. Perceval was killed, has been removed, and a large one, the base of which is level with the floor, substituted in its place.

A duel was fought on Tuesday on Epping Forest, between two Gentlemen of the names of Atkinson and Culbert, in consequence of a dispute at dinner after the Epping Hunt. The latter was wounded in the shoulder but not dangerously.

## FAC-SIMILE OF THE HAND-WRITING OF LADY VISCOUNTESS PERCEVAL.

Dartmouth Row  
Blackheath  
Sunday, April 14<sup>th</sup>

Sir,

Since I requested Mr. Speckley  
to wait upon you this Morning, in  
consequence of your letter, and  
the mistake which appears to have  
occurred, I much wish that it were  
my encouragement you could favour  
me with an interview at my house  
here as soon after your leaving this  
as may suit you. I believe by conferring  
with you confidentially for a few minutes,  
the satisfaction can be best arranged—  
I am Sir Yours P<sup>er</sup>cept

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PRUSSIA.

Berlin, April 3.—Our newspapers contain the following address to the Germans:—

"While the victorious warriors of Russia, accompanied by those of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his ally, appear in Germany, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, announce to the Princes and nations of Germany, the return of liberty and independence. They only come with an intention of aiding them to reconquer these inalienable benefits of nations, and of affording powerful protection and lasting security to the regeneration of a venerable Empire.

"These two armies, trusting in God, and full of courage, advance, hoping that every German, without distinction, will join them.

"The Confederation of the Rhine, that deceitful fetter with which the general Disturber bound Germany, after dismembering her, and even obscuring her ancient name, can no longer be tolerated, as it is the effect of foreign constraint and of foreign influence. It must be dissolved.

"Their Majesties will only give protection while the German Princes and nations are engaged in completing the grand work.

"Let France, who is beautiful and strong through herself, occupy herself, in future, in promoting her internal welfare! No foreign power intends disturbing it—no hostile power shall be sent against her rightful frontiers.—But be it known to France, that the other powers are solicitous of conquering lasting tranquility for their subjects;

and that they will not lay down their arms, until the foundation of the independence of every European State has been established and secured.

"In the name of their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.

"Prince KUTUSOFF SMOLENSK,

"Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief the Allied Army. Head-quarters, Kalisch, 18th (25th) March, 1813."

Berlin, April 3.—The English General Wilson has arrived here from Kalisch, and the Resident Minister at the Ottoman Porte, M. Von Werther, from Breslau.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COPENHAGEN, OF APRIL 3.—"The renewed hostilities which gave occasion to an engagement with our gun-boats in the Sound, are said to have proceeded from a mistake only, and we hope to see the navigation soon free from detentions. It is likewise reported that England will pay subsidies in money for an army of 25,000 men, and keep the fleet, but pay the value of it.

"Count Carl Moltke this day departed from hence for the Russian head-quarters. He is accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Kooseman, from Berlin.

"Lieutenant Lietkou, with two gun-boats, has fallen into the hands of the English on the Elbe, but at present hostilities have ceased there, and the English pass down that river without being annoyed by our gun-boats."

Berlin, April 3.—The head-quarters of the Prussian General Von Blucher are at present at Dresden, where his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia is likewise arrived.

LEIPSIK, APRIL 1.—The first Russian troops arrived here yesterday. The principal corps of the

army under General Von Winzingerode is expected to arrive here to-day.

DRESDEN, APRIL 3.—The Prussian head-quarters broke up from this place two days ago, on its route to Freyberg, and his Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Prussia has likewise passed through this place on his way thither. We daily see Prussian troops pass through here.

According to report the Prussian corps d'armee under General Blucher will operate towards Erfurth, by which Wittenberg must fall of itself.

The greatest enthusiasm is visible throughout all Dresden, in favour of the Prussian army. Its numbers and appearance exceeds all expectations. General Von Blucher has required of the Saxon Authorities, the release of those Saxon Citizens who were confined on account of their political opinions, and this request has been acceded to. This kindness is deeply felt by the Dresdeners. The spirit of the Saxon nation is excellent.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BERLIN, DATED APRIL 3.—"According to authentic accounts received, a corps of 36,000 Russian troops, with their artillery, is in East Prussia, and on their march thither. An army of 90,000 men are assembling on the borders of Russian Poland.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and likewise his Majesty our King, will in a few days review the Russian Grand Army, after which it will march for Germany.

"We have received the most gratifying accounts of his Majesty the King's safe arrival at Breslau.

"On the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. the first Hanseatic Officer, Lieutenant Meyer, arrived here, who was dispatched by Colonel Von Tettenborn from Hamburgh, to the General of cavalry, Count Von Wittgenstein. This officer was

FAC-SIMILE OF THE HAND-WRITING OF LADY VISCOUNTESS PERCEVAL.

Lady Viscountess Perceval writes Mr. Phipps will send her regularly his weekly paper "The News" - particularly the one of this day which includes the interesting & well made observations on the letter re APR 18. The 17 of Wales -

27 Cannon Street London Sunday 14. 1854

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- G. L. Taotz, Baker-street, Portman-square, taylor. Attornies, Messrs. Bodfield, Panton, and Thompson, Hind-coort, Fleet-street. J. Horn, Portsca, slopseller. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Roehc, Covent-garded Church-yard. J. Taylor, Stoke Newington, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Noy, Mincing-lane, Tower-street. T. Byrne, Portsmouth, salesman. Attorney, Mr. Hart, Portsmouth. C. Berry, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, stationer. Attorney, Mr. Concanen, Great Prescott-street, Goodman s-fields. T. Sindrey, Trinity-street, Rotherhithe, baker. Attorney, Mr. Quallet, Printers-place, Bermondsey. P. Crokat and A. Platt, jun. Liverpool, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane. G. Winter, Newbury, Berks, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Eaton, Westmoreland-place, City-road. D. Stevens, Cockhill, Ratcliffe, slopseller. Attorney, Mr. Coote, Austin-friars. B. Newmarch, Cheltenham, common brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Sheppard, Adlington, and Gregory, Beauford-row. M. Kear, jon. Colford, Gloucestershire, coal-mixer. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn. J. Neal, Saint Nicholas, Worcester, innholder. Attorney, Mr. Chilton, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's-inn. T. Hull, Upper Boddington, Northampton, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Aplip, Banbury, Oxfordshire. B. Roberts, Pndsey, York-shire, machine-maker. Attorney, Mr. Bl kelock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street. T. Davis and P. Portway, Tipton, Staffordshire, timber-merchants. Attorney, Mr. Williams, Lily-place.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the victory over the American General Winchester, which we give in another part of the Paper.]

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.

Table with columns: Arrived, MAILS, Due. Rows include Lisbon, Gottenborgh, Corunna, Heligoland.

Table with columns: PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY. Rows include 3 per Cent. Cons, Exch. Bills, India Bonds, 4 per Cents, Omnium, 5 per Cent. Navy.

\* \* \* The office of this Paper was yesterday beset by two or three ruffians calling themselves Bow-street Officers - enquiring for Mr. MITFORD. We know that no stone will be left unturned to stop the mouth of this unfortunate Gentleman. But we also know that whatever the head of power may effect against him - his papers are in a place of safety.

THE NEWS.

LONDON: SUNDAY, APRIL 25.

DEFEAT OF BEAUHARNOIS BY THE RUSSIANS.

The following is the official account of this important event, which must have considerable effect on the present state of affairs in Germany: -

Head-quarters at Zerbst, April 7.

"I hasten humbly to inform your Excellency of the happy occurrences of the 24th of March (5th April), with the intent of entirely relieving the good citizens of Berlin from the dread and fear they entertained of possibly seeing the enemy again within their walls.

"General Von Borstell, with his detached corps, had already advanced as far as Wahlitz, for the purpose of surrounding Magdeburgh on the right bank of the Elbe; but on the 2d of April, being attacked by a superior force, he, according to his previous instructions, retreated back to Nedlitz, but covered the roads to Burg and Cömmern by Cossacks.

On the 5th of April the enemy obliged General Von Borstell to fall back to Gloina (on the road to Gorzke), and forced the Cossacks back past Leitzkau, and towards Burg.

"As I had received certain information that the Viceroy of ITALY, who commanded this expedition in person, and with a corps d'armee of four divisions, about 22 or 24,000 men strong, among which were 3000 cavalry and 40 pieces of artillery, not only caused the country round Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, to be plundered, but likewise (not being informed that my corps was so near to him) intended making an attempt on Berlin, I determined on attacking him with my whole strength, and to drive him back with my entire force. For this purpose, on the 4th April, I concentrated the corps of Lieutenant-General d'Yorck near Zerbst; that of Lieutenant-General Von Berg at three German miles from thence, in the village of Leitzkau and fixed my head quarters at Zerbst; I directed General Von Borstell, and likewise Lieutenant-General Von Below, who had so early as the 4th of April, arrived at Ziesar, to push as far forward as the enemy would permit; but that they should on the 5th, when they would be informed by a cannonade of my having commenced an attack, fall on the enemy with the greatest impetuosity. On the 5th in the morning, Lieutenant-General Von Yorck's

presented to the King; on the 29th he returned back to Hamburgh, and carried with him the patent of General of Cavalry for Colonel Von Tettenborn, which was ready drawn up for him at General Count Von Wittgenstein's.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DRESDEN, DATED MARCH 29. - "Early on the 19th, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, our bridge was blown up. The signal for it was by firing three guns, on which every one was to retire from the streets into his own house, and not to leave it for three hours. All the vaults were closed. When the first gun was fired, every one stood fixed, as if struck with a fit, and then turned back with the utmost quickness.

"The explosion did not, fortunately, damage any of the neighbouring buildings. The French troops having after that time daily decreased, and the Russians having been for some time before the city, and in the new town, these latter at length, on the 26th crossed the Elbe below Meissen, upon which all the French and Bavarians still remaining here left this city in the evening; and therefore, since the morning of the 29th we have been in the hands of the Russians. - These troops have gained the general praise for their good conduct and discipline. The communication with Neustadt being immediately restored, the utmost activity commenced on the Elbe, the passage even over the smallest cauals being quite full both backwards and forwards. Whilst I was standing and observing the Cossacks bivouacuing before the Back, a joyful running and shouting took place, five Prussian Hussars of the regiment of Brandenburg being seen riding towards us on the high road. They were immediately surrounded, and returned the joyful welcomes of the multitude in an equal hearty manner. - Yesterday (the 28th) about 1500 Prussians entered the new town, about 2000 Cossacks yesterday took the road to Freyberg. General Blucher's Proclamation is posted up, and has created a general confidence towards the Prussians; although there are but few people here that did not entertain it before.

"The mortality in the hospital at Freyberg is very great, but here we have not as yet any symptom of it."

HAMBURGH, APRIL 6 - (Extract of a Letter) - "I have already mentioned to you, that every German here and elsewhere has turned soldier, and this is absolutely necessary to drive the French over the Rhine; until that be effected we shall have no repose, and solid trade cannot be thought of.

"There is no demand for colonial produce, which makes prices nominal. General Morand died yesterday at Boitzenburgh. He was shot in two places, besides very severe cuts of the sabre and pike. Gen. Dornberg treated him with the greatest kindness, and caused him to be carried in a field bed to Boitzenburgh.

"This moment we receive advice by express, that Lüneburgh is again occupied by 4000 Westphalian and Saxon troops, commanded by a French General; but we expect that they will be obliged to capitulate, or be cut to pieces like the corps of Morand, since the surrounding country is full of Russian, Prussian, and Swedish troops.

"Davoust had pushed forward from Magdeburg, as far as Luckow; however, when he heard of the total defeat of Morand, he retreated instantly towards Magdeburg.

"Our Senators, Schulte and Koch, set off to-morrow for the head quarters of the Emperor Alexander, to testify the sentiments of gratitude of our Republic. We are as yet without arms. - May they soon arrive!!

"APRIL 9. - We have been a little uneasy these last days, in consequence of a report that Davoust was advancing against our city with a considerable corps d'armee, which was computed by some at 6000, by others at 15,000 men.

"It is true, that some 1000 men occupied Lüneburg, but it is generally expected that Davoust will not hazard crossing the Elbe, and effect a landing on the right bank of our river, where the strongest measures of defence have been taken.

"Would to God we were to receive reinforcements of troops and arms, which have been promised us from all quarters, but are not arrived as yet. We are all well disposed to fight and die for our salvation, but it is necessary to be armed, for otherwise we shall be butchered to no purpose.

"The rumour about an alliance betwixt Austria and Russia, with 180,000 men, is not yet confirmed, according to letters from Berlin and Vienna, just arrived. We hear nothing from Bremen."

BOITZENBURGH, APRIL 6. - The following Address has appeared here: -

TO THE FRENCH GENERALS.

"By the correspondence of Generals Morand and St. Cyr, I perceive that the most severe measures are intended to be used against the inhabitants of the Hanoverian dominions, who, having been liberated by the victorious arms of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, received in his name orders to consider themselves as the subjects of their lawful Sovereign, and who by the express orders of the Commander of the Russian troops were obliged to take up arms to defend themselves and their dwelling places.

"It was not in their power to refuse compliance with these orders. A punishment, equally just as severe, would have been the unavoidable consequence of their base desertion of their duty towards their Sovereign; and it would undoubtedly be contrary to the laws of nations adopted by all civilized people, should a single Hanoverian subject be considered a rebel, and treated as such. - I will not allow myself to suppose that you, Gentlemen, will permit such an atrocious measure to take place; but I declare to you, that in all cases I am determined to use reprisals; and that all prisoners, without exception, which are now, or hereafter may be, in my power, shall be treated with the same severity as you may show towards the inhabitants of Hanover, and that they shall be answerable with their lives for the lives of the latter, who, in taking up arms at the express command of the General of the Russian troops, only fulfilled their duty to their King and country.

(Signed)

"Baron Von DORMBERG, Major-Gen. in the service of Great Britain, and Commander of a Russian and Prussian Corps.

"Boitzenburgh, April 5."

corps advanced to Lietzkau, and that of Lieutenant-General Von Berg, to Ladeburg. Lieutenant-General Von Borstel had advanced towards Mockern, and Lieutenant-General Von Bulow to Hohenziatz. At two o'clock in the afternoon Lieutenant-General Von York was obliged to send a van-guard towards Gommern, and Lieutenant Von Berg to do the same to this place: The first van-guard came up with the enemy near Danigkow, and after a brisk cannonade forced him to quit that place with a considerable loss; whereupon I caused the corps of Lieutenant-General Von York, and that of Lieutenant-General Von Berg, to follow the van-guards, which were already engaged, and make a vigorous attack on the enemy. Generals Von Borstel and Von Bulow did the same on their side, the first advancing to Zehdenick, and the latter to Vebelitz, which places were in the enemy's possession, but who was dislodged from thence by the valour of our troops.

"The resistance of the enemy, who had the advantage of the ground, was every where very obstinate; but he was nevertheless forced at all points to yield to the bravery of our troops; and it was only by the darkness coming on that an end was put to the engagement, and we were prevented from following up this glorious victory. I cannot sufficiently express to your Excellency my approbation of the valour of the Imperial Russian and Royal Prussian troops. I am at present engaged in causing entrenchments to be thrown up at Clus, Koaisborn, and other points, in order to enable Lieutenant General Von Bulow with the greater security to blockade Magdeburgh on this side.

(Signed) F. D'AUVRAY.

Imperial Russian Major-General and Chief of the General Staff, in the name of Count Wittgenstein.

In the above affair BEAUMARISSE seems to have been out-generalled, and to have been defeated, at the moment when he thought himself quite secure—a circumstance which materially deranged the French plan of operations.

The Russians and Prussians entered Dessau on the 4th. The advanced-guard of the Prussians were before Witttemberg, where there were about 3 or 4000 French. This place is reported to have been taken.—The siege of Stetin was vigorously pressed, and the desertions from the garrison were, it is said, very numerous. The garrison of Glogau had made a sortie, in which 600 of them were cut off.

As a measure of precaution in case of defeat, BONAPARTE is said to have made a great exertion to strengthen and supply the garrisons on the Rhine and the Maine.

The war in Germany now begins to assume a new feature, and a very short time will elapse before a blow is struck, in some measure decisive of the fate of that country. BONAPARTE left Paris on the night of the 15th, and has ere this, we suppose, joined his main army in the neighbourhood of Magdeburgh. He certainly leaves his capital this year under very different circumstances than the last, but a man of his energy—of his unceasing activity is ever to be feared. The *Times* says—"It is most true, as we learn by private letters from Paris, of the 18th instant, that he has devoted every moment that could be spared from the Cabinet to the active personal toil of organizing his new recruits. No talk with him about practicabilities, or flourishes! He has put his shoulder to the wheel, sparing neither himself nor others, neither body nor mind. In one week, from the time of their being called upon, all the Conscripts were clothed, and put in march for their places of destination. This perseverance, this zeal, this resolute struggle with impossibilities, were they connected with a better cause, would call down the grateful admiration of the world, and of posterity."—The Russians, however, are encouraged by success, and a zealous and uniform desire of resistance appears to animate all Germany. Let us therefore hope the best.

The burst of feeling which pervades the country in favour of the injured and oppressed Princess of WALES, is most honourable to the British Character.—The example of the metropolis is about to be followed by every county and town in the kingdom. Thus, will the stain of suffering an innocent lady—without trial—even without a hearing—to be treated as if she were guilty—be removed from the nation at large.—The House of Lords may refuse to hear her—the House of Commons may refuse to hear her—but the people of England never will, in silence, see an illustrious lady suffer under wrongs and suspicions she has in no shape merited. Were the Princess to dismiss from her countenance and presence, all impertinent and officious meddlers in her affairs, she could not fail of succeeding in every just and honourable wish of her heart.

We this day insert two *fac similes* of letters in the hand-writing of Lady Viscountess PERCEVAL. The accuracy of these, we trust will, in some measure, make up for the deficiency of that we inserted in THE NEWS of last week. It is not, however, a want of skill in the artist, in cutting a *fac simile* in wool, which can at all affect the authenticity of the original.

The *Courier* of last night makes the following remarks on the two occurrences so often alluded to in this Paper:—

"The Duchess of BRUNSWICK'S Will was not sent to her Royal Highness in the manner stated, nor in any manner, but a duplicate Will was transmitted by the Lord CHANCELLOR to Mr. LE BLANC, her Royal Highness's Solicitor, in consequence of urgent application, and for the usual purposes of business.

"The letters written by command of her MAJESTY and the Princesses were not sent by the twopenny post, but were forwarded from Windsor in the way in which letters to every branch of the Royal Family invariably are, by one of the QUEEN'S servants sent express, who delivered the letters to the servant in waiting at the Princess of WALES'S residence in Kensington Palace.

The *Courier* here virtually admits the correctness of the first occurrence—for whether it was the will itself—or a copy—is of no consequence. The second is positively denied, and we can only say that, as Lady PERCEVAL has publicly acknowledged—it was written and sent by her—it adds *one more* to the numerous explanations she owes to the public.

COPY OF THE LETTER ALLUDED TO IN LADY PERCEVAL'S LETTER TO MR. MITFORD.

Dated Feb. 23, 1813.

(From the *Star* of Feb. 22.)

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

"England asks, and England expects to be answered, whether during the recent and we fear continued indisposition of the Princess CHARLOTTE OF WALES—severe enough to require the attendance of physicians, not only was and is her Royal Mother left unsolicited to visit her loving and beloved child—deprived by the illness of the rarely-granted comfort of intercourse with her August Parent, but refused even the privilege of access to her?"

"I am, &c. &c. "JUSTITIA."

On this letter we shall merely observe that we would not wish to hurt the feelings of any *Lady Authoress*—much less one of Viscountess PERCEVAL'S high rank; but if the letter of *Justitia* ever did contain any thing resembling *common sense*—the Editor of the *Star* must have been clever indeed, to have reduced it to its present form.

Dispatches were received on Friday morning by Government, from North America, and the following Bulletin was issued from the Colonial Department:—

BULLETIN.

"Colonial Department, April 23.

"Dispatches have been received from Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, dated Quebec, Feb. 8, containing an account of the total defeat of a part of the American army, under the command of General Winchester, at French Town, on the River Raisin, 26 miles to the South of Detroit, on the 22d January. The enemy's force engaged amounted to upwards of 1000 men, of whom about 500, including the General and two Field Officers, are prisoners, and the remainder either killed or wounded.—Colonel Proctor, who commanded the British force engaged, speaks very highly of the conduct of all the troops engaged in this affair, both regulars and militia.

"The loss sustained by the British troops was severe, owing to the enemy's being posted in houses and inclosures; it amounts to 24 killed, and 155 wounded."

On Thursday a full Court of Common Council, with the exception of one voice, unanimously voted a Congratulatory Address to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on the failure of the late atrocious attempts upon her life and honour. This Address will be presented to the Princess of Wales at Kensington on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, when it is expected the Lord Mayor will not disappoint the public by going a circuitous way, but proceed through Fleet street, the Strand, Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly.

On Friday a Common Hall was held, to receive the Report of the Committee who had waited on her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales with the Address of the Livery of London. After a short time, the Lord Mayor thought proper abruptly to dissolve the Hall, for which a vote of censure was passed upon him, and the Livery then broke up.—The following letter was sent by Lord Viscount Sidmouth to the City Remembrancer, in reply to an application to have the Address, and the Answer of her Royal Highness, inserted in *The London Gazette*:—

(COPY)  
SIR, Whitehall, April 17, 1813.

I have just received your letter of this day's date, including a copy of an Address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Liveriesmen of London, to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with a copy of her Royal Highness's Answer thereto, and desiring that I will order the same to be inserted in *The London Gazette*. In reply, I have to acquaint you, that in the exercise of the discretion which belongs to my official situation, I do not think it proper to cause the Address and Answer above-mentioned to be inserted in *The London Gazette*.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
The City Remembrancer, SIDMOUTH.

The Russian army in Germany is, it is said, to be increased to 350,000 men, and Count Tolstoy had passed Kiow with 100,000, including a great number of Ural Cossacks.

THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The liberality of the Managers of this Theatre has been again displayed in the bringing forward on Monday last of a splendid *melodramatic Romance* called *Aladdin or The Wonderful Lamp*. Whoever has read the Arabian Nights Entertainments (and who has not) cannot fail to recollect with pleasure the story of *Aladdin*, and his *Wonderful Lamp*, by which he was enabled to procure immense wealth in the twinkling of an eye, to obtain the hand of a Princess, and to build a splendid palace in two hours; they must also remember the inadvertent parting with the lamp in *Aladdin's* absence to a cunning magician, who sought it, and who, by virtue of its power, removed the palace and the Princess by enchantment through the air, but who was, in his turn, mastered by *Aladdin*, who recovered his lamp, and carried back his palace and his Princess to their former situation. The particulars of this enchanting tale, which, in common with others in the exquisite work of which it forms a part, will continue to please and amuse as long as the human mind is constituted as it is, are faithfully transposed into the spectacle which made its first appearance on Monday night; and it would be difficult to point out any occasion in which an audience appeared more highly gratified. The machinery of the piece, on which all the effect of a tale of enchantment depends, was admirably worked, and seemed tangibly to perform the fabled operations of magic. This was aided by a splendour and magnificence truly oriental, and which threw over the spectacle a most imposing grandeur. The *tout ensemble* was certainly captivating, and it would be difficult for the sternest critic to remain unmoved by the scenes of enchantment passing before his eyes.

The spectacle was received throughout with great applause; and when announced by GRIMALDI for a second representation the following evening, the audience testified their assent by *bravo's*, and every mark of approbation. The Managers having thus possession of the *Wonderful Lamp*, it will probably be productive to them of considerable profit.

On Thursday a new Comedy, called "*Recrimination; or a Curtain Lecture*," was produced at Drury-lane, but not all the exertions of the actors, nor all the pleadings of Mr. RAYMOND, could save it, from its well merited fate—damnation.

The following singular case respecting the conduct of keepers of Private Madhouses, was displayed before the Bow-street Magistrates on Friday:—

Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday, information was laid before Mr. Nares, that a gentleman of the name of BAZING was illegally confined in a madhouse at Bethnal-green, under pretence of being insane. Mr. Nares granted a summons, calling upon Mr. Rhodes, the keeper of the madhouse, forthwith to produce the gentleman before him at Bow-street.

At four o'clock the parties appeared. Mr. CAMPBELL attended as Counsel for Mr. Bazing. Mr. NARES first called upon the supposed lunatic to make his complaint.—He stated, in a very collected manner, that in the early part of his life he had been extremely imprudent and dissipated, but that his habits were afterwards completely reformed; that in July 1811, while amusing himself with reading the Vicar of Wakefield, he was inveigled into a coach under some false pretence, and carried to Mr. Rhodes's madhouse at Bethnal-green; that he was there treated as a maniac, although fully in his senses; that he was cut off from all correspondence with his friends, and that a letter he wrote to the Lord Mayor was intercepted; that finding his situation intolerable, in the beginning of March last, he made his escape at the hazard of his life; that he lived quietly and peaceably for a fortnight, when he was again seized and carried back to the madhouse; that he was there put into a straight waistcoat, and chained to his bed; that he continued, however, to have a letter sent to Surgeon Birch, of Spring-gardens, (at whose instance this application was made) describing his deplorable condition, and that his elder brother had lately died, leaving a large fortune, and he was his heir-at-law.

Mr. RHODES said, Mr. Bazing had been originally sent to his house by the parish, under the certificate of a Mr. Simmons; but he allowed that, during the whole of the time Mr. B. had been in confinement his conduct had been quiet, orderly, and rational, and no symptoms of insanity were visible about him. No fresh certificate accompanied him when he was brought back the second time. The visiting physicians had been to Mr. R.'s house, without any complaint being made to them, and he thought he was justified in keeping the patient till they ordered him to be discharged.

Mr. BIRCH, the surgeon, and Mr. MORRIS, the surgeon, who had formerly been in the habit of attending Mr. Bazing, and several others who had known him a great number of years, then declared that they came forward voluntarily on his behalf, as being an oppressed man; that they had always conceived him to be perfectly in his senses, and that they were exceedingly surprised to hear that he had been sent to a mad-house. Several certificates to the same effect were likewise produced.

Mr. NARES expressed considerable indignation that Mr. Rhodes should have kept a Gentleman in confinement nearly two years, who betrayed no symptom of insanity; and observed, that it would have been a much sifter thing to have sent word to the visiting physicians, that there was a person in his house who appeared to be improperly confined. As far as he had authority, he ordered Mr. Bazing to be discharged. As it was a matter, however, in which the public were most deeply interested, he wished it to be still farther investigated. Dr. CURRIE, the physician, had particularly studied the regulation of mad-houses, and he should try to procure his presence another day; when he requested that both Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Bazing would attend. This they both very readily agreed to, and Mr. Bazing was immediately liberated, and walked off with his friends.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in returning thanks to Mr. Nares for his patient investigation of this extraordinary case, said, he had no doubt the humane interference of the Worthy Magistrate had not only rescued this individual from oppression, but would lead to important public benefits.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, APRIL 20, 1813.

Orders for the Court's change of mourning, on Sunday next the 25th instant, for her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, His Majesty's sister, viz:—

The Ladies to wear black silk; fringed or plain linen; white gloves, neckties, and ear-rings; black or white shoes, fms, and tippets.

Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies, or damasks. The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed; fringed, or plain linen; black swords and buckles.

Undress—Grey frocks. The Court to change the Mourning further on Sunday the 29th of May next.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet; coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets; or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats; and black, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full or mixed; coloured swords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 9th of May next, the court to go out of mourning.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 19.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, dated Head-quarters, Castalla, March 23, 1813:—

"I have the honour to enclose extracts of two dispatches, addressed to his Excellency the Marquess of Wellington, by which your Lordship will be fully apprised of the present situation of this army, and of the different trifling affairs which we had with the enemy."

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to Lord Wellington, dated Alicante, March 10, 1813

I had the honour, in my letter of the 25th ultimo, to acquaint your Lordship, that I had taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army serving on the eastern coast of Spain.

Since my letter of the 26th February, nothing of importance has occurred.

On the 31st instant, when reconnoitering the position of Alcoy, it became necessary to drive in the advanced posts. The enemy lost in the action, as I have been informed, one officer killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded.

The possession of Alcoy appeared to me of importance: and having had a very accurate view of the position, I thought it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there. With this intention, on the 6th instant, I directed the march of a part of the army on Alcoy, and attacked that post on the morning of the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the enemy effected his escape; had this column arrived a quarter of an hour before, not a man could have got off. The advanced guard of the column destined to attack the enemy in front, drove him in about six or seven miles, when I found the soldiers so much fatigued, that even if I had wished, I could have pressed them no further. The country over which the enemy retired, was extremely favourable for him, and certainly might have been much better defended.

He was on this account enabled to dispose of his killed and wounded, and I cannot state his loss. That on the part of the Allied army is inconsiderable. I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that trifling as these affairs have proved, they are sufficient to give me great confidence in the troops which were engaged; and it is with pleasure I have noticed the state of Major-General Whittingham's division of the Spanish army.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Castalla, March, 23, 1813.

In my dispatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the Allied army.

In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet quitted Valencia, and has assumed the command, in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have drawn to this division of his army, nearly all the disposable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

Finding that the enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the Allied army at Castalla on the 20th.—In consequence of this concentration of the Allied army, Marshal Suchet has reinforced his right, and has now a strong force at Onteniente; Mogente, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship, there have been several trifling affairs with the enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss.

In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the General was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men.

In a reconnoitering party on the same day, conducted by Major-General Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troops light cavalry, Captain Waldron, and the grenadiers of the 24th and 27th, and Lieutenant McDougall, of the Assistant General's Regiment, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on an enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators.

We suffered no loss on this occasion, but killed some of the enemy, and took a few prisoners.

Before I conclude this letter, I beg to add, that since I have been in co-operation with General Bto, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every

object I have in view: it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he meets my wishes.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 20, 1813.

Letters, of which the following are copies and extract, have been transmitted to this office by Rear Admiral Dixon, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Lieutenant Chads, late First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Java:—

United States' Frigate Constitution, off St. Salvador, Str., Dec. 31, 1812.

It is with deep regret that I write you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th instant, for several hours, with the American frigate Constitution, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of his Majesty's ship. Captain Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the morning of the 29th instant, at eight a. m. off St. Salvador (east of Brazil), the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant, she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on our lee-bow. At fifty minutes past one p. m. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at ten minutes past two, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire, giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which he succeeded too well having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gage.

At five minutes past three, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, Captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our fore-mast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly after this the maintop-mast went, leaving the ship unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half past three our gallant Captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns, until a quarter past four, when our mizen-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear: the enemy's rigging was so much cut, that he could not now avoid shooting a-head, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till 35 minutes past four, we frequently on fire, in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail a-head out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval, to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the weather hall of the main-yard remaining aloft, the main-tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect: the effort, unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main-mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre perceiving he intended a position, a-head, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot, I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who, I hope their Lordships and the country will think have bravely defended his Majesty's ship. Under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colours were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast, and we were taken possession of, a little after six, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their Lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who, though still in danger from his wound, we entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board: in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieutenants Hevringham and Buchanan, and also of Mr. Robinson, master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom also

was severely wounded. To Captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action.—To Lieut. Apin who was on the main-deck, and Lieut. Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the Mates and Midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due, for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant-General Bishop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck. I cannot conclude this letter, without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge, and his officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant  
of his Majesty's late ship Java.

P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen-masts, main-top mast, both main-top sail-yards, sparker-boom, gaff, and trysail-mast badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the Commodore, fifth Lieutenant, and 46 men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

Force of the two Ships.

JAVA.	CONSTITUTION.
28 long eighteen-pounders.	32 long twenty-four pounders.
16 carronades, 32-pounders.	22 carronades, 32-pounders.
2 long nine-pounders.	1 carronade, 15-pounder.
46 guns.	35 guns.
Weight of metal, 1034lb.	Weight of metal, 1490lb.
Ship's company and supernumeraries, 371.	Crew, 480.

BANKRUPTS.

- W. and M. Kent, Merchant, Cornwall, grocers. Attornies, Messrs. Cardales and Young, Gray's-inn.
- M. Millegren, Rutland-street, Whitechapel, jeweller. Attorney, Mr. Bennett, New-inn-buildings, Wyeen-street.
- R. Yates, Little Bohon, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford-row.
- J. Cooper, Kidderminster, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.
- W. Hodfield, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
- D. and T. Townsend, Wilton, Wills, clothiers. Attornies, Messrs. Millett and Son, Middle Temple-lane.
- J. Pachett, Nottingham, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Sandys, Horton and Raake, Crane-court, Fleet-street.
- J. Jackson, Bristol, tallow chandler. Attornies, Messrs. Lambert and Sons, Bedford-row.
- T. Thompson, Pontefract, Yorkshire, druggist. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeants-inn.
- T. Cartwright, Bilstone, Staffordshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.
- R. Rochester, North Shields, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Setree and Hahursty, Bell court, Walbrook.
- J. Gibson, Mornington place, Hampstead-road, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Whitcraft, Castle-street, Holborn.
- A. Keot and G. Payne, Isle of Wight, grocers. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Reynal, Royal Exchange.
- R. Wilson, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Furnival's-inn.

BOROUGH MEETING.

A numerous meeting assembled on Wednesday, at the Town-Hall, pursuant to requisition. A letter from Sir W. Lewes was read, excusing his absence on account of indisposition.

Mr. SOLOMON DAVIS was then called to the chair. After the requisition, and the answer to it, were read.

Mr. JONES stated, that not finding himself seconded by his accustomed coadjutors, in the commencement of this business, he and some others had formed themselves into a Committee; and that, what he should utter, would be as the organ of that Committee. It had been their intention originally, to instruct their Constituents, but on some representations that had been made, this intention had been withdrawn. He would not occupy their time, but would proceed immediately to the Resolutions. He then moved, 1st, a resolution, stating the joy felt at the marriage of the Prince and the Princess of Wales. 2d. One expressive of joy at the birth of a daughter. 3d. One stating, that a short period of happiness had been succeeded by much misery; that her Royal Highness laboured under much calamity; and that implied charges now existed against it.

Mr. YOUNG objected to the word "now;" he said, the innocence of the Princess had been completely established: no man was hardy enough to say, that she was guilty: the Commissioners, acting as a Grand Jury, had pronounced her innocent: Lord Moira, who had been a sort of advocate to the Prince, had declared the same.

Mr. Alderman WOOD came forward, as a resident of the Borough: he had not intended to procure this meeting, nor that at Westminster: he stated this in explanation, to such persons as might think his views were interested,—that he was looking after titles.—(a laugh)—As to the wording of the Resolution, he had reason to believe, that a new and Knight, within a very few days, had been employed to seek evidence against the Princess. (Name! and Not So!) He hoped the Noble Knight had by this time desisted from his pursuit, with a conviction that the public voice on this subject was right. The Commissioners had been called, a Grand Jury; but did a Grand Jury, when they produced no bill, ever indulge in comments on the accused person? The King had been deceived in this business: the evidence of the medical men, which



rebutted the evidence of *Lloyd and Cole*, was never shewn to him, though taken two days before the Commission. If it had been shewn, that excellent Monarch would never have granted his warrant for inquiry.

Mr. *YOUNG* agreed to withdraw his opposition, and the Resolution was passed *unanimously*.

Mr. *KEMMISH*, in proposing the 4th Resolution for an Address to her Royal Highness, said, he had been anticipated in most of what he intended to say, by the worthy Alderman. The Commissioners had no right to go into inquiry as to the private daily conduct of the Princess; they had a specific charge before them: but there was, as it was said, a paper of the utmost importance kept back, relating to her Royal Highness; a paper which, it was, no doubt, intended to bring forward, if her Royal Highness should ever place herself at the head of any political party. Some persons had ridiculed the importance which the Princess, in her letter, attached to confirmation; but it should be recollected, that this was not, in the case of the young Princess, an idle superstition, but a grand political ceremony, confirmatory of her right, as a Protestant Princess, to sit on the Throne of these realms. From this circumstance, the Princess might naturally consider it of the utmost importance; nor was she without reason in her suspicion, that those who were inclined to accuse her of one crime, might be disposed to deprive her even of the child which she had borne. The contrast between the two Administrations was strongly marked: the Whigs (the friends of the Prince) pronounced her innocent, but at the same time, endeavoured to leave a stigma on her name: Mr. *Perceval's* Administration, without any patty subterfuge, immediately and absolutely acquitted her. The Lord Chief Justice, who had accused others of falsehood, was himself (in retort his own language) \* \* \*. He then read the Address.

Several other Resolutions of thanks were then agreed to—*to Mr. Brougham*, and the Advisers of the Princess,—*to Mr. Cochrane Johnston*,—*to Mr. Whitbread*, and *Sir F. Burdett*;—and also *to Mr. Alderman Wood*, and the Livery of London.

Mr. *WOOD* returned thanks to the Meeting.

Mr. *YOUNG* moved the thanks of the Meeting to *Messes. H. Thornton* and *Charles Calvert*, the two Representatives of the Borough in Parliament.

Mr. *M'MAHON* objected to the Resolution, and said, he should propose instead, that instructions be given to the Representatives of the Borough, to originate in Parliament, some proceedings which would have the effect of bringing the conspirators against the Princess of Wales to a condign punishment.

The Meeting was given to understand, in the course of a very irregular conversation, that Mr. *Thornton* being an Elector of the Borough, had not entered the Hall, but waited in a neighbouring house, whence it appeared, (a messenger having been dispatched for him) that he had gone away, as soon as he had heard that it was not intended by the Committee to press the motion for instructing the Representatives.

Mr. *YOUNG's* motion of thanks was withdrawn, after which,

Mr. *M'MAHON* proposed his Resolution, observing, that unless some remedy were found for the injury which had been done to the Princess, she would be in a state to which the meanest felon was never reduced.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. *PLUNKETT*.

Mr. *KEMMISH* felt it is duty, as Mr. *Thornton* had departed under the idea that no such motion as the present would be brought forward, to move the previous question.

The motion for the previous question was, however, withdrawn, without being put to the vote, and Mr. *M'MAHON* observed, in answer to a question of Mr. *YOUNG*, that the mode of proceeding in Parliament would be to move that the Attorney-General be ordered to institute a prosecution for conspiracy against the persons implicated.

The Resolution was agreed to; and the thanks of the Hall having been voted to the Committee and the Chairman, the Meeting was dissolved.

#### POLICE.

#### ROBBERY OF THE MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE.

HOW-STREET.

On Monday, being the time appointed for a public and general examination of the ten persons in custody, on charges of being concerned in this extensive robbery, the office was crowded before twelve o'clock, principally by persons of distinction. Among them were his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, whom we were happy to see in most excellent health and spirits; in fact we never saw him look better, so that we have every reason to believe that the paragraphs that appeared in some of the papers stating that his Royal Highness had experienced another attack, are erroneous. There were also present the Earl of Stair, Lord Crewe, the Marquis of Douglas, the Marchioness of Downshire, Sir John and Lady Hippisley, General Phipps, Mr. Becket, the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Watson, Mr. Nares, &c. &c. At twelve o'clock the examination commenced before Mr. Read, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex sat to the left of the examining Magistrate, and the Marchioness next to his Royal Highness. The following persons were then placed at the bar, viz. *Joseph Richardson*, *Levy Hart*, *Mary Hart*, *Sarah Cohen*, *James Franklin*, *Reuben Joseph*, *Dinah Joseph*, *James Simons*, *Sarah Simons*, and *Nathan Simons*. The whole of them appeared to be implicated, but whether the evidence will be sufficient to send them to trial, remains to be further investigated.

The prisoner *Richardson*, it appeared, had been the principal executor of this robbery, although not the

planner of it, as there is no doubt but it was what is termed "a put-up robbery." Although he is but a young man, he is supposed to have committed a number of daring robberies, and has broke out of two of the best secured and strongest prisons in this country. He is a native of Chester: a Gentleman present who has seen Bonaparte, identified him as the strongest resemblance of that extraordinary character he ever saw. Some time since he committed a very great burglary in Lancashire, for which he was taken and lodged in the New Bailey prison in Manchester, and was confined in a cell, which was secured by cast iron bars.—He contrived to have a tailor's goose brought into him—his object was to break the iron bars with it, but when he had got it was afraid to use it, on account of the noise it would make; but at length hit upon the stratagem of striking the bars with the goose exactly at the time a very large clock there was striking the hour; and after encountering a variety of other difficulties, he at length effected his escape, and he was not heard of any more till he was taken into custody for breaking open and robbing the houses of the Earl of Beshorough and Lord Crewe, for which he was committed to the House of Correction in Cold Bath-fields, where he was confined in a cell in the upper part of the prison. He being a stone-mason by trade, contrived to take up a stone of the floor, and worked his way through into the heap-room, from thence into the yard garden oakum room, tread some ropes to others which he procured in the oakum room and plaited together, he contrived to throw them to the top of the wall of the prison, where there is a chevaux de freeze, the stones hang over the iron spikes sufficiently long to enable him to raise himself three times several yards, but falling each time, he found himself much injured by the falls, and has spit blood ever since. He was about to return to his cell in despair, when he fortunately discovered a ladder, locked and chained, both of which he broke, and ascended to the top of the wall and made his escape, about two months ago, between five and six o'clock in the morning, after an exertion of upwards of five hours: since which time he is supposed to have committed six burglaries. Soon after his escape from this prison, Mr. Adkins, the governor, received information that *Richardson* frequently went to a shoe-maker's, in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials; and having no doubt of the correctness of it, directed *Becket*, one of his turnkeys, to attend and watch the shoe-maker's house, his brother, *Harry Adkins*, the officer, being out of London, engaged in the prosecution of *Stonbridge*, the murderer. *Becket* attended repeatedly for several weeks, particularly at night, when on the 6th inst. about ten o'clock at night, he saw *Richardson* approaching him near the corner of Tower street, disguised in two great coats; he turned down Tower street, and after walking a few yards he looked behind him, and observing *Becket* following him, he threw off his two great coats, and set off running very fast; *Becket* gaining ground on him, he threw his hat at him, supposed to be for the purpose of striking him on the eyes. He pursued his running away till he got into Little Red Lion street, when a man coming out of a public-house ran against him by accident, and knocked him down. *Becket* then seized him; and *Richardson* was so extremely agitated at the instant, that he actually did not know *Becket*, and asked what he wanted with him? *Becket* secured him, and took him to a public house and searched him, and found Bank of England Notes to the amount of £231, which he offered to give to *Becket* if he would let him go. *Becket*, however, refused to accept of the bribe, and conveyed him to the House of Correction. On his arrival there, the Governor said, "Well, *Richardson*, I am glad to see you back in the House of Correction—I fear you have been doing a deal of mischief since you have been out: from the manner the Marchioness of Downshire's robbery was committed, I suspect you was in that."—*Richardson* replied, "Master, you have behaved so well to me, I will not tell you any untruth—I acknowledge I was in that robbery, and I will tell you all about it."—The Governor then asked him if any or the whole of the property could be recovered? He replied it could; and if the Governor would accompany him to a Mr. *Joseph's*, as he could neither tell the name of the street or the number of the house where he lived—which the Governor agreed to; and went without delay in a coach with him, accompanied by *Becket* and another of the turnkeys. They proceeded as directed by *Richardson*, to Chandler-street, Grosvenor-square, and used the private signal at the door of a house occupied by *Joseph*, a Jew. The door was opened by *Joseph*, expecting it to be *Richardson* only. A light being procured, Mrs. *Joseph* was asked for two diamond rings, which *Richardson* said she had, and they were part of the property stolen from the Marchioness of Downshire's house. She positively denied having them; the house was searched, but the rings were not found. The Governor and his brother the officer proceeded agreeably to the directions and instructions of *Richardson*, to search for others concerned in this robbery.—The prisoners were committed for further examination.

FARTHER PARTICULARS.—The Governor of the House of Correction, and *Adkins* the officer, proceeded from *Joseph's* house in Chandler-street, to Seymour-court, Chandos-street, to the residence of *James Franklin*, one of the prisoners: they burst the door open, and on a back room on the ground floor, they found *Franklin*, and *Nathan Simons* the elder, another of the prisoners, in one bed, and took them both into custody. While they were dressing themselves, *Adkins* asked *Simons* if any of the property in that room belonged to him, which he denied. The officers locked up the house, and conveyed them to the House of Correction. *Adkins* then returned to the house, and found under the bed in which *Simons*

and *Franklin* were sleeping, an old box, containing a black silk purse, in which were two diamond rings, four five-guinea pieces, three two-guinea pieces, 79 guineas, 33 silver foreign coins, a brooch, a gold watch, &c. which were all identified by the Marchioness of Downshire, except the guineas.

The following day *Adkins* went to the house of *Joseph*, in Chandler-street, and took him and his wife into custody, having received information that *Joseph* was a principal in committing the robbery, and that his wife had received part of the property knowing it to have been stolen. A few days after, *Adkins*, receiving further information that *James Simons*, the son of *Nathan*, was suspected of being concerned in the robbery, went to *Joseph Levy's*, a Jew, in Poplar, in pursuit of him, and found him concealed there in a wash-house. A short time after this, *Levy*, at whose house *Simons* was apprehended, applied by his solicitor to be admitted an evidence, offering to tell all he knew of the transaction, and give up all the property that was concealed in his premises, which was acceded to. He stated, that a number of articles had been brought to his house by *Sarah Cohen*, and delivered to his wife, begging him for God's sake to conceal them, or her brother would get into trouble, which induced him to bury them among his coals. They consisted of a musical snuff box, a blood stone snuff box, a diamond bucket, watch, and a variety of other articles: all of them proved to be the property of the Marchioness of Downshire.

Mrs. *Joseph*, since she has been in confinement, admitted that she received two gold rings and other articles from *Richardson*, and that she gave them to her mother, *Mary Hart*. The officers searched *Hart's* house in Mount-court, but could not find the rings; but *Hart* has since confessed, that she had the rings, and while *Adkins* was searching her house she contrived to hand them over to her husband.

*Richardson*, during the time he was out of the House of Correction, was frequently at *Joseph's*, in Chandler-street, Grosvenor-square, where it is supposed the robbery of the Marchioness's house was planned; *Levy Hart*, one of the prisoners, having acquired some knowledge of the Marchioness's house, by his going there to purchase old cloths, and having learnt from a servant who formerly lived in a family, that the Marchioness kept all her valuable property on the first floor. Their connection was satisfactorily proved by an apprentice of *Hart's* who stated, that *Richardson*, and others of the prisoners, were at his master's house the night before the robbery; and early the next morning they all breakfasted there, together; *Richardson* laid on his master's bed in the day-time, having been up all night. The female prisoner, *Simons*, was of the party, and went away in a coach, in which it is supposed she conveyed away the stolen property. The part of the property recovered is worth about £2,000.

FORGERY.—On Wednesday *William Badcock* was brought to the office by *Lavender*, charged with being concerned with *Kennett*, lately convicted of forgery, also with *Robert Brady* alias *Oxford Bob*, and the other numerous gang concerned in forgeries, which have lately been discovered upon a number of Bankers in the city. Two witnesses attended and identified the prisoner, but the particulars of the charge was not gone into. The prisoner was committed for further examination.

On Thursday, a man was brought from the Sugar Loaf public-house, in Drury-lane, charged with an assault upon a woman at the house, under the following circumstances.—

It appeared that the woman resides on Wimbledon Common, and keeps fowls. She stated that she had found an egg in one of her hen's nests, with the following inscription on it: "Bonaparte will die this year," and concluding it was a supernatural circumstance, she brought the egg to London to show to her sister, who kept the Sugar Loaf public-house in Drury-lane: the latter called her friends and customers together to see this marvellous production of nature, among whom was the man charged with the assault. It appeared that, while she was exhibiting the egg he gave her a blow on the arm by design, which knocked the egg out of her hand and broke it. The witnesses who attended stated that an inscription to the above effect did appear on the egg in question, but whether it was an act of nature or of art they could not certify; they acknowledged that the inscription was raised above the egg shell, and that it was incorrectly spelt. It also appeared that the Prosecutrix's hens had lately laid some unnatural eggs, with spots of blood on them, &c.

Mr. *NARES* the sitting Magistrate, advised the man to make the matter up with the woman, and they retired for that purpose. In their return into the office, the man stated that the woman had demanded 10l. as a remuneration for the loss of her egg. The Magistrate considered the demand extravagant and exorbitant, and dismissed the complaint.

The marked insult to the City of London, by the absence of all the Ministers from the City Feast, after the Lord Mayor had so courteously taken the Corporation to *Lyburn*, shews the feeling that is entertained at Carlton House on the subject of the Address to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

From Wismar, Lubek, and other ports in the Baltic, advices are said to have reached Newcastle, stating, that notwithstanding the large supplies of corn and provisions demanded for the armies last year, in the north of Europe, their surplus stock of grain is still so great, that wheat and oats have been offered in exchange for our coals and manufactures upon very advantageous terms. The finest wheat has been offered to be delivered in Newcastle at 72s. a quarter, and the best oats at 20s. per quarter.

BIGAMY.

The following trial took place at the late Commission at Green-street, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Fox:—

Henry Morris stood indicted for marrying Mary Anne Murphy, on the 15th of May, 1811, having previously married Maria Fontaine, on the 7th of August, 1805, who was alive at the time of the second marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Armstrong deposed, that he married the prisoner to Maria Fontaine, on the 7th of August, 1805; and Ralph W. Crawford stated, that the ceremony took place in his presence, in witness's lodgings, at the Corner of Moore-street, in Britain-street.

Dennis Murphy, the unfortunate father of the last of the prisoner's wives (for he had several besides the two mentioned in the indictment) was next examined. He first knew the prisoner on the 15th of October twelvemonth, at a billiard room in Dame-lane. He told him of his being deeply in love with his daughter, who was then about 15 years old, and represented himself as a teacher of respectability. The prisoner was introduced to the witness's wife and daughter, at his house, at Harold's-cross, and continued his visits for five or six months, at the expiration of which period Morris decoyed the daughter, and they went off together; it was on Sunday morning; they had gone out to go to prayers, but did not return. Two months after, Morris wrote the witness a letter, in which he expressed much contrition for what he had done, attributed it to the "violence" of his love, which would not brook delay; begged his (witness's) and God's pardon, and requested a meeting. A meeting accordingly took place, and Morris and his daughter were soon after married. The witness then gave a description of the manner in which the former marriages of the prisoner had come to his knowledge, particularly that with Miss Maria Fontaine, who had died about three weeks before the trial. He mentioned the names of three other young ladies whom he had seduced or married; and said that his daughter still continued so much attached to her destroyer, that she spent her whole time with him in Newgate; she came occasionally home to her mother for support, which was given to her, as neither the witness nor his wife could bring themselves to desert their child under any circumstances; and if they were to do so, would consider themselves answerable to Heaven for the crimes she must fall into, as she would have no resource in such a case, but to turn street prostitute.

The Jury, without the slightest hesitation, pronounced a verdict of GUILTY.

The wretched girl who had been last married to this man was in Court, and remained near him during the whole of the trial. When the verdict came down, she burst into very outrageous expressions of grief; tore her hair; cried out most violently to save him, and declared she would not quit him for a moment. Their Lordships, however, ordered her to be removed, but directed that she should be treated with gentleness; and the officers having succeeded with difficulty in taking her out of Court, Mr. Justice Day sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years, remarking that he had often been compelled to pass sentence of death for crimes he considered less heinous.

Count Jacob Delegardie is appointed Ambassador from Sweden to the Spanish Regency.

The Catholic Bill has been for some days in the hands of the Clerks, and is now ready to be brought into the House of Commons. The conduct of the Committee appointed to prepare the Bill was characterized throughout by assiduity, diligence, and zeal, and its members entered into no other contention than that of rival anxiety so to frame the Bill as to leave it liable to the fewest possible objections. The utmost harmony and cordiality uniformly marked their proceedings, and confident hopes are entertained that in the House of Commons, at least, the labours of the Committee will be crowned with success. The attention of the Committee was chiefly directed to the exceptions or exclusions from offices proposed in the Bill, and these, we are happy to say, were finally reduced to a very few, viz. the offices of the Chancellors and Commanders in Chief in the two countries, and the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. To these exceptions we do not conceive there will be any exception on the part of the Catholics, for they cannot be practically injurious to any one, as we are not aware that at the present moment the Body of the Irish Catholics have any individuals to propose as candidates for the offices of Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant, or Commanders of the Forces in either country. Time will soon concede whatever prejudice, bigotry, intolerance, or fear, may now be disposed to withhold.

Two men, of the names of Sneath and Webbing, workmen at a manufactory, quarrelled on their way home from Greenwich Fair, late on Monday evening, and agreed to fight. They were both inebriated, but they got better by exertion, and knocked each other about for three quarters of an hour. Webbing went down with a hard blow on the top of the head, and survived the effects but a few minutes.

Some thousands of the holiday folks assembled on Tuesday in Copenhagen Fields to see a pitched battle between Master Snuff, the former opponent of Cal's-meat, and a fishmonger of some strength, but without science. Snuff availing himself of science, nobbed his adversary about the head, and broke away the first half hour; but when he got weak, and his blows were not strong enough to move his antagonist, he played all kinds of mountebank tricks; and when he could not escape his adversary's grasp by any other means, down he went without a blow—and he repeated this so often, that his opponent received the money.

Nine waggons, loaded with gold dust, bars, and silver bullion, worth upwards of half a million, arrived on Wednesday at the Bank from Portsmouth. This valuable cargo was brought by the President frigate from the Cape of Good Hope, to which it had been conveyed at different times from the East India Company's possessions in India.

It appears from the Halifax Papers, that it was the Indian warrior Roundhead who took General Winchester prisoner. The Indian, according to his notions of the law of nations, and the courtesy due to prisoners of war, first stripped the American Commander of his fine coat and waistcoat, and then applied a covering of paint over his bare skin. In this ludicrous state, having dressed himself in the regimental trappings of his prisoner, he presented the latter to Colonel Proctor, who with much difficulty succeeded in recovering for the discomfited General his coat and sword.

Yesterday se'nnight, at the Old Bailey, when the different convicts were brought up to receive sentence, on the question being put to Robert Kennett "whether he had any thing to say why judgment to die should not pass against him according to law?" he very steadfastly looked at the Recorder for some short time, and then took a paper out of his pocket, from which he read a long address to the Court. After remarking on Sir Richard Carr Glynn being his prosecutor, and having sat at the same time on the Bench as one of his Judges, he went on to notice, that he was convicted upon the evidence of witnesses, who, he urged, were not persons entitled to credit upon their oaths, and who came there to give testimony against him in order to save their own lives. He next adverted to the insufficiency of the proof of the other witnesses, and further proceeded to lament his unhappy situation, bewailing the miserable state of his wife and four children; adding, that his eldest son, a Captain in the army, fell honourably fighting for his King and country, and concluded that topic with thanking the Almighty that he did not live to witness his father's deplorable fate. He observed, that his ancestors had obtained the highest honours that the city of London could bestow; and that his uncle (the late Alderman Kennett) had filled that chair, as its Chief Magistrate, from whence, on that night, judgment of death was to be ignominiously passed upon him. He finally concluded with imploring mercy, and with earnestly entreating the Recorder to further his suit with the Prince Regent.—The Recorder observed, that Sir R. Glynn did not sit as Judge on the bench, but merely as prosecutor.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Wednesday se'nnight, about ten o'clock, the side wall of Mr. Barton's flour-warehouse, in London-road, Liverpool, fell with a dreadful crash. Every floor brake down, destroyed all the property on the premises. The persons in the house were Mr. and Mrs. Barton, and one daughter, who had retired to bed. They slept on the first-floor, and were precipitated into the cellar. The neighbors immediately crowded to the spot, and on forcing the front door, discovered Mrs. Barton clinging to, a wooden prop, having miraculously escaped unhurt. It was nearly two hours, however, before they discovered the daughter, a girl of 13, who was considerably injured, but not dangerously; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the body of Mr. Barton was got out of the ruins, lifeless.—The principal room in the warehouse had been generally used for exhibitions, at the time of the fair held in that neighbourhood, and we understand was engaged for a similar purpose, the day before when the consequences might have been still more calamitous.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Mr. James Renny, of Arthroath, to Miss Boyd, of Artillery-street, Fish-bury-square.

DIED.

On the 7th February last, on board the Albuquerque Cartel, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Richard Henry Ryland, Midshipman of the Minden of 74, which ship he was going out in the Java to join, after having brought home a prize made by the former, which being put in charge of another prize taken by Captain Lambert off St. Jago, he was retaken by the Hornet American sloop of war, then sent on board the Constitution American frigate, where he found the survivors of the crew of the Java, and was coming home in the Cartel, when he was taken ill with a violent fever which terminated his life: he had just completed his 6th year in the service of his country.

On Thursday se'nnight, at South Lambeth, Mrs. Wolfe, at the advanced age of 86.

On the 21st inst. at Hagley, in Worcestershire, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Harington, Rector of Whiststone, in the county of Devon.

At his house in Limerick, on Tuesday last, in his 77th year, Dean O'Flin.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table with columns for dates (1813, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and various public funds (Bank Stock, Three per Cent. Consols, etc.)

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.—There has been but little doing in Wheat since Monday; that of fine quality supports its price; but the inferior sorts (of which we have a considerable quantity at market) is exceedingly dull sale, and rather cheaper.—Fine Barley sold freely this morning at an advance of 1s. per quarter.—Oats go off slowly, and are 1s. per quarter cheaper.—In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Table with columns for ENGLISH and FOREIGN, listing various grains like Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, etc. with prices per qr.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

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

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

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

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Table with columns for MONDAY and FRIDAY, listing prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

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

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table with columns for MONDAY and FRIDAY, listing prices for Hay and Clover.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

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

Price of Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.—Moulds, 16s. 0d. \* \* \* The above is the Wholesale Price to the Trade.

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

Table listing coal prices from various locations like Adair's Main, Backworth, Beaton, etc.

SUNDERLAND COAL.

Table listing coal prices from Sunderland locations like Holywell Main, Kenton Main, etc.

\* \* \* Delivered at 13s. advance on the above Price.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for Tuesday and Friday, listing exchange rates for various cities like Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, etc.

MAILS.

Table with columns for ARRIVED and DUE, listing mail arrivals and departures for Heligoland, Lisbon, Dublin, and Gottenburgh.



