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A CONCISE EXPLANATION of the SITUATION of the CONTENDING ARMIES in GERMANY.

SINCE our last number the situation of the French Emperor has become more and more desperate; and were we justified in judging of him according to the common standard of men, we should not hesitate to pronounce it teeming with so much danger, that escape was morally impossible. We must not, however, infer that because the ambition and rashness of this extraordinary man occasionally plunge him into embarrassments and difficulties, that he is totally wanting in the means of extricating himself from them—nor, because he is beset and surrounded by numerous and powerful foes, does it necessarily follow that he is ruined, or that the glories of his house are about to be extinguished for ever. In the very jaws of destruction, the resources of his active mind will engender new efforts; and, if his enemies are prudent, they will deem him the more formidable in proportion as his downfall apparently becomes the more inevitable.

We last week mentioned the skilful march of General BLUCHER from Bautzen to Elster on the Elbe. Considered in a military point of view, this movement we have no doubt will form one of the most important features of the present eventful war. Both on the side of Bohemia and on that of Silesia, Dresden and the line of the Elbe near that city, were found too strongly fortified to be taken without risking more than the possession of either would justify. Another plan then was adopted—a plan by which BONAPARTE has been compelled to evacuate both those positions, without occasioning the Allies the loss of a single man.

The arrival of General BENNINGSEN with the Russian army of reserve, was the signal for commencing offensive operations; and instantly, as if by magic, the four Allied Armies were simultaneously put in motion. BLUCHER broke up from the Silesian frontiers, and marching in a line nearly parallel with the course of the Elbe, suddenly crossed that river at Elster, where he surprized and defeated a French corps under BERTRAND. To draw aside the attention of the enemy from this masterly manœuvre, the CROWN PRINCE detached the Russian General CZERNICHEFF, with a corps of Cossacks, to attack Cassel, the capital of King JEROME'S dominions. This appears to have succeeded; for it is plain the French entertained no suspicion of the march of General BLUCHER towards the army of the CROWN PRINCE. The junction having taken place, the Combined Armies commenced their progress towards Leipsic: and here we cannot refrain from noticing an instance of prudent caution on the part of the CROWN PRINCE. Having crossed the Elbe and advanced to Zorbig, within 30 miles of Leipsic, by the 9th inst. his road lay direct to that place by way of Landsberg. He however declined that path, being sensible that sufficient time had not been afforded to the Combined Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, which was closing up on the other side of Leipsic, by way of Chemnitz and Altenburgh, to co-operate with effect in the grand movement they had mutually agreed upon. His Royal Highness therefore, on the 11th inst. ordered the whole of his formidable force to cross the river Saale: by which movement he retains his threatening aspect on Leipsic—protects himself from any attack which BONAPARTE might have designed to make upon him before the arrival of his Russian and Austrian Allies—and completely cuts off the retreat of the French by way of Weimar and Frankfort.

We now call the attention of our readers to the progress of the Grand Bohemian Army, which is simultaneously advancing on Leipsic, in an opposite direction to that of the CROWN PRINCE. On the 8th inst. the Austrians, under the Prince of SCHWARTZENBURGH, were at Chemnitz, about 40 miles from Leipsic. The Prussians and Russians, under Generals KLEIN and WITGENSTEIN, were at Altenburgh, about ten miles nearer; and PLATOW, with all his Cossacks, stated to be between 20 and 30,000, was at Lutzen, having cleared Wessenfels of the enemy's force that remained there. At Lutzen he communicates with the advance of the Russian Army under Count WORONZOW from

Halle—which force is under the orders of, and in direct communication with, the CROWN PRINCE. This is a line, or, as Lord ARZBERG expresses it, a *rideau*, drawn in the rear of the French Army, extending from Aisleben on the Saale, to Halle, Altenburgh, Chemnitz, and the frontiers of Bohemia.

In this dangerous predicament three plans may present themselves to the enterprising mind of the French Emperor. By the march of BLUCHER to join the CROWN PRINCE, he has been compelled to evacuate Dresden, which we have no doubt is ere this in the possession of the Russians under BENNINGSEN. He proceeded at first towards Leipsic; and from the French Papers we learn, that on the 7th inst. he reached Rochlitz on the Mulda, 40 miles west of Dresden. On the 8th, his head-quarters were at Wurtzen, 22 miles north of Rochlitz, and 12 east of Leipsic. On the 9th, his army was posted between Eulenburgh and Osebatz. On the 10th, we hear of him in person at Eulenburgh, eight miles from Wurtzen; and on the 13th his head quarters were at Dohen, 10 miles lower down the Mulda, and about half way between Leipsic and Wittenberg.

The question therefore now is, will he as his present situation at Dohen seems to intimate, make a dash at Berlin, which by the forward movement of the CROWN PRINCE he may suppose is left defenceless—will he adopt the plan of retreat, and crossing the Elbe at Wittenberg and again crossing it at Magdeburgh, retire to France by the way of Coblenz and the Upper Rhine, or will he at once take the decisive step of cutting his way through the Allies and retreating by way of Erfurt and Frankfort. The latter plan we think is entirely out of the question, though the most feasible, and we believe one that would have been found ultimately the most prudent. He must therefore now decide between an offensive operation against the Prussian capital, or a retreat by way of Magdeburgh. That he designs a *demonstration* against Berlin, there is every reason to suppose, but at present we see no reason to imagine it a serious one. The French we know have crossed the Elbe at Wittenburgh in great force, but that may be to induce the Allies to weaken their cordon in his rear, by ordering some of their troops to advance and defend Berlin. This movement of NAPOLEON'S across the Elbe may also have for its object the covering of his real intention to retreat by way of Magdeburgh. We acknowledge we incline to the latter opinion, and more especially since the accession of Bavaria to the cause of the Allies. The possession of Berlin, if even he were to effect it without loss, can do the French Emperor no good. Neither money or men fitting for soldiers are left in the place. Besides, whilst he is there what will not the Allies be able to effect even on the very confines of France. To give a decided opinion on a subject, with no clue to guide us, and which the very next post may prove to be erroneous, may appear to partake of presumption; but we cling to the idea, that BONAPARTE has no serious intentions against Berlin. We think he will call up DAVOUST from the North of Germany, and that he will gradually retire towards the Rhine by way of Cassel and Coblenz.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A telegraphic dispatch from Mayence, dated the 20th inst. transmitted by his Excellency the Duke of Valmy, announces, that on the 11th and 12th the King of Naples, the Prince of Moskwa, and the Duke of Castiglione, beat the enemy wherever they met him. They had brought to head-quarters a great number of superior officers, and 3,800 prisoners.

Oct. 19.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated the 16th, and which was only received on the 18th, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, announces, that on the 9th the Duke of Castiglione's cavalry sabred or took 800 men between Nannenburg and Wessenfels, and that the enemy's parties, which had arrived as far as Weimar had hastily retired.

Letters from Frankfort, dated the 16th, state, that merchants had received letters from Leipsic, according to which, on the 8th, the Emperor had his head-quarters at Xurtzeg, near Leipsic. All the army was concentrated in the neighbourhood; no remarkable movement had taken place. The troops were well provisioned, and suffered no privation.

Accounts arrived from Bayonne inform us, that on the 13th of this month, General Clausel gained a signal advantage over the Spaniards and English. They assert, that two English regiments were cut off, and made prisoners.

Oct. 20.—Letters dated Frankfort, the 16th inst. have arrived to day. Intelligence had been there received of the 10th, from Leipsic, according to which the French army was in a formidable attitude, and had several times offered battle to the enemy, who always refused it. The Emperor had proceeded to Eulenbourg, and continued to enjoy the best health.

Oct. 17.—The Army of Italy has taken a position upon the line of the Isonzo.

Oct. 22.—We have to day received accounts from the army dated the 13th. They confirm the telegraphic dispatch which we reported yesterday. The King of Naples, the Prince of Moskwa, and the Duke of Castiglione, had completely beaten the enemy on the 11th and 12th.

On the 13th, 4000 prisoners and 10 superior Officers had arrived at head-quarters.

In a rencontre of light troops, M. de Kraft, who was Secretary of Legation to Prince Kowraken at Paris, was taken. He was proceeding from the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia to those of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and was the bearer of dispatches, which have been taken. The Emperor had on the 13th his head-quarters at Dohen, a small town of Saxony, upon the road from Leipsic to Wittenberg, eight leagues from the former, and seven from the latter. The enemy still shews great irresolution in his movements. His Majesty continues to enjoy the best health.

Other letters from the army, state that the King of Saxony had arrived at Eulenbourg; and that since his Majesty had left Dresden, nothing of importance had taken place in that city.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 15.—In the course of a few days we expect to receive intelligence of the highest importance from Saxony. The armies are in presence of each other. His Majesty the Emperor has put himself at the head of the Imperial Guards, to march with different corps d'armee against the enemy's principal army. It appears that the enemy had an intention of making a new offensive movement against the French armies; but he has been anticipated in his designs. We are in momentary expectation of a courier. A very considerable corps d'armee of French troops has been organized between Murbourg and Cassel, under the immediate orders of the King of Westphalia: General Alex's division of troops follows up its success. The enemy is retiring in great confusion towards the Elbe. The passage of French troops who are proceeding to the army by Wurtzenburgh and Bamberg is very considerable.

ATZGERBACH, Oct. 16.—All the Royal Family are now assembled at the castle of Nymphenbourg.—Letters from Inspruck announce that several affairs have taken place in the Ptersterial, between the Italian division and the Austrian corps of Field Marshal Lieut. Fenner. We have not yet received the details of those battles.

CASSEL, Oct. 16.—To-day at two o'clock his Majesty entered this capital. A division of French troops, among which were observed an infantry battalion of the Imperial guard, preceded his Majesty.

GERMAN PAPERS.

BERLIN GAZETTE, OCT. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The 9th division of the Prussian army in Bohemia is in full march upon Bruck and Comotau, with an intention of advancing into Bavaria (the territory of Bayreuth.)

A division of Bavarians, attached to the French army, has separated from them in the environs of Freiberg, and is gone over to the corps of General Klenow.

According to private accounts, Napoleon is arrived at Leipsic.

Lieutenant-Colonel Von Marwitz, by an intercepted letter from an officer of the Police of the name of Kunz, has learned the place where the latter kept his secret archives, and has seized them. Thus he has become acquainted with the names of all persons who have engaged in the secret service.

The Tyrol is free. The Bavarian Government acts as it ought. Its troops and civil officers are quitting the Tyrol by a secret understanding with Austria.

Twenty thousand Tyrolese have risen in arms, and have since dug up again the muskets that were buried and have armed themselves with them. They have already taken Erixen, and made 300 Frenchmen prisoners, with two guns. The two passes of the Brenner and near Stuzen, are occupied by them.

A traveller who left Vienna the 4th of October brings the account, which may be depended upon, he received at the Chancery of that City, that the alliance with Bavaria, is concluded, and that the Emperor is to send 15,000 men to the corps of Hiller, and many to the corps of Prince Reuss.

Among the most singular reports of this singular conjuncture, is the following.—That the city of Men has been surprized and taken by a body of Bavarian troops, who formed part of the corps of observati-

FRANKFORT, Oct. 29.—The French garrison of this town set out yesterday, and the day before yesterday, for its ulterior destination.

Yesterday a French courier arrived here, coming from Erfurth, and proceeding to Carlsruhe.

LEIPSI, Oct. 12.—According to the reports of persons who appear to be well informed, the French Army extends from Dresden to Leipzig.

The head-quarters of the Emperor were on the 8th, at Rippach, near Lutzen. Pirna and Sonnenstein are occupied by a great number of troops, and surrounded with redoubts. The defiles of Waldheim have also been fortified, and redoubts thrown up about Nossen. The King of Naples is with a very considerable corps at Rochlitz. As on all sides the armies are in presence of each other, it is probable that some important event will soon take place.

The private accounts from France, we understand, state, that the amount of the Loan required is between 5 and 600 millions of francs, and that it is proposed to reimburse the lenders, by bonds secured on the revenues of the succeeding year, resulting from the Custom-house and Interior Duties. It is added, that considerable embarrassment exists at Paris, in consequence of the scarcity of cash.

The following has been sent to us as a correct muster roll of the Allied forces acting in Saxony. It may serve to correct some misconceptions which have arisen with respect to the amount of the Russians:—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Russians and Prussians under Barclay de Tolly | 80,000 |
| Reserve under Bennigsen, some divisions having remained with Blücher, effectives | 40,000 |
| The Austrians, under Schwarzenberg | 55,000 |
| Klepan | 10,000 |
| Total Grand Army | 185,000 |
| Prince Royal and Blücher, (not including 30,000 under Bulow, and the troops acting against Davoust.) | 100,000 |

Total in combined movement upon Leipsic..... 285,000

We are credibly informed that the whole force under Bonaparte falls short of 180,000, (no reference being had to Davoust,) and the composition of his army is already proved to be yet more defective than its numbers.

It is reported, on the authority of letters from Russia, that Denmark, harassed and borne down by the difficulties of her present situation, has applied to the Emperor Alexander to undertake the office of Mediator for the restoration of peace between her and the States in alliance with him.

Accounts have been received both from Gibraltar and Cadiz to the date of the 6th instant. It will be recollected that some thousands of persons fled from Gibraltar, and went on board the shipping in the Bay, to protect themselves from the distemper. It now appears that the vessels are as much infected as the town, and most of these fugitives have therefore returned to the fortress.

Advices have been received from the town of Dantzic of the 3d inst. which state that an attack had been made upon the town with considerable effect by the Meteor bomb, aided by several Russian and Swedish gun-boats. The bombardment was continued with such vigour, that several houses were hattered down, and many more destroyed by fire. The Meteor ran close under the batteries, and the greatest intrepidity was displayed by the captain and crew. The squadron ultimately succeeded in taking possession of a point which will be the means of cutting off the enemy's supplies entirely by sea, and without the necessity of keeping a single ship before the town during the winter. The loss of the Allies on the occasion was about 300. An unlucky shot from the enemy's battery sunk one of the Russian boats. The bravery of the Commander of the Meteor was so conspicuous, that the Duke of Wurtemberg undertook to represent his gallant conduct to the Emperor Alexander. The garrison of Dantzic, it was known, had eaten their last horse, but of bread they still had sufficient to last them some few weeks. The shipping accounts by the Gottenburg mail are truly distressing. We now learn, that there were no fewer than 1,000 ships at Gottenburg and in the roads, during the late storm. Besides the homeward bound fleets, there were all the vessels which comprised five convoys out-ward bound; 150 vessels had been driven on shore; few of them had been able to get off, many were considerably injured in masts, rigging, &c. whilst numbers were totally lost, and some of them, we regret to state, with the whole of their crews. Many of the ships on shore cannot be got afloat until their cargoes have been taken out; and, unfortunately, this is not likely soon to be accomplished, as there is scarcely a boat to be had for that purpose. A scene of greater distress amongst the shipping in those seas has hardly ever been remembered.

A young man on board the *Salvador del Mundo*, at Plymouth, who declared himself the son of the late General Moreau, has been strictly examined, and the fabrications and falsehoods of the impostor being clearly detected, he was immediately drafted on board the *Warspite*, 74, and sent to sea. He is a native of Germany, and was born in the city of Berlin.

The following are the dimensions of the *Nelson* man of war, now building at Woolwich.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| NELSON—120 Guns. | ft. | in. |
| Length from the forepart of the Figure to the aft-part of the mainmast | 244 | 0 |
| Length on the Gun-deck | 205 | 0 |
| Keel for Tonnage | 170 | 10½ |
| Extreme Breadth | 53 | 6 |
| Depth in Hold | 24 | 0 |
| Burthen in Tons | 2691 | 4-94 |

October 27, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

53, Fenchurch-street, London, Oct. 27.

SIR,—Your having given publicity to false and most malicious charges against me (copied from another Paper), renders an appeal to your candour necessary by a statement of facts:—

I have not been at the Treasury since the 23d of June, or at Mr. Vansittart's for nearly two months, and never in my life attempted to force myself into Mr. Perceval's carriage—instituted on seeing Mr. Vansittart, or offered the least violence to either of his servants; the last time Vicary interfered with me was on the 2d of March last, whilst I was sitting in the waiting room at the Treasury, reading a newspaper. Mr. Hall, of Crosby-square, and others, then present.

I feel myself further called upon to state, that I quitted my business in Plymouth, on the 28th of July, 1804, in consequence of an answer from Mr. Huskisson, dated the 23d of that month. The losses proved by me were under an Act passed in 1793, which Act stated, "That a Cheque Clerk should be appointed," and for want of which the losses had accrued. I was detained in London, to the ruin of my business, and hopes held out to me of my having the appointment, until the 19th of January, 1805, when I requested remuneration for my actual losses and expenses; and on the 20th of March last, Mr. Litchfield, of the Treasury, in answer to my claims, told me, "That if my claims were granted, others would expect the same;" and on my stating, that Mr. Crouch, of the Secretary's Office, Custom-House, London, was appointed to keep the Cheque Account, after my statement of losses had been made, he said, "that he received no salary for it."

I am fully prepared to prove this statement, and therefore trust that you will do justice by immediately confuting the "anonymous" one that appeared in your Paper of the 17th instant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. KENT.

The Cortes removed on the 6th of this month to the Isla de Leon, preparatory to the journey of the Members to Madrid.

The following statement we received from an Officer of rank, who was an eye-witness of the fact:—

"About a week before Marshal Soult made his last attack on our position in the Pyrenees, in which he was completely repulsed, we observed Conscripts daily arriving by hundreds, in coloured clothes; these men were taken to the river between the two armies, washed, and then dressed, in regimentals; they immediately proceeded to be drilled, and practised in firing. With these raw soldiers, after the short period mentioned, the assault on the lines was made, and the Marshal was distinctly seen, in person, rallying them on, until they plainly refused to advance. The retreat commenced accordingly. It is to be observed, that it was in this attack, the Spaniards alone repulsed the assailants."

Extract of a Letter dated Left Column, Camp near Andaye, in France, Oct. 9th, 1813.—"The passage of the Bidassoa was one of the most gallant feats, and one of the finest sights ever seen. The allied forces entered the stream at the different fords assigned to them, with their muskets slung at their backs, regardless of a galling fire of musketry, with which the enemy peppered them all the time; and in return only looking up occasionally at the Frenchmen, when the bullets rippled the waters near them, with the most perfect contempt and coolness—saying, in a good humoured way among themselves, 'only wait a little while, good friends, we will be with you presently.' In this manner, holding each others hands, to make their footing more secure, they made their way through the waters, which were above breast high, till they gained the French bank, where they formed themselves with astonishing quickness, and with the utmost order, as fast as they came up, without waiting for any word of command; and as soon as they were formed moved forward to the several points of attack, which they carried in the most gallant style. Suchet, who commanded the French on this occasion, was very conspicuous—splendidly dressed and mounted, and decorated with all his orders. He was extremely active, but all to no purpose. All that he or his men could do had not the least effect in keeping back ours. Lord Wellington, who attended merely as a spectator, to see the execution of his orders under the direction of General Graham, was dressed in a plain brown great coat. He had the gratification of seeing every thing done to his utmost wishes, without finding it necessary in the least degree to interfere personally. He wished to let Sir Thomas Graham have all the credit of fixing the British standard on French ground."

The appointment of Lord Charles Somerset to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, is said to be worth eighteen thousand pounds a year, though Earl Bathurst in announcing it to him, desired that he would not reckon it worth more than 14,000l. per annum after all the expenses were paid. How properly then does national gratitude look to this situation as a reward and an assylum for honourable and gallant service! How gratefully to the Government, and how satisfactorily to the feelings of Englishmen, would such an appointment have been bestowed on Sir William Beresford, on Sir Rowland Hill, on Sir James Leith, on Major-General Hay, or some other distinguished Officer who has exalted the country by his heroism, or bled in its service! But Parliamentary service is better than toil and glory in the field. When two or three Noble Dukes club their votes, and tell a Minister "there are fourteen of us," the argument is irresistible. All other pretensions must give way—it sends a Lord William Bentinck to Catalonia, and a Lord Charles Somerset to the Cape of Good Hope!

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, and from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart.

Extract of a dispatch from the Earl of ABERDEEN, to Lord CASTLENEAGH, dated Comotau, Oct. 9, 1813.

The army has advanced in a direct line towards Leipsic, near which town the head-quarters of Prince Schwarzenberg are established. The Prince Royal and General Blücher having advanced towards the same point, the allied forces have nearly effected their junction; a *rideau*, therefore, is drawn across this part of Saxony, extending from Dessau to Marienburg, on the Bohemia frontier. In the mean time, General Bennigsen, with the corps of Coloredo, has driven the enemy from his entrenchments at Gieshubel, and has advanced towards Dresden on the great road from Toplitz.

The actual position and intentions of Bonaparte are entirely unknown. A strong force, not less than fifty thousand men, is opposed to Prince Schwarzenberg; and the general belief is, that Bonaparte himself has made a rapid movement with the mass of his army to attack General Blücher, before his junction with the Prince Royal is completed. Be this as it may, it is not likely that any partial advantage will materially improve his prospects, or render the ultimate success of the Allies more doubtful. His communication with France being totally destroyed—his army in considerable distress—his magazines nearly exhausted, and the country in which he is, utterly without the means of replenishing them, he must shortly find it necessary to break through the circle which has been drawn around him: in this attempt he may probably succeed, but there is every reason to hope that it will be accompanied by the destruction of a great part of his army.

Full justice is done to the military talents and able combinations of the Prince Marshal; had he been less prudent and circumspect in his movements, we should not have been placed in the formidable and commanding attitude which we are now enabled to assume.

P. S. By intelligence received this morning, it appears that Prince Schwarzenberg, with the main body of his army, is at Chemnitz and in the neighbourhood. Bonaparte left Dresden on the 7th, with the King of Saxony and his family, and is at Rochlitz, where his army is chiefly assembled. General Bennigsen has advanced to Dresden, in which it is said Bonaparte has left but a feeble garrison consisting, according to report, of not more than three thousand men.

A.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-quarters Prince Royal of Sweden, Rottenburg, Oct. 11.

In conformity to your Lordship's instructions, being sufficiently recovered from my wound to travel, I left the head-quarters of the Allied Army at Toplitz, on the 3d instant, and arrived at those of the Crown Prince of Sweden at Radegast, near Zerbig, on the 8th. Mr. Thornton has fully put your Lordship in possession of the interesting military intelligence to that period. I have now to inform you, that after the brilliant passage of the Elbe by General Blücher, at Elster, in which both decision and judgment have been pre-eminently displayed, and the consequent passage of the same river by the Prince Royal's army at the points of the Rosslan and Aeken, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince conceived a movement of the whole allied force to the left bank of the Saale would force the enemy either to a general battle, or would be the most effectual mode to embarrass and harass his retreat, if he should determine upon a measure which the combined movements of the armies of Bohemia, Silesia, and of the North of Germany on his flanks, and on all his communications, seem to render so indispensably necessary.

Napoleon, it seems, had manœuvred from Dresden, according to reports, with a large corps of cavalry on the right, and all his infantry on the left bank of the Elbe, as far down as Areblan: a strong demonstration of twenty or thirty thousand men was made from Torgau towards the point of Elster, on the 8th where General Blücher passed, probably with a design of menacing that General, and forcing him to repass the river. The bold determination of the Allies was not, however, to be arrested by demonstration, and the whole army of Blücher, being now in close communication with that of the Prince Royal, the former marched from Duben on Jesnitz, on the 9th, and passed the Mulda; and the Crown Prince concentrated his forces between Zerbig, Radegast, and Bitterfeld. The enemy, according to accounts, appeared now to be collected about Eulenberg, and Oschatz, between the Mulda and the Elbe.

On the 10th, General Blücher moved from Jesnitz to Zerbig, and the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany were here assembled; the determination being taken to pass the Saale, orders were issued in the night, and General Blücher moved with the Silesian army to pass the river at Wettin, bridges being constructed for that purpose.

General Bulow, with his corps d'armee, was in like manner to pass at Wettin; General Winzingerode, with the Russians, at Rotbenburg; and the Prince Royal, with the Swedes, at Asleben and Bernburg.—The whole allied force was then to place itself in order of battle, with its left on the Saale, waiting the further development of the enemy's movements. General Bulow's corps, and General Winzingerode's corps

after passing the river, were to form the right of the Silesian army, and the Swedes to be in reserve or second line.

Each corps d'armee is to form in three lines. General Winzingerode's advanced guard at Halle, is to be regulated in his movements by the attempts of the enemy, and fall back on the forces passing at Wettin, if he should be attacked by superior numbers, but otherwise to retain Halle as long as possible.

Your Lordship will observe, by these bold and decided movements, that the points of passage on the Elbe, by which the armies have passed, have been abandoned, and are to be destroyed, if necessary; and other bridges have been erected below Magdeburg, in case of need. The corps of observation, under Gen. Thunen, before Wittenberg, of about six thousand men, in the event of the enemy forcing a passage there for the purpose of *aloing* the right bank of the Elbe, and returning by Magdeburg, (in the extremity in which he is placed, or in another improbable, but possible, event of his pushing with all his forces to Berlin,) has orders to retire on General Tauenzien, who, with ten thousand men, is to remain at Dessau, and, according to circumstances, either to manoeuvre on the right bank against any possible effort of the enemy's, or by forced marches strengthen in case of need, the armies assembled on the Saale.—General Tauenzien will be assisted by all the Landsturm, and some smaller detached corps are also to join him.

Information now arrived that Platow, with his Cossacks, were at Pegau; Generals Kleist at Wittgenstein, with the advance of the Grand Army of Bohemia, at Altenburg; and our communication seemed to be completely established behind the rear of the French army.

Information was still vague of the movements of the enemy; but accounts were brought in on the evening of the 10th. that he was moving troops from the different points of Lutzen and Wurtzen to Leipsic, and it was added that Bonaparte was expected to arrive there on the 10th. His force between Dresden and Leipsic, exclusive of garrisons, at the highest calculation, may be estimated at 180,000 men; that of the Silesian army at 65,000, and that of the Prince Royal at 60,000, with 600 pieces of artillery; and it is impossible to see a finer army, or one more fully equipped in all its parts.

By the reports received this day, General Platow, with all his Cossacks, has arrived at Lutzen, having taken some hundred of prisoners at Weisenfels, and is come into complete communication with the advance of General Woronzoff's Cossacks from Halle.—Platow reports the assembling of the enemy's army round Leipsic. We have certain accounts that the army of Bohemia is now between Altenburg and Chemnitz, and General Bennigsen, with the Austrian division of Colloredo, which has been joined to him, is meditating a demonstration towards Dresden.

P. S. General Blucher was not enabled, by the bridge not being complete, to pass at Wettin, but proceeded to Halle, where he has passed. General Bulow has not passed this day, but the rest of the Allied Army is on the left bank of the Saale. C. S.

Berlin, Oct. 13, 1813.

We have just received an account, that some of the enemy's corps are pushing forward, by the way of Torgau and Wittenberg; and that General Von Thunen has been compelled to raise the siege of Wittenberg, and to fall back to Coswig.

Although every possible effort is making to prevent the enemy from penetrating to this city, nevertheless, we do not fail acquainting you, Sir, with the above, requesting you to apprise all persons attached to the English embassy, as well as all other Englishmen residing in this city, of this intelligence.

Military Government of the countries between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) L'ESTOCQ. SACK.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Oct. 25, 1813.

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, dated Heligoland, October 21, 1813.

It is with great satisfaction, that I have the honour of making your Lordship acquainted, that a Gentleman has arrived here from the Weser hearing dispatches from General Tettenborn, at Bremen, which place surrendered by capitulation on the 13th instant. The Commandant of the garrison, Colonel Thuilliers, having been killed.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of General Baron de Tettenborn's letter to me.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that I entered yesterday morning with my troops, the town of Bremen, which I had closely attacked for two days, and which the French Commandant has at length agreed to surrender by capitulation, in order to spare to its inhabitants, the civil authorities, and its garrison the horrors of an assault, for which every preparation had been made. The garrison returns to France under the condition of not serving against the Allies during the period of one year. All the military stores, a great quantity of ammunition, fourteen pieces of cannon, and two mortars, magazines of every description, and very considerable sums of public money, have fallen into our power, together with more than three hundred prisoners, who had been taken on the preceding day at the close of the brilliant attack made by the Cossacks upon the enemy's sharpshooters.

The cavalry are to make over their horses to us, and to set out on foot. This expedition has been executed with such rapidity, that having passed the Elbe on the 9th Oct. near Boitzenburg, I penetrated on the 13th, by the bye-roads and forced marches, to the Weser, and the following day I was at the gates of Bremen, without the enemy's being in the least informed of it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BARON DE TETTENBORN, General.

Bremen, October 1, 1813.

To Lieutenant Governor HAMILTON, Heligoland.

WILL. OSB. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Gov.

(A true copy.)

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Oct. 26.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Christopher Cole, of his Majesty's Ship the Rippon, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Rippon, off Abrevaek, Oct. 21.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in reporting the capture of Le Weser, a French frigate of the large class, mounting 44 guns, and having 310 men, commanded by the Captain de Vaisseau Cantzlaet, Chevalier de L'Ordre Imperiale de la Reunion, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the Scylla and Royalist brigs.

She left the Texel on the last day of September, and had captured two Swedish vessels in the North Sea, and lost her main and mizen masts in a gale on the 16th of this month.

Captain Macdonald's letter, which I have the honour to transmit, will acquaint your Lordship with the perseverance with which he had watched this frigate, which he fell in with four days ago, sixty leagues to the west of Ushant, and of a gallant joint attack made by the Scylla and Royalist on the frigate yesterday, in sight of the Rippon, and upon her weather beam.

The judicious measures taken by Captains Macdonald and Bremer, enabled the latter officer to join me at three o'clock this morning, with intelligence of the enemy's force, whilst the Scylla watched their antagonist; and at day-light a breeze springing up, gave us an opportunity of closing with the enemy.

About ten, the frigate bore up towards the Rippon and struck her colours, having exchanged two broadsides with the Scylla, and just as the Rippon and Royalist were within reach.

Being near the French coast, and the prize in a most crippled and unmanageable state, I have deemed it necessary to take on board the greater number of the prisoners, and to tow her into port. The enemy had four killed and fifteen wounded. I am, &c.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER COLE.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c.

His Majesty's sloop Scylla, at Sea, Oct. 21.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at, one a. m. the 18th instant in longitude 9 deg. 10 min. West and latitude 47 deg. 30 min. N. I fell in with a French national frigate, under jury main and mizen masts, apparently making the best of her way to Brest; and judging it not prudent to attack such superior force, as (in the event of our being crippled) I should not have been able to have kept sight of her, from the severity of the weather, I had the good fortune, on the 20th instant, to meet his Majesty's sloop Royalist, when Captain Bremer, in the handsomest manner, volunteered to join me in attacking her. At half-past three p. m. we bore up in close order, the Scylla on her quarter, and the Royalist on her bow, and commenced the action nearly at the same time, which continued for an hour and a half, when our sails and rigging being very much cut, and mainmast severely wounded, the Royalist nearly in the same predicament, we hauled off to repair the damages, the weather being very squally, so as to endanger our masts. A man of war appearing to the northward, I ordered the Royalist to apprise her of our situation; at day-light this morning, I observed a large ship to leeward, which proved to be his Majesty's ship Rippon, and as you, Sir, was an eye witness of our proceeding this morning, I beg leave to refer to you for the subsequent events.

Any encomium I can bestow on Captain Bremer would, I am convinced, fall very far short of his deserts; and I beg leave to return him, his officers, and ship's company, my warmest thanks for the gallant support they afforded us during the action. To the officers and ship's company of this sloop I shall ever feel indebted for their gallant and persevering conduct in the action, and during the time we kept sight of the enemy, in the severest weather I almost ever experienced; and beg to recommend Mr. William Speck, Senior Lieutenant of this sloop, also Mr. Thomas G. Cooper, Master's-Mate. Captain Bremer speaks in the highest terms of his officers and ship's company.

I am happy to say, that we have only two seamen slightly wounded; the Royalist I am sorry to add, was not so fortunate, having two killed and nine wounded. Enclosed are the returns of the killed and wounded on board the two sloops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. MACDONALD, Commander.

To Sir Christopher Cole, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Rippon, &c. &c.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Hall, South Moreton, Berkshire, dealer in horses. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.
J. and J. T. Fraser, Soane-square, nurserymen. Attorney, Mr. Pope, Modford court, Fenchurch-street.
C. Sturridge, Rosemary-lane, cheesemonger. Attornies, Messrs. Clement and Townson, Ruteilhighway.
C. Johnson, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carpenter. Attornies, Messrs. Donnollon and Bowden, Copthall-buildings.
W. Fairbairn, South Shields butcher. Attorney, Mr. Grcy, Gray's-inn.

J. Lowden, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.
W. South, Lpping, auctioneer. Attornies, Messrs. Donnollon and Bowden, Copthall-buildings.
J. T. Cooper, Chester-place, Kennington, apothecary. Attorney, Mr. Gibbard, Milbank-street.
A. Aglia, Broad-street, Golden-square, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Harrison, Lambeth-road.
C. J. Jones, Crosby-row, Bernmoodey, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Webb, St. Thomas-street.
J. and W. Lowe, Macing-lane, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Hare, Fenchurch-street.
J. James, Lime-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsley and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street-within.

All the private letters received from the British Ministers resident at the head-quarters of the allied Sovereigns, concur in representing the Emperor Alexander as the very soul of the Confederacy. To him they ascribe the merit of having fixed the wavering irresolution of the Emperor Francis, and of having prevailed on him unalterably to deviate in favour of the Common Cause. As soon as the damages and losses were repaired which the allied army had sustained in the unfortunate attack upon Dresden, councils of war were frequently held to deliberate on the propriety of again advancing and hazarding a second attempt. It was generally decided in the negative: the chief reason assigned for the decision being the numerical inferiority of the allied force to that of the enemy. It was on one of these occasions that the Emperor Alexander observed, that if there was no other objection, it should be quickly removed, and he instantly wrote out the order for Bennigsen to advance. Ministers, no doubt, are highly sensible of this alacrity on the part of his Imperial Majesty, and they endeavour to make the best, the only return in their power for it. Of the 900,000l. that was to be advanced to Russia, within a stipulated time, the last payment was made on Friday last, in a Bill of Exchange for 150,000l.

Thursday was the annual day appointed for granting licenses to places of public amusement, at the Middlesex Session; when Mr. Cuddy, the proprietor of the Pantheon Theatre, carried his license with a high hand, although strongly opposed. The Chairman even spoke against it; but on a division there were 9 to 6.

The measure of a general volunteering of the militia, by regiments, for limited foreign service, and more particularly for the service of Lord Wellington's army, is now generally understood to be arranged by Government, and is expected to be submitted for the sanction of Parliament soon after the opening of the Session.

The Duke of Bedford's intended sojourn at Lishon proceeds from an apprehension of a severe attack of the pulmonary affection to which his Grace has been long subject. He paid a similar visit to Lishon some years back, with Lord John Russell, and returned perfectly restored.

A few days ago, on trenching with the plough a field possessed by Wm. Hunter, Esq. at the Knows, East Lothian, a number of stone coffins were uncovered; they were ranged in rows from north to south, with the heads to the west; they are computed to exceed 500 in number. Those which were uncovered were found full of sea and sand, which, being carefully removed, a human skeleton was discovered in each. The coffins appeared to have been formed exactly to the length of the body; the longest was six feet nine inches, the shortest five feet three inches.—The thigh bones are of a great length and thickness, and one jaw bone was discovered of a prodigious size.

On Saturday last, arrived at their stables, a small detachment of the Life Guards, that had been escorting some stallions, of the black east and Suffolk breed of our horses, which the Prince Regent had made a present to the Emperor of Morocco. The men had been absent from their quarters about six months on this expedition, and had been each rewarded by the Emperor in the most liberal manner. The Emperor of Morocco, in return for the horses and superb harness, together with some curious howitzers, which were also presented from the Prince Regent, has sent to his Royal Highness a majestic lion and two beautiful Arabian horses, which have arrived at Portsmouth.

On the night of Wednesday week, the mother of an infant, at Pennington, near Lymington, in consequence of an affliction with which it had been visited for some days previous, administered some medicine which she had procured from an apothecary, for the purpose of allaying its sufferings, after which the child sunk into a sleep—so profound, however, that though it is now upwards of a week since, no signs of wakefulness, though some of life are apparent. Many respectable persons have been to see the infant in its somniferous state, and find that, although it is cold to the touch, it remains a most healthy looking colour; its limbs, and all the minor joints, continue perfectly flexible; there is no appearance of change, nor the least offensiveness of smell. The parents having given up all hope of its re-animation, had once committed it to the coffin, but by the advice of an intelligent and most respectable visitor, they were induced to take it out, and wrap it in flannel; it was then put into a cradle, where it still remains, but without any indication of the anxiously looked for change to re-animated life.

Last Friday se'night, the body of Thomas Deady was found murdered, apparently with a pitchfork, which was found near him, outside of Carrick-on-Suir, on the Clonmel-road. He had sold pigs on Thursday at the fair of Carrick, and towards evening, on his way home, took some refreshment at a public-house, which he left at seven in the evening, and near which his body was found. He was a quiet industrious man, and is supposed to have been murdered for the sake of the money which he had received at the fair.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Dispatches have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Comotian, October, 12, which state, that a Treaty of Alliance and Concert between the Courts of Vienna and Munich was signed on the 8th instant, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, Prince Reuss and General De Wrede.

BANKRUPTS.

- R. Fillis, Plymouth, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Gray's inn-square.
- R. Dawson, Windsor, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. a'Becket, Broad-street, Golden-square.
- L. Mahou, Tothill-street, Westminster, cheesemonger. Attorney, Mr. Davison, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.
- T. Walters and W. Perkins, Portsmouth, slopsellers. Attornies, Messrs. Templer and Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield.
- J. Weston, Bunhill-row, coal-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Amory, Broad-street.
- C. Gray, Burslem, Staffordshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Leigh, Poultry.
- G. Benham, Abingdon, baker. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Palsgrave-place, Temple.
- W. Preston, Louth, Lincolnshire, tanner. Attorney, Mr. Barber, Gray's inn-square.
- G. Sergeant, Abingdon, baker. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Palsgrave-place, Temple.
- C. Rowlands, Castle-street, Houndsditch, watchmaker.—Attorney, Mr. Stevenson, Percy-street, Bedford-square.
- W. Rooke, N.ble-street, London, silk manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.
- C. N. Lambert, Surinam, South America, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewit, Little Friday-street.

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

| Arrived. | MAILS. | Due. |
|----------|-------------|------|
| 0 | Lisbon | 1 |
| 0 | Gottenburgh | 0 |
| 1 | Corunna | 0 |
| 0 | Hellgoland | 2 |

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 per Cent. Cons. 57½ 58 | Exch. Bills (31) 3, 5 p. |
| 3 per Cents. Red. 56½ 57 | Omnium 6½ pm. |
| 4 per Cents. 71½ | Consols for Acct. 58½ |

THE NEWS.

LONDON:
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE JUNCTION OF BAVARIA WITH THE ALLIES.

Although we are unable to communicate the result of the battle which has no doubt ere this been fought on the borders of Saxony, yet a circumstance has occurred in favour of the Allies equal in its consequences to a decisive victory. We allude to the defection of the King of Bavaria from the cause of the French Emperor. This important event was on Thursday communicated by Ministers to the public in the following Bulletin:—

“FOREIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 28.

“The Hon. ROBERT GORDON arrived this night with Dispatches from the Earl of ABERDEEN, dated Comotian, Oct. 12, which state, that a TREATY OF ALLIANCE AND CONCERT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA WAS SIGNED BY PRINCE REUSS AND GENERAL WREDE, ON THE 8TH INSTANT.—Gen. WREDE, with 35,000 Bavarian troops, is immediately to co-operate with those of Austria. He was already in movement, and was to have 25,000 Austrians under his command.

“Mr. GORDON passed through Berlin on the 16th, at which time Gen. TAUENZEN, with 12,000 men, had fallen back to cover the capital, the enemy having pushed a corps across the Elbe at Wittenberg. On the evening of the 16th, the French had not approached Berlin; for the defence of which city 40,000 men, including Gen. TAUENZEN'S force, had been assembled.

The Bavarians, we learn, are already on their march to occupy Erfurth, which is in the direct line of BONAPARTE'S retreat, supposing him to have any intention of breaking through the *rideau* the Allies have formed in his rear. This is not all the benefits which in consequence of this event must accrue to the cause of the Allies. The Austrian Commander, Prince Reus, who was employed with a considerable force in watching the Bavarians, will now be at liberty to assist General ILLIER in driving BEAUMARQUIS completely out of Italy. JOSEPHINE'S son is already in a desperate situation, and this accession of strength on the side of the Austrians must quickly finish the war in that part of the continent.

It is not however alone the increase of force which renders the junction of Bavaria with the

Allies, an event of the greatest moment. It also tends to shew how greatly the FRENCH EMPEROR has fallen from the elevated point he has so long been accustomed to occupy. Of all the German Princes, the King of BAVARIA owes the most to BONAPARTE. Besides, Bavaria is the natural ally of France, and has been so for centuries. How powerful then must be the necessity in the eyes of the Bavarian Monarch, which compels him to dissolve this tie. He knows the penalty he incurs in case NAPOLEON is once more “Lord of the ascendant,” but he believes his situation so hopeless, that he runs no risk, and therefore deserts him in the hour of his extremity.

We have waited until the last moment, in expectation of communicating to our readers the result of a general battle in Germany, but nothing had arrived before our Paper was put to press. In our front page we have concisely explained the relative positions of the hostile armies. To that explanation we have little to add. On the 12th, the head-quarters of the CROWN PRINCE were at Mersburgh, about ten miles from Leipsic, on the other side of the Saale. General BLUCHER'S were at Halle; and the Austrians, under Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, were at Borna. Other corps of the Allies were coming up from Altenberg, Chemnitz, Freyberg, and Maricnberg,

It is clear from the contradictory statements in the French Journals that the good people of Paris are ignorant where their great Emperor is. A minor French paper received yesterday mentions his head-quarters being at Rippach, near Lutzen, on the 8th inst. This is an evident proof that his direct communication with France is cut off, or why confine the information of his movements to the 8th instant, when, had the roads been open, the French might have received intelligence of them to the 19th. We however know from another quarter that his head quarters were at Duben on the 13th. Duben is scarcely 10 miles from Halle, where BLUCHER'S head-quarters are: a battle is therefore inevitable. This is supposed to have taken place about the 17th—a want of provisions, arising from the numerous armies so near each other, rendering it improbable that it would be longer delayed. If the battle was fought on the 17th, or even some days later, we have certainly good reason to suppose that it has not ended successfully on the part of the French. In that case, it might have been known in Paris in six or seven days, and the cannon on the opposite shore would soon have announced it to us. All was however silent as late as Friday night.

Considerable apprehensions have been for some days entertained for the fate of Berlin. It was known that NEY at the head of 30,000 men had crossed the Elbe at Wittenburgh, and it was believed with an intention of advancing on Berlin. This might have been his intention had he found that city defenceless. This however was not the case. The Russians on the approach of NEY raised the siege of Wittenburgh, and with about 12,000 men fell back on Berlin. The *Lands-turm* had swelled this force to 40,000 men, an army fully adequate to withstand NEY, whom they had repulsed in two severe actions. These actions are alluded to in the French papers as having been communicated by telegraph. They occurred however on the 11th and 12th inst., and we have news from Berlin to the 17th, which states that all was well then, and that that the apprehensions entertained on account of the French had subsided.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday last contains the official account of the capture of Bremen, by the active Gen. TETTENBORN. The operations of this enterprising Chief have not, however, stopped here. He has since taken Oldenburgh by a *coup de main*; and it is said, that all the gun-brigs and boats in the Elbe are proceeding, at his request, to act in concert with his troops in reducing the French forts on the banks of the latter river. Stade has been already evacuated by the French, and is occupied by the Russians; and strong columns of the latter are marching against Cuxhaven, Brehmerlee, Blexham, &c. whither some French fugitives have fled for refuge.

We refer to the *Extraordinary Gazette* of Monday last, for Lord ABERDEEN'S description of the very dangerous situation into which the ambition of NAPOLEON has once more plunged himself and his army. His Lordship's statement is completely borne out by every private account which has arrived from the Continent.

An Evening Paper, *The Pilot*, on Friday last published the following in a *Second Edition*:—

“We stop the press to announce the receipt of a Telegraphic Communication, stating that SOULT has been DEFEATED by Lord WELLINGTON, with the LOSS OF FIVE THOUSAND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED, and above that number of Prisoners.”

What authority this Paper had for this bold declaration we have yet to learn. Reports of an action were certainly in circulation on that day, but we believe they wholly rested on intelligence received by the *Belle Poisle*, which left Santander on the 19th instant. For three days before that vessel sailed it is said that rumours were afloat of Lord WELLINGTON having again defeated SOULT. It would take two entire days to convey advices from Lezaca to Santander. The battle, therefore, must have taken place on the 14th. Now, Lord DALHOUSIE, who arrived last week, left the army on the 13th, at which time every thing was quiet, and not the least appearance of any offensive movement on the part of the French. There was, however, a statement in the French Papers, received the beginning of last week, of two British regiments having been cut off by CLAUSEL'S division. It is therefore probable there has been a partial rencontre.

The Duke of Cumberland is with the Hanoverian regiment.

A private letter from Amsterdam, dated the 23d, says—“A part of Tettenborn's corps has penetrated as far as Lingen (13 miles west of Bremen), near the Dutch frontiers, where they delivered the Conscripts, plundered the French public chests, and delivered every where the captive German Patriots.”

Advices from Archangel to the commencement of the present month, state that no fewer than thirty five ships engaged in the commerce to the White Sea, have been captured by the Americans and Danes, and carried into the ports of Norway.

The French General Sarrazin relates the following anecdote of the Crown Prince of Sweden, in a recent publication:—“In 1802, when Bonaparte was appointed *Consul for life*, it had been determined to shoot him at the audience of Sunday. The head of the conspiracy communicated the plan to Bernadotte an hour before the moment fixed for its execution, that he might not be present at the assembly, or that he might take his own measures in consequence. Bernadotte shuddered at it. He first used intreaties to dissuade the chief from it, but without the least success.—He then threatened to go immediately, and discover the whole to Bonaparte, unless he immediately placed his pistols in his hands, and gave his word of honour that he would for ever renounce his project.”

On Monday se'night Major-Gen. Graham marched about 1300 troops of the garrison to the Perth depot, and having made a large detachment suddenly enter the airing ground of each prison, the prisoners were turned out, and the prisons strictly searched. The persons of the prisoners were also searched, when they were turned in. We understand that no offensive weapon, or any thing of such consequence, were discovered. General Graham, we are told, intimated to the prisoners, that so long as they gave no trouble, they should be mildly treated; but that if they continued their restless projects of escape, to the disquiet of the country, they might expect the severest measures to be adopted.

It is singular that the positions of the French and Allied Armies in Germany prevent Bonaparte, the Crown Prince, and the King of Prussia, from direct communications with their own dominions.

A Court-Martial has been for some days sitting at the Muster-Master General's Office, in Whitehall, on Colonel Mark Beaufoy, of the First Regiment of Royal Tower Hamlets. There are nine charges against him—all of them of a very heavy and disgraceful nature.

MOCK AUCTIONS.—At a Court of Common Council held on Friday, at which it seems there was a good deal of personality between Mr. Walthman and Alderman Shaw and Atkins, a very proper resolution was agreed to, “to endeavour to procure a legislative provision for the suppression of frauds at Sale Rooms and Mock Auctions.” In this business, it seems there is a very essential point of difference, between the Shopkeeper and the Auctioneer. The former wishes to prevent the latter from selling any goods upon which he, the Auctioneer, has any *lien*, or upon which he has advanced any money. The Auctioneer he says should sell the goods of others, not his own. This certainly was the *original* of the Auctioneer. But Mr. Walthman and others who smart under the thefts of their Shopmen, or under the tricks of Mock Auctioneers, do not consider how different have wars, taxes, and various deprivations, rendered the condition of the real trader from what it was 40 or 50 years ago. Many an honest and fair tradesman is now compelled to take his superfluous goods to an Auctioneer; and what should prevent that Auctioneer, if the time is not favourable for the sale of such goods, from advancing the poor needy tradesman money on them. Any Act of Parliament therefore, which has a clause in it preventing an Auctioneer at his own house, from selling goods, either his own or upon which he has advanced money, is an act which will outrage the liberty of the subject, and under pretence of preventing fraud, injure the revenue and restrict the exertions of a meritorious class of individuals.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

We copy the following article from *The Pilot* of last night, having had an opportunity of knowing something of a literary connection which did subsist, and probably now subsists, between a man of the name of *Magrath* (belonging to the above paper) and a certain Lady of high degree, we strongly suspect the matter of this paragraph has been furnished by her. But on that account it is not the less entitled to credence. It would however be a most curious circumstance if such a clause was to be brought forward at this moment. What recollections would it not revive—What tales would it not give sanction to!!!

Among the legal provisions about to be submitted to Parliament touching her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, one is particularly spoken of that we know not precisely how to intimate without an infringement of that delicacy which, touching that interesting personage, we should always be anxious to hold in the most sacred observance; nor without exciting an emotion of levity in a matter rendered most serious by constitutional consideration and legal penalties, from the first era of British Monarchy. By the Constitution and the Common Law, as well as by several Statutes, to violate or otherwise to have carnal conversation with the Queen, or the consort of the Prince of Wales, he being held one and the same with the King, is punishable with the death of the offender; if the female be consenting—with the death of both the parties. By special honour, the eldest daughter of the King, or Princess Royal, is included in these provisions: but by an omission, to be accounted for only by the unforeseen contingency of a case, in which the Prince of Wales should have no issue but a single daughter, and that daughter should be, being of mature age, the sole direct heir to the Crown in the second or third degree, there is no similar provision of restraint or penalty, no enactment or declaration to the same effect; neither is there with respect to any other female of the Royal Family; nor yet is there any precedent to supply the defect of law, and the abolition of the doctrine of constructive treasons presents a bar to the application of analogy. Under these circumstances, although the manners and principles of the age in which we live, and the virtuous disposition of the Illustrious Lady, may be supposed the most ample guarantee of the purity of her conduct, it is generally supposed that a legal provision to supply the existing defect will absolutely be made. With respect to the Princess Charlotte, it is to be observed, that a demise of the Crown would at once place her within the pale of the law, as it stands by making her Princess Royal; and with respect to the law itself, it should be remarked, that however strongly it is stamped with the rigid and almost barbarous, though highly moral strictness of our Gothic ancestors, the only Sovereign who showed a disposition to enforce it, with a severity, often most cruelly and unjustly applied, Henry the Eighth, was in reality a personal sufferer, and the only one in the point to which his solicitude was particularly alive."

Parliament will, we understand, sit till about the first week in December, and then adjourn till the beginning of February. We do not believe that any business is in contemplation during this short sitting. But it is generally supposed that pecuniary assistance will be afforded to the Allies in this way—that the payment after the peace of bills issued by them to a certain amount will be guaranteed by this country. By this mode the sending of money out of the country, which in the present state of the Exchange could not be done without great loss, will be avoided.

An Evening Paper of last night says, "His Majesty, we are happy to understand, is now in a state so much improved, as, although not warranting the hope of his resuming the direction of the State, gives reason to expect that he may be soon enabled to attend to a regular disposition of his private property, by a will formally executed. The omission of such an arrangement prior to His Majesty's indisposition, has given rise to a good deal of discussion in the high legal and political circles; there being every reason to think, that His Majesty would have disposed of this property for the benefit of the female and junior male branches of his family; whereas, under the present circumstances, if a demise should occur, there are doubts whether the whole would not lapse to the Crown; and, if it should go to a legal adjustment, as the ordinary property of an intestate, whether the Queen would not come in for the largest portion of the personal, and the Prince Regent, as heir at law, succeed to the freeholds."

The whole of the above paragraph, we believe to be inserted merely for the purpose of creating *bite* in a certain quarter, for if the King was *compos mentis*, enough to dispose *legally* of his property, he would be legally sufficiently so to govern the State.

The Court for carrying into execution the Act of the last Session for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England, we understand, is to be held in the Sessions-House at Westminster.

The celebrated dancer Des Hayes, who by his profession is supposed to have realised a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, is now serving as a *common soldier*, in the last raised levies of France. He came amongst the conscription, and not being able to procure a substitute for money, he was torn away to serve in his own proper person.

The men belonging to the British Militia who refuse to accompany their respective corps to Ireland, are formed into a separate battalion, for duty at Sheerness.

OLD BAILEY.

Wednesday, October 27.

These Sessions commenced on Wednesday last, before Lord ELEANOROUGH, Baron MACDONALD, the Lord Mayor, &c.

Thomas Willis, who was indicted for forging a bill of exchange, and the acceptance thereof, was acquitted. The evidence on the part of the prosecution did not prove satisfactorily that there were no such persons as the apparent drawer and acceptor, and the prisoner produced a witness, who swore positively that the bill was given by the man (whose name appeared on it) in payment of a horse bought of the prisoner.

James Stephens, Francis Sleigh, Timothy Askwith, John Dixon, William Brown, Thomas Henton, and John Banner, seven of the taylor's who were committed, stood indicted for feloniously stealing and carrying away seven pieces of cloth, the property of John Maherley. The prisoners were separately tried, and all found Guilty.

Messrs. ALLEY, ANDREWS, ADRIANUS, and BOLLARD, were Counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. GURNER and A. ARAMIN for the prosecution. The trial lasted near three hours.

Friday, October 28.

ARSON.—Mary Harrison was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a house in High-street, Snodwell, which was in the possession of Jane Bloomfield, with intent to defraud the proprietor, and also the Eagle Insurance Company.

Sarah Taylor, servant to Mrs. Bloomfield, deposed, that on the 20th of September the prisoner lodged at Mrs. Bloomfield's house, No. 108; that she occupied the first floor, had the use of the kitchen, and the general range of the house, except the shop and back parlour, which were in the care of the witness, who managed the business of a hatter for her mistress. The door from the shop into the parlour was only for her use. Mrs. Harrison had a side-door to go in and out into a passage. There was a hole in the ceiling of the parlour from the room above, made by a man's step in dancing; she had stuffed this hole with a petticoat on the night in question: about eight o'clock she locked the parlour, and took the key with her to Mrs. Bloomfield. She recollected that about seven weeks before the fire a considerable quantity of straw had been brought into the house, and was put into the cellar: about three weeks before the fire she helped to remove some of it into the back kitchen. When she saw the parlour the morning after the fire, the petticoat had been pushed from the hole down to the floor, and there were two or three small bundles of straw lying about the room, which were not there the preceding evening.

John Stevenson, watchman, swore, that as he was going past the house in question, on the night of the fire, about five minutes before two o'clock, he heard a child crying, and saw Mrs. Harrison undressed, except her shift, come down out of the side-door, and go down the passage; he supposed she was going for a light on account of the cries of her child. He went on, but before he had gone away 50 yards, he heard the cry of fire and returned; this was about ten minutes after he first saw Mrs. Harrison. She was now standing over the leads on the front door, and appeared as if she was going to jump down; she gave the child to a fireman, and was handed down a ladder.

Mary Near lives in the passage where the fire happened; just before two o'clock Mrs. Harrison came and requested a light, as her child was ill: she brought no candle with her, and witness gave her a candle. In about ten minutes witness saw a light in the back kitchen of Mrs. Bloomfield: it blazed as if the house was on fire.

Wm. Sweasey, fireman to the Atlas Insurance Office, said he was walking by the house a few minutes past two o'clock; he smelt fire but walked on five or six yards, when finding the smell became fainter. He returned and saw Mrs. Harrison and her child at the window, as described by the last witness: she dropped the child into his arms, and was going to jump herself, but he told her to wait for a ladder, as he saw there was no immediate danger; he put her in a place of safety, and returned to the house. There were several people there who had broke in; there was no fire in the shop, but there was a hole burnt in the middle of the floor of the back parlour, about eight inches by four, and near it a small bundle of straw, which was burning. There was a hole in the ceiling above nearly over this. He went up stairs some time afterwards, but observed nothing particular. The stairs of the kitchen were blazing, but there was no smell of any combustible matter, such as pitch or brimstone. The fire appeared to have been kindled under the stairs; there was a suffocating smoke, as if from straw.

John Proctor observed in the parlour some straw rolled up in a pocket-handkerchief.

W. Drummond, the Office-keeper of the Shadwell Police, saw the premises within an hour after the fire; he examined them, and the holes in the parlour before mentioned, and also a handkerchief full of straw and sticks, and a paper with the same materials lying on the hearth: up stairs, in the vacancy between the ceiling and the flooring, there was some straw corresponding with the straw in the parlour.

Patrick, a constable, saw the rooms at ten o'clock in the morning; there was some straw scattered about the room up stairs, and some straw sticking to the bath, as if straw had been forced through the hole. In consequence of what he saw, he apprehended the prisoner, who said she was insured to the amount of £600, and that one Williams had the policy. From his own view of her furniture and stock in trade, it did not appear worth more than 20l. or 30l.

The policy was put in and proved; it was for 300l.

half on the goods and wearing apparel, and half on the stock in trade.

W. Jamieson saw the hole up stairs just after the fire: there was a knife lying by, and the corners of the hole appeared to have been recently cut.

Mary Rust (a girl of 13), said that she was the servant of Mrs. Harrison: she went to bed about ten o'clock, her mistress telling her all was safe below, and that she was going out for a little while. Some time after, a man, a friend of her mistress, knocked at the door: she went down and let him in. There was only one candle, which she had bought in the evening; about half of it was left; Williams, the man, cut the piece in half, and went into another room. She then went to bed, leaving her candle burning; the child and Mrs. Harrison was with her? she fell asleep, and heard nothing till she was waked by her mistress, crying out, "Mary, there is a fire." The candle was still burning, but from the time it could not be the same piece which she herself had left burning at half-past ten o'clock. Her mistress always slept with her, but she did not hear her come to bed, nor did she hear the child cry. The handkerchief being shewn to her, she said, it was very like one which she had seen in the possession of her mistress.

Sarah Taylor being again called, swore positively to the handkerchief belonging to Mrs. Harrison.

Cross-examined.—said she knew nothing of any quarrel between Mrs. Bloomfield and Mrs. Harrison.

George Hindle, an appraiser, said, that the property of Mrs. Harrison, estimated at its full price, was not worth more than 26l. 18s.

Mrs. Bloomfield was called on her recognizance.

The prisoner left her defence to her Counsel, who merely called a witness to shew that some months since the prisoner had sold out 100l. stock.

Lord ELEANOROUGH summed up, making several observations to shew, that though the crime of arson had evidently been committed by some person, yet were there several favourable circumstances, such as the crying of the child, her own evident alarm, want of contrivance to escape, &c. which seemed to remove the guilt from her. The over-insurance, great as it was, might have been made on a speculative contemplation of an increase of stock, and a wish to rate it at its utmost standard. He left the whole circumstances to the Jury, who immediately acquitted her.

Admiral Domet retired from the Board of Admiralty on Friday, in consequence of his promotion to be Port Admiral at Plymouth. Admiral Hope succeeds him at the Admiralty Board.

An Officer of rank, who is just arrived from the seat of war on the Continent, states, that throughout a tract of country of 7 or 800 miles in extent, which he has traversed, he found the Landwehr or Militia acting with or rivaling the Regulars, and the Landsturm turning out in all the towns and villages, a perfect *levy en masse*—that they exercise twice a week, and arm themselves at their own expence with the greatest cheerfulness.

A Provincial Paper gives the following, as an instance of Princely intellect:—"When the dispatches were received in London, announcing the victory gained at Culloden, by the Duke of Cumberland, Lord ——— hastened to inform his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of his brother's success. Arrived at his residence, he learnt that the Prince was up stairs; he hurried to his chamber, and after seeking him for a minute or two in vain, discovered him at length hid behind the door.—'O, Sir,' he exclaimed, 'the most glorious!'—'Hush!' cried the Prince, holding up his finger, and motioning him to silence.—'But, Sir, your Royal Highness's brother,'—'Hush!' reiterated his impatient auditor, and after having *hushed* and shouldered him out of the room, he returned to his hiding place, where, it seems, he had stationed himself for the purpose of *frightening the French dancing-master De Noyer*.—Presently, *De Noyer* made his appearance, the Duke of Cumberland's Royal brother jumped out upon him with a loud *Bo!* the dancing-master, who was profoundly loyal, was proportionably terrified,—his Highness laughed till the tears ran down his face, and then turning to his Lordship, with a look of angry contempt at his impertinence, he exclaimed—'And now, Sir, pray what may be this *nighly news* of yours?'"

Rainer's late race has not only set all the light heels in Tenterden in motion, but rivals are starting in all parts of the country, at the 100 miles, but not one has succeeded. A wap named Dean did 80 miles in 16 hours, on Monday last, at Ashburne, in Nottinghamshire, and this appears to be the greatest thing of the kind done amongst new the candidates.

A few days since, a grey mare belonging to Mr. Forbes, of Colloiden, in Scotland, while crossing the ferry of Kessock, leaped out of the boat on its getting to the opposite side, and having directed her course about a mile and a half eastward, she plunged into the sea at the mill of Kilmuir, swam across the Frith, and came ashore below Colloiden, being a distance of about three miles, without sustaining the smallest injury. The mare is 18 years old.

An alarming fire broke out at Messrs. Dickinson and Co.'s paper manufactory, at Nash Mill, Herts, on Tuesday evening last, about six o'clock, which in a short time entirely consumed some capacious buildings, containing large quantities of paper, rags, &c. Mr. Dickinson's curious and valuable machinery for making paper being in detached buildings, were fortunately preserved, as was the dwelling-house, by the extraordinary exertions of the neighbours, and by the favourable direction of the wind. Though several accidents happened, no lives were lost. The loss is estimated at 7 or 8000l. but we understand the property was fully insured.

FASHIONS.

[FROM ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY.]

MORNING DRESS.—A fine cambric or jaconet muslin round robe, a walking length, with round bosom, a demi height; long sleeves, and shirt, with deep fan frill of vandyke lace: the dress ornamented at the bottom, to correspond. A spencer of Persian green velvet or satin, with spanish slashed sleeves, and deep cuffs of vandyke lace, to correspond with the frill of the shirt, which rises above the spencer, confined at the throat with a pearl or other suitable brooch, from which are suspended tassels and cord. The spencer appears unconfined in front, and is lined with white satin, decorated with small cord and buttons. The hair disposed *a la Madona*, flowing in loose curls on the crown of the head, a small sprig of barberry in front. The Swedish slouch hat is worn with this dress in the out-door costume: it is composed of the same material as the spencer, lined with white satin, and ornamented with a curled ostrich feather. Half-boots of velvet, or kid, the colour of the spencer. Gloves a pale lemon colour.

EVENING DRESS.—A round robe of blossom-coloured crape, with demi train, worn over a white satin slip, gathered frock back, and stomacher front; the sleeve usually short, and back and bosom uncommonly (not to say unbecomingly) exposed. The sleeves and the neck of the robe ornamented with puckered white satin, and a fancy border round the bottom, composed of white satin and crape, the same as the dress; belt of the same round the bottom of the waist, confined with a pearl, or other appropriate clasp, in front. The hair in irregular curls, divided in front, and confined on the crown of the head with white beads, and blended with small autumnal flowers of various hues. Necklace, a single row of pearl, or the satin bead; a small elastic chain of Oriental gold, from which is suspended a large convent cross of diamonds. Ear-rings and bracelets of pearl, with diamond studs. French kid gloves, below the elbow. Slippers of white satin, decorated round the instep with silver fringe. Indian fan, of carved ivory.

It was rumoured yesterday, but we know not on what authority, that Napoleon had reached Cassel with a few attendants, and that he and Jerome had set off under a strong escort of cavalry for Mayence and Paris.

A cartel from the Mouth of the Elbe has brought advices from that neighbourhood to the 25th inst. and with them announces reports, but which rest upon no authority for support. It is said, that the Danes have separated from the French; that a series of actions had taken place along the whole line of the banks of the Saale from Weissenfels to Bamberg, all of which had terminated in favour of the Allies; that Bamberg was evacuated by the enemy, whose troops were wandering in the North of Hanover, uncertain in which direction to seek for safety; and it is added, that Murat, having excited the suspicion of Bonaparte, had left his camp, and was pursued and arrested.

The Prince Regent, it is understood, will go in state to open the Session of Parliament, on Thursday next.

The Earl of Compton Mr. Perceval's nephew, is, we understand, to move the Address in the House of Commons.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of high rank, dated Lizaon, 3th October:—"Pampluna still holds out, but we understand the garrison is now reduced to four ounces of horse-flesh each man per day, and even this miserable allowance they have not now more than for another fortnight. The wretched inhabitants are famishing, and die daily in great numbers."

The French Gazette of Health mentions a surgical operation recently performed by Dr. Beauchene, the younger, Principal Surgeon at the Hospital of St. Antoine in Paris. A woman, 76 years of age, was attacked by a cancer in her tongue, which threatened her life. Dr. Beauchene, after closely inspecting the part, determined upon amputation. Many medical men were apprehensive that this operation would not be attended with success. He nevertheless put it into execution; and had the satisfaction, at the end of fifty days, of witnessing the patient quite cured. Although the woman has lost two thirds of her tongue, she still speaks intelligibly.

Saturday se'night, being a very tempestuous night, four French prisoners endeavoured to effect their escape from Forchester prisoner, by cutting through the ward they were confined in, and afterwards scaling the walls. The thunder was so loud, and the rain poured down in such torrents, that three of them succeeded before the sentry posted on the wall discovered them. When he did, he seized the fourth, and gave the alarm, and another was taken in the barrack yard. The other two ran off, but were immediately pursued, and soon retaken, one on Portsdown hill, near the monument of Lord Nelson, the other near Hordean.

On Friday se'night the military stationed at and near Gosport, were drawn out in order to witness the infliction of corporal punishment on a soldier of the Kildare Militia, who had been tried by a Court-martial, in consequence of neglect of duty. Brigade Major Gibbs began to read the proceedings of the Court, wherein the prisoner was stated to be a private. The Colonel of the Kildare Militia here interferred, and suspended all proceedings, telling the Brigade-Major the prisoner was not a private, but a drummer, and that the punishment could not take place. In consequence the troops were dismissed, and the prisoner will be held in durance until the pleasure of the Prince Regent is known, to whom the business is referred.

INDECISION:

OR,

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE POINTERS.

Evils as many, and as great becloog
To judging slowly, as to judging wroog.
A Chanc'lor, who in every case,
He judged, with sad and solemn face,
Doubts upon endless doubts renewed,
As fast as each could be subdued,
Fatigued at length with noise and brawl,
Left, for a time the wrangling Hall,
To taste the joys of calm retreat,
With spousy at his country seat—
Tho' littering scandal did declare,
No calm could be, if she were there.

My Lord, one fine September's morning,
Received his prudent Lady's warning,
(The Larder was than usual thinner,)
To shoot some partridges for dinner.

Behold him now the fields o'erstride,
With Tray and Sancho at his side.
The Pointers, with unwearied pace,
Did many a close and common trace,
In ev'ry line of subdivision,
With mathematical precision,
My Lord fagged on with toil and pain,
Formaoy a weary hour in vain;
At length to compensate his trouble,
They found a covey in the stubble.
With wary step, near and more near
Advanced, by slow degrees, the Peer,
And gained at length his proper station,
Prepared for death and desolation.
The whirring covey upwards flew,
Full in the Learned Sportsman's view,
Who straight began a deep dispute
Within himself, which bird to shoot—
He paused—for doubts o'erwhelmed his mind—
The dogs supposed their Master blind—
The birds in different ways divided,
And—left the Chanc'lor undecided.

"Friend Tray," quoth Sancho in derision,
"Behold this master of decision:
"Would'st take this man of doubt and flaws
"For an expounder of the Laws,
"An arbiter of Quibble mooters?
"Good Heav'n defend his Lordship's suitors!
"Justice this once doth well repay
"To him the fruits of his delay,
"For see the vacillating sinner,
"Has spoilt his sport, and lost his dinner."

There has just appeared in a newspaper published at Cadiz, called "*El Duende de los Caffres*," or "*The Lounge of the Coffee Houses*," a most severe accusation against the British troops lately employed in the siege of St. Sebastian. Our men are taxed with the most horrible cruelties—murder, rape, and rapine; and all against the unfortunate inhabitants, who are Spaniards. Neither sex or age, it is said, were spared; but the matron of 60, or the infant of 10 years of age, fell alike victims to the brutal passions of our soldiers! Let it be remembered that this is not a publication by an enemy, but by our friend—by the Ally whose cause we have espoused, and for whose deliverance from the tyranny of an invader we have sacrificed many thousands of our youth, and many millions of our money.—If such things can be published under the eye of the Cortez, without truth, we must either suppose them to be without power or without principle. If the statement be genuine, we ought to hide our heads in dismay; but we cannot think so ill of Englishmen—of Christians—as to suppose them capable of acts of atrocity at which Cossacks and Pandours most shudder.

The Allies have adopted a curious method of making the garrisons in the besieged fortresses in Germany acquainted with the disasters which have befallen the armies of their master. *The Baschkir Cossacks* are the only troops now seen in Europe, who continue to use the bow as a military weapon. To their arrows they attach papers, drawn up for the purpose, with a summary of the recent events in Germany and Spain, and these they shoot into the different fortresses now under siege.

The present war in Germany displays some curious instances of the little dependence which should be placed in treaties between different States. Interest is the *primum mobile* of all; and the moment that ceases to operate—that moment the treaty ceases to exist.—A few short months ago, the Austrian Commander in Chief, *Prince Schwartzberg*, was fighting against the Russians, on the side of the French—now he fights against the latter, on the side of the former.—And the Bavarian General, *Wredé*, (who a few weeks since published, in a proclamation to the Tyroleans, the most violent invectives against Austria), now commands 25,000 of her troops, and heads an army of 60,000 men, all fighting in her favour!!

The Austrian General Nugent has requested that a large quantity of the Congreve rockets may be sent him from the *depts.* at Malta. They have been sent accordingly, and are to be used against Trieste.

A prosecution, it is said, has been commenced by the Victualling Board against a very extensive biscuit-baker, for having mixed plaster of Paris with the flour he used, to the extent of one-fifth part.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Monday *William Price* and *Elizabeth Wicks* were indicted on two counts; the first charged them with keeping a brothel, the second with keeping a disorderly house at No. 6, Buckingham street, Strand. Upon the evidence it appeared that the defendant Wicks (who appeared rather a modest interesting young person) had taken that house at the high rent of 6l. per week, and that she had female lodgers who lived by prostitution. One of those lodgers, Mrs. Smith, alias Uniacke, was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. She had agreed to pay three guineas a week for her lodgings; but a scuffle having taken place between her and the male defendant, one night after her return from the theatre, the window was broke, and her cries attracted a crowd about the house.

The explanation that was given to this on the other side was, that Mrs. Smith was very drunk at the time, and that all the disorder was of her making.

It appeared, that at another time there was great disturbance about this house. The landlord had seized the furniture for rent; and Mrs. Wicks having continued to stay in the house and place herself for several days at the open window a report prevailed in the neighbourhood that she was in a starving state, and the sympathy of the neighbours and the currency of the report, caused great crowds to assemble about the house.

These were the principal instances of actual disorders proved to have been committed there; but it was quite clear that it was the resort of ladies of a certain description, and that many of the decent class of the neighbours received the house a nuisance.

The CHAIRMAN did not conceive that such acts of indecency had been proved, as to warrant the Jury to consider the house as a common brothel; but left it entirely to the consideration of the Jury on the evidence, whether it was or was not a disorderly house.

The Jury acquitted the defendants on the first count, but found them guilty of keeping a disorderly house.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Wednesday *James Davison* was indicted for an assault on his servant, John Stone.

The evidence of the prosecutor was, that he had been servant, to the defendant for about six months, and that his master having borrowed a second horse, rode to Barnet races last September; that at the races, Mr. Davison met with his friend, Lord Barrymore, who made an appointment with him to meet him in the evening, at the Marquis of Wellington public-house, in Kentish-town; that they accordingly did meet there, but that on their return to town, Lord Barrymore took Mr. Davison in his gig, and the prosecutor followed with the horses: one of the horses, however, being much fatigued, he was not able to keep up with Lord Barrymore, who drove uncommonly fast; and upon his arrival in town, he left both the horses at Jackson's livery-stables, in Fuley-place, where his master's horse was kept. He arrived at his master's house, at about 12 o'clock at night; and on his master asking whether he had returned the horse, he told him he did not know who it belonged to, or where to return it, but that he had left it at the livery stables. Upon this, his master, after abusing him for an idle drunken fellow, struck him a violent blow on the head, and ordered him immediately to quit his house, but to take off his coat first. The witness refused to take off the coat, and said his master had no right to turn him naked in the street. The defendant, however, did turn him out without his hat and shoes.

Mr. Walford, on the part of the defendant, submitted to the Jury the great improbability of the story of any gentleman so violently assaulting a servant who had given him no provocation. He was instructed to state, that the prosecutor had been so insolent and impertinent to his master, that he was justified in turning him out of the house; and that the prosecutor had no right to keep his master's clothes.

The nurse who attended Mrs. Davison (late Miss Dmran) said, that she thought it impossible that any violent assault should have been committed, as she was near enough to have heard if any blows had been given; she heard her master ordering the prosecutor to quit his house immediately.

The Jury found Mr. Davison guilty of the assault, and he was ordered to pay a fine of 5l.

A Correspondent informs us, that Doctor Collyer of Peckham, is about to share his Ministerial office with the congregation of Satters Hall Meeting. *Five hundred per annum* is said to be the sum offered him to preach there on a Sunday afternoon.

Monday a meeting of the Judges took place at Lord Ellenborough's house in St. James's square. They assembled at eleven o'clock, and continued sitting till four. At their breaking up, they adjourned till Tuesday at eleven, when they again continued in deliberation till four.

It is said to be the intention of the Chief Baron Macdonald to retire on a pension. His sight has been for some time defective, and is lately grown much worse. Sir William Garrow is talked of as his successor.

Sittings appointed before Lord Ellenborough, &c. in and after Michaelmas Term, 1813:—

| MIDDLESEX. | | LONDON. | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| IN TERM. | | | |
| Thursday, November 11. | do. 20. | Saturday, November 13. | Monday, do. 22. |
| Friday, do. 26. | | Tuesday, do. 27. | |
| AFTER TERM. | | | |
| Tuesday, November 30. | | Wednesday, December 1. | |

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

The increasing number of robberies committed by loose females is greatly to be lamented; scarcely a day passes without some of them being charged at the different Police Offices with felonies, committed upon persons who imprudently associate with them, and upon others by force in the streets. On Monday there were no less than five females brought up on charges of this description at this office. *Ann Smith* and *Susan Fitzgerald* were charged with robbing *Mr. George Faust*, of Great Marlborough-street, of his gold watch, chain, seals, and key, as he was returning home through Oxford-street on Friday evening, about 12 o'clock. The prisoner *Fitzgerald* held the prosecutor while *Smith* snatched the chain, seals, and watch, and ran off with them; he struggled some time with *Fitzgerald*, but at length she made her escape. On Saturday morning the prisoners offered the watch, &c. to pledge with *Mr. Wise*, a pawnbroker, in Drury-lane, who having heard of the robbery, stopped them and the property. On Monday the prosecutor attended, and identified the prisoners, who were committed for trial.

ROBBERIES AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—For some time past complaints have been made, that a great number of letters have not come to hand, and particularly those which contained notes and bills remitted from the country, and directed to the Mile-end district. The Mile-end district is divided among seven letter-carriers. They of course attend every morning at the General Post-office, at an early hour; and after the regular sorters have sorted the letters, which arrive by the mails, to be delivered in the Mile-end district, they are handed to the seven letter-carriers belonging to that district, who resort to them according to their walks. No suspicion falling on any one of them, and the robberies continuing to be committed, it was determined to have a general search of the seven letter-carriers, and Monday morning was the time fixed for that purpose; and just after they had made up their different parcels of letters for delivery, and were about to leave the Post-office, Lavender and Taunton, the Bow-street Officers, were introduced to them. The officers informed them of the cause of their visit, and that they must be under the disagreeable necessity of searching their persons. The first man Lavender commenced with was *John Plumer*, who, at the time of his being searched, trembled extremely, and was in strong perspiration; on this account Lavender made no doubt but that he had begun with the right person. He found among his letters a double one, directed to *Mrs. Davidson*, in Mile-end Terrace, on opening which, it proved to contain a 10l. country note, and which letter *Plumer* had no right to have in his possession, Mile-end Terrace not being in his walk. In his coat-pocket was a letter very much tumbled and dirtied, dated Newcastle, and purporting to contain a bill of exchange for 20l. 10s., and the bill of exchange answering that description was found in his waistcoat pocket. On searching his residence, about 200 letters were found, some opened and some not, but none of them within his own delivery; so that it is supposed, that when double letters, supposed to contain notes or bills, passed through his hands, and which should have gone to the deliveries of the other six men, he detained them. He is only 23 years of age; and what is extraordinary, considering his apparent deceptions, he was very much distressed for money; so much so, that he was obliged to pawn his watch to pay for his letters on Monday morning.

On Tuesday morning he underwent an examination when *Mr. Brydges*, of the Comptroller's Office, and *Mr. Parkin*, Solicitor to the Post-office, attended.

The prisoner was committed for farther examination.

The robbery of Gentlemen's carriages of their glasses is increasing to a very great extent. *William Crosby*, a well known character, was brought to the office, charged with stealing a glass from the carriage of the Hon. *George Villiers*, while waiting at the door of Covent-Garden Theatre, in Bow-street, on Monday night, about eleven o'clock.

The prisoner was met by *Nichols* and *Lack*, belonging to the office, a short distance from the carriage, *Nichols* observing something concealed under his coat, and knowing his person, seized him, upon which the prisoner knocked him down, and endeavoured to break the glass which was under his coat, but succeeded only in breaking a piece off, which unfortunately cut off the top of *Nichols's* second finger on his right hand.

Lack succeeded in securing the prisoner, although attacked by a gang of 14 or 15.

The coachman of *Mr. Villiers* attended and identified the glass.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

FORGERY.—On Wednesday last, *Hugh Murray* was brought to the office, by *Salmon*, charged with uttering a forged draft, in the name of *Stevens*, on Messrs. *Masterman and Co.* bankers, in White Hart-court, Lombard street, for 30l.

Salmon stated, that he took the prisoner into custody from the description of his person which he received from *Mr. Nalder*, the City Marshal.

Evam Watkins, a servant to *Mr. Salter*, who keeps the Red Lion Chop-house, under the Piazza, Covent-garden, stated that the prisoner deposited the draft for 30l. purporting to be drawn by *John Stevens*, on Messrs. *Masterman and Co.* on Monday night, as a security for some money which he owed *Mr. Salter*. On Tuesday, when the witness went to the Banker's to present the draft for payment, it was discovered to be a forgery.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

On Tuesday evening, as three gentlemen were travelling to London from *Barnett*, in a post-chaise, soon

after six o'clock, and just as they arrived near the Highgate arclway, they heard a noise against the body of the chaise, which induced them to call out to the boy to know what was the matter. The driver stopped the chaise, got off his horse, and, with a great deal of composure and coolness, went to the chaise-door, and told the Gentlemen some men had run away with their trunk, which was fastened on in the front of the chaise. The Gentlemen got out of the chaise instantly, and saw a man running; they followed him for a considerable distance, but owing to the darkness of the evening, they lost sight of him. The Gentlemen then ordered the boy to drive to this office; and on their arrival they ordered the boy into custody and charged him on suspicion of being concerned with the robbers who had stolen their trunk; but there being no proof against him, he was discharged.

There have been a number of trunks lately cut from post-chaises supposed to have been effected by the robbers lying on the perches, which enables them to cut in the front without being observed. There were two chaises robbed by this means last week in *St. George's-fields*.

William Hall and *William Parker*, two dustmen, were charged with obstructing the passage in Brownlow street, and refusing to make way for *William Smith*, the driver of a hackney-coach, who was called to take up a fare at a gentleman's house in the same street. It appeared that the part of the street the dust-cart stood in was so narrow that the coach could not pass, and that it would not take the cart above one minute to remove to a part of the street that was made wide enough for the express purpose of letting carriages pass each other. They were each fined 5s. and 4s. costs, making 18s. in all.

On Thursday a female who had lived in high life, and seen better days, was brought to this office on a charge of stealing some silk stockings, and was, in consequence, locked up in the strong room which has lately been built adjoining the office. Soon after, some distressing and dreadful cries were heard, which induced the gaoler to open the door to ascertain the cause, when he found the woman extremely ill, and that the dreariness of the place, and the circumstances of her situation, had brought on a premature labour. She requested to have the assistance of a woman; however, she was very humanely, and with the greatest care and tenderness, removed to a private room in the Brown Bear public-house, and an *accoucheur* was procured. On the medical gentleman's arrival, he gave it as his opinion, that it would be twelve hours at least before her delivery, and that she might be removed with safety. A hackney coach was in consequence procured, and she was conveyed to her residence.

ROBBERY ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE TORTOISE.—A short time since, *John Briggs*, the Mate of his Majesty's ship the *Tortoise*, stole and absconded with a tub containing silver of considerable value. On its being discovered, *Briggs* was traced with the tub from Woolwich in a post-chaise to the Swan-with-two-necks Lad-lane, and from thence he departed in a hackney-coach. There all traces of him ceased. Application was then made at this office, when by the exertions of *Pearkes*, and other means, the following has been ascertained:—

His wife in London received a letter from him by the two-penny post, wherein he expresses his regard for her, adding, he had long had it in contemplation to tell her that he is a rogue. Confesses that he had defrauded *Captain Cook* of the silver, but that it would not be discovered till to-morrow, meaning the 11th or 12th of this month, when he concluded there would be a fine piece of work. While he had any thing she never should want, but he should keep his eye on her conduct. He had taken a lodging in a remote part of the town. The best place for concealment was a large city—it was 1,800,000 to 1 if he was discovered. From the hackney coach, as above stated, he went, on Sunday, the 10th inst. after committing the robbery on the 9th, to the Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn, at which place he sold the silver on the Monday following, the purchasers first assaying it, when it amounted to between twelve and thirteen hundred ounces, and for which he received upwards of 190l. On the Tuesday he dined at *Hatchell's* Coffee house Piccadilly, in company with a friend, and in payment for his dinner, he gave a 50l. Bank of England note; and on being required to write his name, he wrote "John Briggs, of his Majesty's ship *Tortoise*." This not proved to be part of what he received for the silver. On the evening of that day he left town for Bristol, where the notice of that place recognized him as having been charged some years since with sinking a ship, and a reward of 200l. was offered for him; but on enquiry after the parties who charged him at that time, the police officers found that some of them had failed in business, and the others were dispersed. The circumstance of his having made off with the silver was not made public for above a week after, but when the information was sent from Bow-street to the police at Bristol, the officers recognized the description given of him, and pursued him from Bristol to *Shepton Mallet*, where he had a wife and child, and from thence to Bath, where the Bristol-Police officers took him at the Angel Inn, in bed on Monday night. Information of his apprehension being received in London, *Pearkes* was dispatched to bring him to town, and arrived with him on Thursday night.

On Friday he underwent an examination before *Mr. BARNIE*, the Sitting Magistrate.

Captain Cook, the Commander of the *Tortoise*, attended, and stated, that he brought the tub of silver in question from *Gibraltar*, consigned to a person in London. The *Tortoise* arrived at Woolwich on the 9th of September. The beginning of this month the prisoner, being the senior officer on board, had the

command. The spirit-room being under repair, where the tub of silver was kept, the witness desired the prisoner to keep it in his cabin for safety. On the 9th instant the ship was paid off, when the prisoner left the ship without his permission, and took the tub of silver away with him. On the Tuesday following, the person to whom the silver was consigned, claimed the silver, and had since demanded 309l. as the value of it, in consequence of its being lost. The *Captain* said, he had known the prisoner 17 or 18 years, and had placed the silver under his care, having a very high opinion of his integrity and steadiness; and it was his intention to have procured him a Master's Warrant.

John Beavan, a waterman, of Woolwich, stated, that he had known the prisoner for a number of years. On the 9th instant, about ten o'clock at night, he brought him on shore from the *Tortoise*, with a tub of very great weight, so much so that he could scarcely carry it. The prisoner left Woolwich with the tub in a post chaise for London.

The *Captain* being under sailing orders, he was bound over to prosecute at the next Kent Assizes. The prisoner was committed for further examination, when other witnesses will attend.

GUILDHALL.

On Wednesday a porter, in the employment of *Neale and Co.* glassmen, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, was charged with robbing them of cut glass, of immense value. The prisoner had lived many years with them, and their suspicions of his guilt arose from anonymous information. *Mrs. Greigg* and her daughter, residing in *Creed-lane*, proved that the prisoner was in the constant habit of bringing valuable lostres to their house, and delivering them to *Mr. Greig*, who had lately shot himself. Some of these were produced and sworn to by complainants. *Mrs. Greig*, on being cross-examined by *Mr. Harner*, the solicitor for the prisoner, admitted that her husband had made a will, leaving all his property to the prisoner, but she denied that she threatened to be his ruin, if he did not forego his claims.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

HATTON GARDEN.

COALS.—On Monday, *Charles Smith* appeared to a charge of delivering coals in sacks short of measure.

John Biers said, that he saw *Mr. Smith's* wagon delivering coals at the house of *Deunis Mahony*, 3, *Maynard-street*, *St. Giles's*; the wagon had upon it the name of *Charles Smith*, *Whitefriars*, No. 11, 229, in large gilt letters: there were 33 sacks in the wagon; one of them was measured in the presence of the buyer, and contained only two bushels and an half, instead of three bushels, as required by Act of Parliament. Out of the 33 sacks in the wagon, witness took only three, to satisfy the ends of justice. These three when measured in the office were from 4 to 6 inches short of the length required by the Act. *Mr. Smith* brought forward a man who endeavoured to prove that none of the sacks were measured when delivering; but this completely failed, as *Mathews*, the officer, swore that he was present when the sack was measured, and that it contained only 2 bushels and an half. *Mahony*, the buyer, proved to the same effect; also that he had the entire 33 sacks measured, and that their deficiencies would amount to seven whole sacks in the 33. *Smith* was fined in the mitigated penalty of 20s. a sack and costs, which he paid down, and the sacks were then publicly cut to pieces in the office.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

J. Davis, a Jew, was on Tuesday charged with fraudulently detaining money, the property of *Col. de Bessford*, arising out of the following circumstances.

The prosecutor stated, that in February last he was walking along *Portland-street*, near *Eoley-place*, when his attention was arrested by a sale at No. 32; and he went in. A catalogue was handed him, which stated *Mr. H. Phillips* to be the auctioneer, and that the goods were the property of the *Honorable Mr. Pasmore*, who was going to India, selling on the premises. It afterwards turned out no such person was known. The prosecutor had no suspicion of fraud, with the name of *Mr. H. Phillips* as the auctioneer, supposing it to be a most respectable auctioneer of that name in *Bond-street*; and he purchased a time-piece, knocked down by the prisoner at 11 16s. The *Colonel* paid 2l. and asked for the article, but he was informed such was irregular at the time, and on remonstrating further he was informed his notes might not be good. The prosecutor called several times afterwards, but only to be insulted, for he could get no redress. He ultimately refused to have the time piece, and he left directions with *Mr. Tiffnell*, his butcher, to get the money, as he was going out of town. A few weeks since, a time-piece (whether the same or not was not ascertained) was left at the butcher's house, without the change of the 2l. note, which, on being valued by a watchmaker, turned out to be worth 9s. The change of the 2l. note was left after the prisoner had been summoned to appear to this charge.

The prisoner was committed for the fraud, and to give 24 hours' notice of bail.

The *Ann* and *Indus* extra Indianes, which it was feared had foundered in a gale off the Isle of France, in April last, have arrived safe at *St. Helena*, and are now on their passage with the fleet, for England. The other missing ship, the *Sir Godfrey Webster*, has, it is reported, reached the Isle of France in a very distressed state.

An Irish paper, the *Connaught Journal*, contains the following singular paragraph:—"Thursday last, 1000 fowls were exhibited for an hour in the stocks, near the Exchange, *Limerick*, as a punishment for forestalling. The Mayor is determined, in the most exemplary manner, to punish regulators, by whose practices the price of provisions is enhanced on the poor; and on Friday, a noted forestaller of turf and potatoes, named *Piers*, was pilloried."

ANECDOTES OF COOKE, THE ACTOR.

Mr. Dunlap, in his Life of Cooke, gives us this anecdote:—Cooke,—“ John (Kemble) takes his bottle sometimes, as well as other people. I have had some hard bouts with him. ‘Come, Cooke,’ says he, ‘we don’t play to-morrow, let’s get drunk.’ And if he said so, he was sure to do it. Charles (Kemble) is the good fellow! He always used to keep himself steady, and in the morning he’d put John to bed, and carry me home in a coach. John made his way first under old Tate Wilkinson, an excellent manager; but he had a way of writing several letters at a time, sealing them, and afterwards directing them, which produced some good games of cross purpose. I received a letter from him soon after my coming to London, telling me that he wondered at my impudence, in applying to him for an engagement again, after having discharged me; and I suppose some poor devil received a hearty invitation to join his company, and share half his profits:—once his handily received a letter from him, ordering her to get ready to play *Clytus*; and his principal performer another, directing him to be sure to have his sheets well aired.”—Vol. II. p. 270.

COOKE AT A TEA PARTY IN NEW YORK.—“Tea was repeatedly offered to him, which he refused. The little black girl, with her *server*, next offered him cake—this he rejected with some asperity. Fruit was offered him—and he told the girl he was ‘sick of seeing her face.’—Soon after, she brought him wine:—‘why you little black angel,’ says Cooke, taking the wine, ‘you look like the Devil, but you bear a passport that would carry you unquestioned into Paradise.’”—LIFE, vol. II. p. 309.

After rehearsing *The Gamester* with Mr. Cooper, in America, Cooke said to Mr. Dunlap—“I’ll tell you what; Tom and I were not very clear at rehearsal this morning. I hope we shall not do to-night as Kemble and I once did in this same play. We played a scene of the *third act* in the second. I was frightened out of my wits. ‘We’re wrong,’ says I—‘Go on,’ says he—and we went through it. When we came off, I exclaimed,—‘Do you know what we have done? We have played a scene of the *third act*.’ ‘I know it,’ says John, very coolly. ‘And—what shall we do in the *third act*?’—‘Play the second:—and so we did. But the best of the joke was, that the papers never found it out’—LIFE, vol. II, p. 291.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A melancholy accident happened on Wednesday last, in one of the stone quarries of Swanage, Dorsetshire. Two men, of the names of *Samuel Phippard* and *James Summers* went to the quarry in the morning to work, as usual; and at the hour of dinner, a boy, that was accustomed to inform them of the time, went in, and seeing no light, nor hearing any one answer to his call, returned and procured a light for himself, when, upon his re-entering, the first object that presented itself was Phippard, dead, with his head and one hand jammed between one of the pillars of the quarry and a huge block of stone that had fallen from the ceiling. At that time the boy heard Summers, from under a quantity of stone and rubbish, exclaim, ‘Is that a light from heaven?’ The boy was struck almost senseless with fright, and instantly ran out to procure assistance. On some of the neighbours entering, they found Phippard as before described, and Summers continued under two large blocks of stone, that had formed a kind of arch over him. The poor fellow was soon released from his awful situation, with two of his fingers nearly severed from his hand, and one of his legs broke. He recovered his senses in a short time, but died after about thirty-six hours. He said, that at the time of the quarry falling in, they both tried to escape, though in different directions, but neither was successful; and when he was under the stones, he called several times to Phippard, but not receiving any answer he concluded he was dead. Phippard has left a wife and a very large family, Summers a wife and three children, to lament their untimely end.

A melancholy accident happened on Wednesday last to Mr. Ferrier, nephew to Mr. Sandeman, a respectable merchant in the city. The young gentleman having some business to transact at the London-docks, unfortunately fell between two vessels, whilst in the act of stepping from one ship to another; he sunk and rose again several times, and in the space of about eight minutes he was got into a boat by some watermen who witnessed the accident; but even in this short period it was too late to save his life. A surgeon was sent for, and, on examination, it appeared that he had received various contusions on his head and body by coming in contact with the mooring-chains of one of the ships in his fall. But it was the opinion of the surgeon, that even had the bruises not taken place, the youth could not have survived, since it has been proved in numerous cases, that from the pernicious copperas quality of the London Docks water, it never fails to prove fatal to such persons as have the misfortune to be immersed in it.

On Thursday, the 21st, about six o’clock, the whole surface of five connected roofs of a large rum warehouse in the West India Dock, each 35 feet in the span, and 140 in length, covering a space of 175 feet by 140, fell with a tremendous crash. The erection was of wrought iron, supported at the extremity of each span by stanchions of the same metal, and covered with very large slates.—Most fortunately the accident occurred two hours after the men had left work, or the consequence might have been dreadful, as nearly 100 men had been employed in the course of the day.

On Monday evening, about seven o’clock, as the Duke of York was returning from Windsor, through Hammer-smith, his carriage came in contact with a brewer’s dray, which tore off the pole and splitter bar of the carriage, with which the four horses set off at full speed. The body of the carriage was not damaged. His Royal Highness got out without receiving the slightest injury, and walked

to Kensington, where he got into a hackney coach, and came to town.

On Monday the neighbourhood of Great Peter-street, Westminster, was thrown into much confusion and alarm by a gas light explosion, which shook the surrounding houses, broke many windows, and threatened to fire in every direction. From all we could learn it appeared, that a pipe unexpectedly burst in the premises of the Gas Light and Coke Company. By this means much gas oozed out and filled the apartment; but not calculating on this, one of the men took a candle and proceeded to the spot to ascertain what was the matter. The moment the candle was introduced, the whole of the gas that had escaped from the pipe burst into a flame with a dreadful explosion, as if fire had been communicated to a heap of gunpowder. By it this man was much injured, as well as two or three more of the workmen; indeed, it was said that two men were killed, but we do not learn that this was well founded. The speedy arrival of many engines, and the exertions within the manufactory, soon got the fire under control, preventing it extending to the neighbouring premises.

On Thursday, as Mr. J. Forrester, a dealer in cattle, was proceeding along the Warwick road, about three miles from Birmingham, a man rushed out from a hedge and demanded his money; he said he had none; the man then threatened to stab him, and struck at him twice with a dagger; in the scuffle the robber was thrown down, when another man came behind Forrester, and fired a pistol at him, the ball from which went through his hat; he immediately turned round and knocked the villain down, but another coming to their assistance, they succeeded in rifling his pockets of 95l. They afterwards attempted to cut his throat, but it is supposed they heard some one approach, as they made their escape.

Friday se’night a Gentleman passing along Carburton-street, near Portland-road, was accosted by two fellows, dressed like bricklayers’ labourers, who inquired the way to Camden-town. Whilst he was directing them, one of them cut him across the neck with a cut-throat razor, and they then robbed him of a gold watch, and what property he had about him, and then made their escape. Fortunately the wound, although attended with considerable loss of blood, proved to be not of a dangerous nature.

Sunday morning, about five o’clock, as a news vender was going for the Sunday Papers, he was accosted by two ruffians in St. Clement’s Church-yard, Strand, who knocked him down, and then rifled his pockets of 7l. in notes and some silver.

SURETY.—A young female, of the name of *Barnes*, put a period to her existence, in Bird street, yesterday se’night, by taking a large quantity of arsenic. The fact of her having taken poison was discovered before she died, by some remnants which had been mixed in milk in a basin. The unfortunate girl had been up but a few weeks from Huntingdon-hire, and wretchedness had brought on despondency, which no doubt led to the rash act. A Coroner’s Jury, which sat on the body, brought in a verdict—*Insanity*.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at Mary-le-bone Church, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, a Lord of the Admiralty, and brother to the Marquis of Winchester, to Miss Maria Ravenscroft, youngest daughter of L. Ravenscroft, Esq. of Portland-place.

On Tuesday last, R. Winter, Esq. of Serjeant’s-Inn, to Miss Louisa, second daughter of Wm. Esdaile, Esq. of Clapham Common.

On Monday last, at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, John Finley, Esq. of Dockway-square, Tyneworth, Northumberland, to Miss Browné, of the former place.

On Saturday se’night, at Andrew’s, Holborn, Thomas Goode, Esq. of Bernard street, Russell-square, to Eliza, second daughter of Wm. J. Reeves, Esq. of Holborn-bridge.

On Thursday, at Lynn, Nicholas Bacon, Esq. second son of Sir E. Bacon, Bart. of Raveningham, to Jane, second daughter of the late Alex. Bowker, Esq. of the above place.

On the 14th instant, J. Stephenson, Esq. 6th Dragoon Guards, to Catharine Isabella, only daughter of D. Hay, of the same regiment.

DIED.

On the 24th instant, at Wanlip Hall, in the county of Leicestershire, Sir Charles Grave Hudson, Bart. in the 84th year of his age.

On the 2d instant, at his house in Red Cross-street, Joseph Hale, Esq.

In the late assault on St. Sebastian’s, Lieut. Maguire, son of Mrs. Maguire, of Brentwood. This young hero had thrice solicited the dangerous honour of heading the forlorn hope—twice he was disappointed, but the third time fulfilled his wishes, but alas! destroyed the hopes of his desolate parent. At the battle of Alceida, he took a pair of colons, having previously cut down the French Ensign who carried them. He also distinguished himself at the glorious battle of Victoria, where, when his company was twice repulsed, he took the colours from the hands of the Ensign, and resolutely placed them on the parapet of the bridge. They were, however, shot to pieces before he had succeeded in fixing them.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29.—We had no fresh arrivals of any Grain this morning, nor any alterations in our prices, except for fine Barley, which is 1s. per quarter dearer than on Wednesday.

Table with columns for ENGLISH and FOREIGN grain prices, including Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, and Oats.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

Table showing importations of Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas.

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

Table listing bread types like Peck Loaf and Half Peck Loaf with their weights and prices.

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing prices for various meats like Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

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

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Table showing prices for Hay and Straw in different quantities.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

Table listing prices for various types of tallow and soap.

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

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

Table listing prices for various types of coal like Adair’s Main, Backworth, etc.

SUNNERLAND COAL.

Table listing prices for Sunnerland coal types like Holywell Main, Kenton Main, etc.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table showing prices for public funds like Bank Stock, Three per Cent. Consols, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

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

MAILS.

Table showing arrival and departure dates for various mail routes.

