THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

——— TO SHEW
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME,
ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

The Duke of Devonshire gave an elegant ball and supper on Tuesday evening, at his villa, at Chiswick. The preparations on the occasion were of the grandest description; to enumerate the company present, would be to name nearly all the distinguished fashionables in town.

The Duke of Wellington is arrived at Apsley-house, from a tour.

The Duke of Montrose gives an elegant entertainment, on Saturday next, to a large party of distinguished personages, at his house, in Grosvenor-square.

The Earl of Westmorland is arrived at his house, in Grosvenor-square, from his seat, Apthorpe, Northamptonshire.

The Earl of Lonsdale is expected in town in a few days, from his seat, Cottesmore, Rutlandshire.

Countess Palmella's Grand Concert.—On Monday night the above distinguished Lady opened her elegant mansion in South Audley-street, to her fashionable friends, for the first time this season. Most of the distinguished personages in town were invited on the occasion, whom her Ladyship entertained with an elegant concert, performed by several of the most eminent vocal and instrumental professors.

The Earl and Countess of Darlington and family have left their seat, Newton Hall, Yorkshire, for Raby Castle, Durham.

Lord Hawke and his son, the Hon. Mr. Hawke, arrived on Tuesday at the St. Petersburgh Hotel, Dover-street, from his Lordship's seat, in Yorkshire.

Admiral Markham is arrived at Fenton's Hotel, St. James's-street, from his seat, in Sussex; also, T. Gronow, Esq., from his seat, in Wales.

General Bonham, Mrs. Bonham and family, have arrived at Marshal Thompson's New Hotel, Cavendish-square, corner of Holles-street, from Stockwell Hall, near Billericay, Essex.

The Right Honourable Lieut.-General Charles Hope, and Lady Mary Murray, are arrived at the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, from North Britain.

The Honourable Colonel and Lady E. Lowther have left the Earl of Lonsdale's seat, Cottesmore, Rutlandshire, on a visit to Colonel Monckton, at his seat in Northamptonshire.

The Honourable George Agar Ellis has left the Duke of Devonshire's seat, Chiswick, for Cashiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex.

Sir G. Scarfield, Bart., is arrived at Blake's Hotel, Jermyn-street, from a tour; also, J. W. Stewart, Esq. and family, from their seat, Sunning-hill, Berks.

Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., Governor of Bombay, is arrived at Marshal Thompson's New Hotel, Cavendish-square, corner of Holles-street. Also Evan Nepean, Esq., at ditto, from Cambridge.

W. Z. L. Ward, Esq., has left Marshal Thompson's New Hotel, Cavendish-square, corner of Holles-street, for Guilsborough Hall, near Northampton. Sir David Scott, Bart. has also left ditto.

Lewis P. Madden, Esq. was on Monday unanimously elected Master of the Ceremonies of the Lower Rooms, Bath, on the resignation of Capt. Marshall.

Robert Bristow, Esq. is arrived at his house, in Piccadilly, from his seat, Brokemore Lodge, near Rumsey, Hants.

Miss Julia Floyd, the amiable and accomplished daughter of the late General Floyd, is about to give her hand to the Right Hon. Robert Peel.

A Deputation from the Church of Scotland, to present an Address to his Majesty, has arrived at Blake's Hotel, Jermyn-street, consisting of the following Gentlemen:—Dr. Inglis, Mr. Henry Inglis, Dr. Nicol, Dr. M'Farland, and Mr. Connell, from Edinburgh.

On Friday the 7th instant, a meeting took place at Cork, between Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, M.P. and Mr. Patrick Callaghan, brother to the late Candidate for that City, when the former gentleman was slightly wounded in the finger of the left hand.

THE CORONATION.

It would no doubt be desirable to Ministers to have the Coronation in the *dog-days*, because it would occupy the attention of the public, and withdraw it from the proceedings in Parliament—but surely some consideration ought to be held for the lives of the persons who have active duties to perform in the solemnity. It would be almost as unadvised as the measure of sending young regiments to Jamaica in the hottest season of the year. The Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the Household will not find it a bed of roses. On the Coronation of their late Majesties, the ceremony lasted near 15 hours, including the banquet, and during all that time the youthful King had great fatigue to endure, from the weight of the regalia, the crowd with which he was surrounded, and the heat of Westminster Hall, lighted up with 3000 wax candles, the air perfumed with a hot dinner, and the breath of 6000 guests! There are now three times the number of Nobility that existed at the commencement of his late Majesty's reign—and if the new multitudinous Order of Knights of the Bath, with those of St. Patrick, and Guelph are to assist, the Abbey and Hall will be found inadequate to their accommodation.

"First Gent.—God save you, Sir! where have you been broiling?
"Third Gent.—Among the crowd i'the Abbey; where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more.
"Second Gent. You saw
The ceremony?
"Third Gent. That I did.
"First Gent. How was it?
"Third Gent.—Well worth the seeing."
Shakespeare's Hen. VIII. Act iv. Sc. i.

SONG OF THE EXILE.

BY A BENGAL OFFICER.

" In far distant climes, when the tear gushes o'er
For home, love and friendship, that charm us no more,
Oh, what on the Exile's dark sorrows can shine,
Like the rapture that glows at the songs of Lang Syne.

" The music of Scotia is sweet 'midst the scene;
But ah! could you hear it when seas roll between,
'Tis then, and then only, the soul can divine
The magic that dwells in the songs of Lang Syne.

" The spirit, when torn from earth's objects of love,
Losess all its regrets in the chorus above,
So in exile we cannot but cease to repine,
When it hallows with ecstacy songs of Lang Syne."

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
This Evening will be performed
ARTAXERXES.
After which, BLUE DEVILS.
To which will be added,
SHAKESPEARE VERSUS HARLEQUIN.
To-morrow, The Hypocrite, and Shakespeare versus Harlequin.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
This Evening will be performed
KING LEAR.
King Lear, Mr. Booth; Cordelia, Miss S. Booth.
To which will be added, TOO LATE FOR DINNER.
To-morrow, The Antiquary, with Harlequin and Cinderella.

MR. MATHEWS AT HOME.
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand.
This Evening, and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the month of April, when he will have the honour of introducing his Friends to his COUNTRY COUSINS.—Boxes and Places to be had of Mr. Stevenson, at the Strand entrance, and at Fearman's Library, 170, Bond-street.

☞ Fourth Appearance of Mons. FENZEL, an extraordinary Horseman, from Vienna and Paris, who exhibits all his surprising Feats on a Single Horse, without Saddle or Bridle!
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (Astley's), Westminster-bridge.
This Evening an entirely new interesting splendid Equestrian Melo-drama, called XAIA OF CHINA; or, The Fatal Flood Gate. Xaia, the Fisherman's Wife, Mrs. Astley.—Horsemanship by Mons. Fenzel. New Song by Mr. Sloman. Likewise Rope Dancing, by Monsieur Longuemar, from Paris. The Troop of Voltigeurs and Tumblers will go through their surprising evolutions.—The whole to conclude with, for the 10th time, an entirely new Comic Pantomime, commencing with a Ballet of Action, founded on that part of the Heathen Mythology which treats of the love of Jupiter and Io, called HUNDRED EYES; or, Harlequin and Argus. Harlequin, Mr. Howel, jun. Columbine, Miss Davis. Pantaloon Slim, Mr. Henderson. Pantaloon Stout, Mr. Fillingham. Clown, Mr. Southby.—Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Kinloch, at the Box-office of the Theatre, from ten till four.

The new Burletta of WIDOW AND NO WIDOW having been again received with unanimous applause throughout, will be repeated this week and the next.
SURREY THEATRE.
This and following Evenings, a new comic Pantomimic Dance, called SKULLS AND OARS; or, Love in a Wherry. After which (2d time) a new comic Burletta, called WIDOW AND NO WIDOW. Mrs. Perdue (with a variety of Songs), Mrs. Mountain.—To conclude with the highly popular Historical Melodrame, called THE FATE OF CALAS.

The ashes of Pompeii have recently given place to new discoveries; among other things, a very fine statue of a Priestess; and hopes are entertained that several other interesting discoveries will be made.

There are now in Rome several literary men, who have travelled through the Levant: among them are Messrs. Banks and Barry, who have also recently visited Abyssinia and Upper Egypt. Mr. Banks discovered, in the ruins of an Asiatic town, a Latin inscription, which contains a kind of tariff of provisions and manual labour in the time of the Roman empire.

THE QUEEN.

The following is an abstract of a letter received from her Majesty the Queen of England, dated Rome, the 16th of March, containing a statement of grievances, experienced during her residence on the Continent:—

"During my residence at Milan, in consequence of the infamous behaviour of Mr. Ompteda (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character); one of my English Gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian Government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this I was obliged to go into Germany, to visit my relative the Margravine of Baden, and the Margravine of Baruthe; the shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna, and I took that road with the flattering hope that the Emperor would protect me; arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had experienced in Lombardy; this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit. Lord Stewart, the English Ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there (as it is the custom for Foreign Ambassadors to receive their Princesses into their houses, when travelling), absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian Government so much influenced by the English Ministers, I sold my Villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman estates. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda, but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Consalvi has been much influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian Minister, who succeeded Mr. Ompteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England, and persuades every person to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as Queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British Government, announcing me as Queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England. I also experienced much insult from the Court of Turin. Last year, in the month of September (I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi), I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the King of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road laid through Turin; I wrote myself to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito; I received no answer to this letter. The Post Master at Bronio, the small post town near the country villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post horses; in consequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English Minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding, and told me that post horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin at night, and only to stop to change horses, but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night) till five in the morning, when by going through Turin, I might have reached it by ten o'clock at night. Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England in the Spring. I addressed a letter to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito; no notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the Prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt; in fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the Governors and Prefect, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country; another motive induced me to leave it—Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France. I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the Queen of England, and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a Palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian Court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham House, Marlborough House, or any other Palace is refused me, I shall take a house in the country till my friends can find a Palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for that purpose."

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Yesterday the Subscribers and Friends to the Institution for the Relief of Decayed Artists of the United Kingdom, whose works have been known and esteemed by the public, and for affording assistance to their Widows and Orphans, celebrated the Anniversary of its Establishment by dining together in the Freemasons' Hall, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was in the Chair.—Mr. Chantry, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Collins, and many other distinguished Artists were present. The Royal Chairman was supported by the Hon. D. Kinnaird and Sir Thomas Baring, M.P.

After the usual toasts had been given,

Mr. D. KINNAIRD said, that before the business of the Meeting was proceeded with, it was the wish of the friends of the Institution, that he should propose a toast which he felt some embarrassment on being called upon to give;—the health of the Royal Chairman;—he felt embarrassed, he said, because the presence of his Royal Highness prevented him from speaking of him in those terms which the warmth of his own feelings would dictate, and which the general sentiment of the company would demand [applause]. The company would receive the toast with feelings of gratitude for the manifestation of the charitable disposition for which the Royal Family, and especially his Royal Highness, was distinguished, who was now doubly dear to them, since they had felt the loss of his late illustrious relative, who had trodden equally with him the path of charity [applause].

The health of the Duke of Sussex was then drunk with great applause.

The CHAIRMAN rose to return thanks, evidently under the influence of agitated feelings; and having referred to the allusion which had been made by the Mover to his late Brother, was quite unable to proceed.

After some appropriate music from Mr. Broadhurst and other professional gentlemen,

The ROYAL CHAIRMAN rose, to bring the business of the Institution under the notice the company. There were, he observed, two societies for the relief of artists:—one, which afforded relief only to those artists (or the families of those artists) who had been subscribers; another, that in behalf of which they were then assembled, and which afforded relief indifferently to all artists who were under the pressure of want. The latter institution did not exclude the former, which was, no doubt, also deserving of encouragement; but in some cases those artists might be most in want of help who had been unable to subscribe to the former fund. He therefore thought the present institution particularly worthy of support, because he always preferred that which on its principle could do most good [applause]. He now called their attention to the state of the funds. It had been laid down as a principle, that when 2,000*l.* had been funded, half the interest of that sum, and half the annual subscriptions, might be applied to the relief of applicants; and that when 5,000*l.* had been accumulated, the whole of the interests of that sum, and the whole of the annual subscriptions, should be applied to the same purpose. In the last year, by a great effort, 2,000*l.* had been funded, and the society had thus been enabled to afford relief to some individuals, whose cases would be read, respecting which, the only impression would be grief, that from the limited state of the funds, more could not be bestowed on them. His Royal Highness made some observations on the peculiar claims of Artists (from their education, from the appearance they were obliged to maintain, and from the nature of their occupation, which called their attention from their domestic concerns), to relief delicately afforded in cases of unforeseen distress, and concluded by a judicious and affectionate eulogium on the attention of his late Royal Brother to charities of this description, in reference to the allusion of Mr. D. Kinnaird, which his sense of the contrast of the present meeting with a former one, when that Illustrious Relative was in the Chair, had so operated on his feelings, as to prevent him from replying to at the moment [loud applause followed his Royal Highness's speech].

The Secretary, Mr. Young, read a Report of the cases which had received relief. They were all cases of aggravated distress. The sufferers from which were chiefly artists of respectability, or their widows, of very advanced years. The relief afforded was in most cases only 10*l.*—The case was that of an historical painter, advanced in life, and afflicted with a complaint of the eyes, who had derived the chief part of a miserable subsistence from the gratitude of a poor female whom he had formerly supported as an orphan child.

Mr. A. ROBERTSON, the Deputy Chairman, spoke of the beneficial effects which had been produced in the instance just mentioned by the relief afforded by the Society, on the health as well as the temporary comfort of the sufferer, and mentioned facts to prove the advantage which resulted from the practice of the Institution in concealing the names of those whose poverty obliged them to apply for assistance.

"The Royal Academy and its President"—"The British Institution"—"The City of London and its Trade" were drank. Mr. Phillips, Sir T. Baring, Sir T. Bell, severally returned thanks in the name of the several bodies. Very considerable subscriptions were notified; among them we remarked the 5th or 6th donation of Mr. Soane of 25 guineas.

Mr. Bliss, of Baker-street, Portman-square, has at this time a hundred poor people employed on his estate at Brandon, in Suffolk, principally in planting trees of various descriptions.

CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

Yesterday a very numerous and highly respectable body of the Livery of London, friends to the principles and public conduct of Mr. Alderman Waithman, dined at the above Tavern. The great room could not contain the numbers who attended, and an adjoining room was consequently fitted up for the accommodation of those who were thus disappointed. At five o'clock the Chair was taken by Samuel Favell, Esq., accompanied by Alderman Waithman, the Hon. G. Bennet, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Calvert, Mr. George Byng, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and a number of other distinguished public characters. Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Lord Althorp, &c. were prevented by other engagements from being present.

After dinner the following toasts were given and drank with much applause.

"The King—may he never forget the principles which seated his family on the throne."

"The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family."

"The immortal memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent."

The CHAIRMAN, after some prefatory remarks on the vital importance of a Reform in the Representation of the Country, observed, that it was the best security as well against tumult and violence on the one hand, as anarchy and tyranny on the other. He therefore gave "A speedy and effectual Reform of the Commons House of Parliament" [loud applause].

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to propose the next toast, congratulated the meeting on the very respectable and enlightened body that he had now the honour to address, and crowded as that large room now was, he could assure them that some hundred more tickets might have been sold, had the Stewards been able to give accommodation, for so great was the anxiety to be present, that even between two and three guineas had been offered for a ticket. He had now to propose to them a toast relative to his Honourable Friend, who, for nearly 25 years, had been the most strenuous advocate for a thorough reformation of abuses. In times like the present, it was considered loyal not only to praise the Administration, but even the tools of that Administration. But he had often asked such Gentlemen, whether, if they had lived in a former age, they would have opposed the Stuarts and supported the House of Brunswick? If they would not, they might now, indeed, succeed in flattering the Monarch, but they were chiefly undermining his title to the Throne. The Chairman then, in a very animated and able speech, eulogized the consistent conduct of Alderman Waithman, his indefatigable exertions in the cause of Reform, and his zealous and unwearied exposure of every kind of abuse. He lamented that the Livery should, on the recent occasion, have allowed their minds to be biassed by undue influence; but he trusted they would use every effort to place his Hon. Friend once more in that place where he was best able to protect and advocate their rights, and to defend the liberties of the country. He proposed "The health of Mr. Alderman Waithman, the tried Champion of liberty and constitutional principles" [loud applause].

Mr. WAITHMAN, in returning thanks, felt the difficulty of the situation in which he was placed, but was satisfied that his defeat on the late occasion was produced by no dereliction of principle or duty on his own part, or that of the Livery, but solely from a want of union among the friends of the cause, and a strong influence being used by his adversaries. In a long and eloquent speech, which our limits prevent us from giving, he entered into a history of his former conduct, and the measures he had been the instrument of bringing forward. On a scrutiny of the poll, he found 900 votes had been given for him and the Baronet, and 600 for him and the Lord Mayor. He was utterly at a loss to conceive how those who thus voted could justify their conduct. He then at great length, and with much ability, defended the part he had uniformly acted in the cause of Reform, and declared that his whole ambition was to see the Livery maintain that character which they had so long deserved and justly obtained. He concluded by proposing "The health of the 4,119 Free and Independent Liverymen who held their principles firm at the late Election" [loud and long applause].

The CHAIRMAN, after some observations on the glorious triumph of the County of Middlesex, and on the character of the two Worthy Representatives, gave "Messrs. Byng and Whitbread, and the Independent Electors of Middlesex."

Mr. BYNG returned thanks, and observed, that he was highly gratified at seeing so numerous a body of the Livery met to support the principles of his Worthy Friend. He also congratulated them on the triumph achieved in the County, which to him was the more pleasing, as for the last 30 years he might say he had not a Colleague with whom he could act. He had confidence in his present Colleague, who was the son of his old respected friend—a man who truly possessed British feelings and British principles. He declared himself a steady friend to Reform, and his willingness to support any measure which might facilitate the accomplishment of that mighty object [loud applause].

Mr. WHITBREAD also returned thanks, and, in a very neat and spirited speech, eulogized the cause of Reform, of which Mr. Waithman had been a steady friend and unwearied champion. He thanked them for the manner in which they had supported him in the late election, and though his enemies had said that his success was solely owing to the name he bore, yet he could assure them, that as long as that name implied any thing like principle he would strenuously adhere to it. He would follow the brilliant example set before him by one who was dear to him, and he trusted he would be found neither unworthy of the name he bore, nor deceiving the expectations of those who had called him forward.

"The Hon. H. G. Bennet, the persevering advocate of the cause of humanity."

Mr. BENNET shortly returned thanks, and expressed his entire concurrence in all that had been said of the meritorious conduct of Mr. Alderman Waithman.

"Charles Calvert, Esq. the tried Representative of Southwark."

Mr. CALVERT, in acknowledging the honour now done him, made an apology for his colleague, Sir R. Wilson, being absent, as that Gallant Officer was obliged to go abroad on some urgent business.

"Mr. Hobhouse, and the glorious example of Westminster."

This Gentleman, in a very animated and impressive speech, advocated the cause for which they were assembled, and expressed his sincere conviction of the admirable efforts made by the Worthy Alderman for its advancement. Our limits prevent us, we regret, from giving even an outline of this and many other excellent speeches delivered in the course of the evening. After several other toasts, &c. the company broke up about eleven o'clock. The evening was spent in the utmost harmony, and we have seldom witnessed so numerous and truly enlightened a body of Liverymen assembled in support of any Candidate. The whole cannot fail to be gratifying in the highest degree to the feelings of the worthy and patriotic Alderman himself, and indeed to every friend of the glorious principles of the Constitution.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir, April 10, 1820.

A rumour is in circulation, that the patriotic Spaniards in London are getting translated into Spanish, Major Cartwright's Bill for arming the nation, to be distributed in their regenerated country. Certainly, nothing can be more wise and proper, and it is to be hoped, that the report is well founded. But however the fact may turn out, the Spanish nation may rest assured, that they have need of their utmost vigilance and energy to maintain their newly acquired liberty against the stratagems and power of the legitimate conspiracy, which the despots of Europe have formed for the suppression of the attempts of any nation to rescue itself from thraldom into liberty. The whole population of Spain, from 16 years of age to 60, should be instantly and effectually armed. The country should bustle with cannon and with bayonets, from the Pyrennees to the Straits of Gibraltar. They should place themselves in a condition, to drive into the sea any hostile force which may menace their independence and freedom. The national will must be maintained by the national courage and the national arms. On the side of France, Spain is probably safe. A French army will scarcely, in the present delicate situation of that country, produced by the restless lust for despotic sway of the Ultra Royalists, be sent to molest the heroic and generous Spaniards in their resolution to be free. It is not probable that an army from the northern states can be directed through France for the Peninsula. We may also rest assured, that the English Ministry will not, if the national finances admitted of such an expedition, dispatch an English force by sea, to destroy a Constitution which was formed under English encouragement and auspices. Let the disposition of our rulers be what it may, a subject on which it is not necessary to enter, a hostile armament to suppress liberty in Spain, by Englishmen, is totally incredible. On two sides, therefore, Spain is safe, for it would be absurd to speculate on the emission of a Russian force by way of the Baltic, to hazard a combat at such a distance, with ardent freemen, in one of the strongest countries in the world. We are reduced, therefore, to look for danger to liberated Spain, on its eastern side, proceeding, as of old, from Italy. If an attempt should be made, it will be made from that quarter; and the Spaniards may rely on it, that an attempt will be made, unless they shall be found too well armed, that is, all armed, and all resolute to annihilate any force that the combined wealth, numbers and inveteracy of the league of despots can send against them. The plan that will probably be adopted, will embrace something like the following principles and circumstances. The King of Naples, uncle to Ferdinand, will be made to assume the province of defender of the rights of his relative and of the family. To give effect to his protection, a Neapolitan army will be prepared for the invasion of Spain, to vindicate its King to liberty and free-agency. The Neapolitan force may be largely augmented by Austrian troops, supplied on requisition, in consequence of a Treaty of Alliance, double, or triple, or quadruple, as may be thought best, and the whole expence will naturally be defrayed out of the *common chest* of the *conspiracy of despots*. Something of this kind will probably be the plan, if the Spaniards, by any supineness, shall allow an opening for its execution. It is the wisest policy, in most instances, to guard against the commencement of evil; the expence and the danger will certainly be diminished. In the first place, then, the Spanish navy should be in complete equipment and activity in the Mediterranean. Time must not be wasted in protracted explanations, but the energy of freedom, always tempered by justice, must be exerted, and cause respect to be shewn to its possessors. Secondly, muskets, bayonets, rockets and cannon must fill the Peninsula, and the hands of the heroic men who have there given the world so sublime a *moral lesson* and so noble an example.

ANGLUS.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

Town of Galway.—Fifth Day, Thursday, April 6.

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Prendergast	589	Mr. Blake	301

Majority for Mr. Prendergast, 288.

City of Limerick.—Twelfth Day, Wednesday, April 5.—This day the Corporation were polling all their close adherents, and in the evening one of the booths closed, the contest having pretty well exhausted the combatants on both sides.

STATE OF THE POLL.

BY MR. RICE'S BOOKS.		BY THE SHERIFF'S BOOKS.	
Thos. S. Rice, Esq.	42	Hon. Major Vereker	50
Hon. Major Vereker	23	Mr. Rice	22

GROSS POLL.

Mr. Rice	830	Major Vereker	773
Major Vereker	511	Mr. Rice	555
Majority for Mr. Rice	319	Majority for Maj. Vereker	218

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, March 30, 1820.

In reference to the Regulations regarding Precedence of Regiments (as contained in Page 10 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army), his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command, that the Royal Marines, when acting with the Troops of the Line, shall take their station next to the 49th Regiment.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,
HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

N. B. The reason of this arrangement is, that the Marines were first raised when there were but forty-nine regiments of infantry.—Ed.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR, Newcastle on Tyne, April 9, 1820.

You have most justly animadverted, in your excellent columns, on the indelicate statement made by the Friends of Ministers, during the late Elections, regarding the Health of his Majesty, and the precarious duration of his reign. I can assure you, that in the late contest for this town, the friends of Mr. Scott, and one of the relations of the Lord Chancellor, assigned as a reason for withdrawing Mr. Scott, the bad state of his Majesty's health, and the great probability of another early election. Nay, they went so far as to declare his Majesty was in the most imminent, immediate danger. Your obedient servant,

An Inhabitant of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To the EDITOR of The MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

A sincere admirer of the various and unrivalled talents of Sir Walter Scott, begs leave (through the medium of your widely-circulated paper) to suggest that an opportunity is now afforded to metropolitan booksellers, by Sir Walter's visit to London, of offering to that eminent person a token of respect, which can scarcely fail to be as acceptable as it would be merited and appropriate. He would respectfully propose, that Sir Walter Scott should be invited to a public dinner by the booksellers of London, to be given as an evidence of their gratitude and admiration to the author, whose immortal works, both in prose and verse, furnish at once so splendid a demonstration of the beneficent use, and so powerful an antidote to the pestilent abuse of the grandest of all human inventions—the Art of Printing.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, April 8. A BOOKSELLER.

DR. THOMAS BROWN.

It is not long since the name of Playfair was seen in our obituary; and we have now the pain of adding to it that of Professor Dr. Thomas Brown, who, for amenity of manners, kindness of heart, and all the qualities which endear in private life, may well be stiled the younger brother of Professor Playfair. They were both possessed of highly cultivated minds; both ardent lovers of letters; and both had contributed to the progress of philosophy and science, the one in physics, the other still more eminently in the philosophy of the human mind; for Dr. Brown, we believe, has left no equal behind him in metaphysical acumen, and in the powers of analysis and generalization. As a poet, he is entitled to no small praise; but as a metaphysician, he displayed more originality, perhaps, than any one of his contemporaries; whose comprehensive surveys, elevated feelings and conceptions, and great powers, cannot be injured by doing him justice. Some of his friends, we know, were inclined to think that he carried his refinements and generalizations too far; but that is impossible, we think, when care is taken to be accurate in the process. Though we do not discard ordinary language, it is of great importance to know the true value and meaning of the terms which we employ. Nothing contributes so much as this to the dispelling of prejudices, to the attainment of a calm and tolerant spirit. The genuine and profound metaphysician should be the most elevated, the most humble, the most candid of his species; since he comes to see in the end that the fiercest contentions among men have arisen from the misconception of terms; that many imaginary triumphs rest on no better foundations; and that if individuals would take the trouble to understand accurately and metaphysically what each other truly means, there would be comparatively few differences of opinion, and no violence in maintaining these differences. This great moral good is what ought to result from the general and successful cultivation of a science which, at first sight, appears to consist of useless subtleties. And altho' the various tempers and talents, and pursuits of men will always prevent them from equally cultivating a recondite science like the philosophy of the human mind; yet, for that very reason, it is a study which cannot be too much recommended; since it is by it alone that we can vanquish prejudice and intolerance, the two greatest obstacles to the progress, and the worst enemies that exist to the peace of society. With these views of the importance of metaphysics, we can hardly over-rate the labours, or over-estimate the genius of the late Dr. Brown, or be too anxious respecting his successor. To the University of Edinburgh, his loss is irreparable, unless indeed the Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy would, for the sake of his country, re-commence his course. But if that be too much to expect, as it certainly is, there is nothing unreasonable in looking to him for the exercise of all that influence in favour of a properly qualified candidate, which it is in his power to exert. Yet, where is the man to be found possessed of as much virtue, taste and talent, as the late Dr. Brown? In all the relations of domestic and private life, he was most exemplary. A most anxiously kind and tender brother, a sure friend, a delightful companion. To refinement of manners—to all that forms the gentleman, he added all that distinguishes the man. Every one, from the most fashionable, to the most lowly, knew where to find him, and how they would find him. He had none of that littleness which makes so many afraid of having any friendly communications with others less wealthy or less fortunate than themselves. He was elevated, not lowered; enriched, not impoverished, by the acts of kindness which he shewed—by the attentions he bestowed on others. He was loved by many, and respected by all; but his ambition was to add something to that "mass of useful truths which is eternal, and to which each individual carries his particular tribute, in the certainty that no power can retrench the smallest fraction from the great imperishable treasure." He wished "to bequeath to posterity, the most valuable portion of himself, the fruits of his intellect." And may he, we again repeat, have a successor worthy of his talents and his virtues.

Death of Joseph Price, Esq., of Stratton-street.—A numerous circle of friends will regret to be informed of the demise of this Gentleman, whose constant friendship, and general urbanity and suavity of manners, united to the best of English hearts, enabled him to move in a sphere that carried him on to a very advanced period, with the highest honour to himself and esteem of all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Weymouth, April 7.—We are sorry to relate a most melancholy accident that on Saturday last befel three young ladies, namely, Misses Moore, Fry, and Vizard, visitors, from Gloucestershire, residing in Devonshire-buildings. They were particularly anxious, previous to leaving this town, to enjoy a trip on the water. Although the wind blew fresh at S.W. and at intervals squally, they very unthinkingly hired a smaller boat than is generally engaged for sea excursions. There was only one sailor attached to the boat beside their man servant. In crossing the bay, a squall of wind increased the swelling of the waves, and so alarmed the ladies, that, instead of remaining still, they all removed to leeward in such confusion as caused the boat to upset, within 300 yards of the shore, near the turnpike. Miss Vizard, we are sorry to say, was brought on shore dead; and the utmost exertions were made by the gentlemen of the faculty to restore animation, but without effect. The first person who repaired to their assistance, on perceiving the sad disaster, was E. Henning, Esq. who, with a promptitude beyond all praise, plunged into the sea, and, at the risk of his own life, rescued Miss Fry from a watery grave. This lady and Miss Moore, together with the man servant, we are happy to say, are as well as can be expected.

Yesterday morning, at a quarter after eight o'clock, the five following delinquents forfeited their lives in the Old Bailey:—John Bird, aged 21, and George Bird, 20 (brothers), for a burglary in the house of Mr. J. Wiley, of Fulham, and stealing therein a variety of articles of plate; Henry Wicks, John Smith, and C. Harris, for uttering a great number of forged notes.

The following singular marriage took place at Milford church, near this place, on the 30th ult.:—A man named Richard Wren, being inclined to take unto himself a wife, selected as the object of his choice a buxom widow named Moody, who unfortunately had been left by her former husband in embarrassed circumstances; and as the lover declined discharging the debts, the lady, rather than forego the opportunity of being again united in wedlock's bands, was married in no other garment whatever than her *chemise*; which, in this part of the country, is foolishly considered a receipt in full of all demands on the estate of a deceased husband.—(Hampshire Telegraph.)

A meeting of the Magistrates, and other owners and occupiers of land in Monmouthshire, was held last week at Abergavenny, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for relief. The first clause of the Petition states, "That the farmer at this time can obtain but little more for his corn than in the year 1793, although the taxes are increased *four-fold*, and the poors' rates above trebled, since that period."

The Proprietors of the Royal Coburg Theatre have, we understand, very handsomely consented to let Mr. Booth personate the character of *King Lear* at Covent-garden Theatre, for a limited number of nights, previous to his appearance at the Coburg Theatre, in an entirely new Melo-Dramatic piece now preparing for him. We are happy to perceive this proof of an amicable understanding between these Theatres, after their late differences; it is liberal, and as it should be.

Extraordinary Case of Arson and Incendiaries.—We stated a few days since the particulars of the stables belonging to the College attached to the Hereford Cathedral having been burnt, and also of the College having been discovered to have been on fire, on Sunday morning, the 2d instant, which was then said to have been discovered and got under by the great exertions of Mr. Hayter, the organist of the Cathedral. The circumstances caused great alarm and consternation throughout the city. Several investigations took place without tending in any degree to lead to the detection of the offenders; it was therefore determined on sending an express to Bow-street, and Lavender was dispatched to Hereford.

Lavender being of opinion that Mr. Hayter's conduct was very extraordinary, he was interrogated very fully as to where he had been the preceding evening, night, &c. he not having returned to his chambers till between 11 and 12 o'clock; he satisfactorily accounted for where he had been on that night, and the cause of his being out so late. On his arrival near the College, about half past 11 he observed two men standing near the porch, leading towards the College; he considered them to be there under suspicious circumstances; he was at some distance from them, but thinking he knew one of the men he called to him by his name, but he received no answer. He then proceeded to his chambers, armed himself with a dagger and went out with an intention of ascertaining who the men were and what they were doing near the porch, but they left the spot and he saw nothing more of them. At this time he described to have seen a woman with a candle and lantern near an iron gate leading to the College; she was heard to rattle the latch of a door, as if she wished to pass it, but he could not tell whether to go in or out. These were considered marvellous circumstances. He admitted that he did not alarm, or inform his brother of what he had seen, although he slept with him in his chambers. He admitted having been near the part where the fire broke out, early on the Sunday morning, just before he went to the Cathedral, to attend his duty at the organ, and accounted for his going there for his boots, the room where the boy cleaned them, being nearly under where the fire broke out, and he put his boots on there. He went to the Cathedral, and left as soon as the necessary Service of the Organ was over, it being shorter than usual, on account of the Sacrament being about to be administered. He was then returning to his Chambers, but owing to some gates being locked, he was obliged to pass through the Chambers of Mr. Jones, to get at his own, and he discovered the fire as before stated.

Mr. Hayter's brother was examined—his account was contradictory and confused, when compared with that of his brother's. He could not tell whether he arose on Sunday morning at eight o'clock or ten.

The part of Mr. Hayter's statement, respecting his going near the part where the fire broke out on the Sunday morning, and putting on his boots where the boy cleaned them, was contradicted by the boy, who said he took them to Mr. Hayter's room. The statement of the woman whom Mr. Hayter described as having seen with a candle and lantern on Saturday night, and rattling at the latch of a door, it was ascertained could not be correct, as the gates had been locked some hours previous; a woman could not have been there, and it being moonlight, there was no occasion for a candle and lantern.

Mr. Hayter has been organist of that Cathedral between two and three years; he ranked high in his profession, and he has been caressed and esteemed by all who knew him in Hereford. He had chambers allowed him in the College. About two months since, his brother went to visit him, and it being contrary to the rules of the College for any stranger to sleep there without special permission, Mr. Hayter applied to the Rev. Mr. Garbett, the Custos, stating, that his brother had come to remain with him about a week, and the request was granted by the Custos; but instead of remaining a week, he has remained two months without any visible cause.

On Monday, after a long examination of witnesses, the Magistrates informed Mr. Hayter that it was necessary to have some circumstances of his conduct explained; and the Gentlemen of the College requested him to remove his residence from thence. At the close of the investigation, which lasted till between five and six o'clock, the Gentlemen retired to the College dinner, at which Mr. Hayter did not attend, though he was entitled to do it by virtue of his office. After the Gentlemen had dined the servants sat down to their dinner, and during the time the Gentlemen were partaking of wine, one of the party, on looking out of a window, discovered smoke issuing from the roof of the upper cloisters. An alarm was given and exertions were made by numbers to extinguish the fire, in which they fortunately succeeded. It was discovered to proceed from under a staircase which led to a lumber room, where there was straw and a variety of similar light matters. Lavender, the Bow-street officer, was among those who went to assist in extinguishing the fire, and met with Mr. Hayter's brother near the spot, whom he took into custody, and soon after meeting with Mr. Hayter, he also took him into custody, and lodged them both in the prison.

Escape of Captain John Henry Davis out of Prison.—Yesterday at eleven o'clock Mr. John Teague, keeper of the Giltspur-street Compter (out of which Mr. Davis effected his escape), accompanied by one of the Marshalmen, waited on the sitting Magistrate at Hatton-garden police office, requesting a warrant and a couple of officers to search a house in Lamb's Conduit-street, where he received information that a trunk of Mr. Davis's, who escaped out of his custody, had been carried previous to his leaving the prison; his motive for searching that house was, that a woman who had three children by Mr. Davis resided there, and it was probable Mr. Davis might be there or have called there after his escape, through which means he might receive information to lead to his discovery. The Magistrate informed Mr. Teague he was not authorised to grant a warrant to search the house, except on information on oath that there was some stolen property concealed therein, and Mr. Davis's trunks or clothes being carried there could not be deemed an offence of which he could take cognizance, the property being his own.

Mr. Teague acquiesced in the propriety of the Magistrate's objection. He stated he was informed that Mr. Davis had not yet left the country; that his first resort was to Lamb's Conduit-street, and that it was very probable he might yet be there or in some other part of the town, as a paragraph in some of the Morning Papers, stating that there was a fleet horse in waiting for him in Smithfield, which he mounted, his arrival at Brighton, and sailing immediately from thence, had been inserted by some of his friends to prevent further inquiry or pursuit. He concluded by requesting the favour of a couple of the officers to accompany him and the Marshalman to Lamb's Conduit-street, where they would go and ask permission to search the house and make such inquiry as might lead to his apprehension. To this request the Magistrate assented, but none of the officers except the officer in waiting being in the way, they being all either at the Sessions or on other duty, Mr. Teague had to wait till one o'clock, when Wainwright and Edwards arrived and accompanied him to Lamb's Conduit-street; they there learned that the information respecting the trunk was correct, but what information they received respecting the route Mr. Davis took after his escape is, of course, for the present kept secret.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 12.

We have had no fresh arrivals since Monday, but the quantity of Wheat then unsold was considerable, and for which there was very little demand this morning, consequently the sales were exceedingly heavy, and only a few picked samples obtained Monday's prices; all other sorts may be considered full 1s. per quarter lower. Fine Barley being scarce, prime samples went off freely on full as good terms as on Monday, but the middling qualities were very heavy sale. In Beans, Peas, and Oats there is no alteration.

Dreadful Suicide.—An Inquisition was taken yesterday at St. Olave's Workhouse, Tooley-street, before Mr. Shelton, Coroner, on the body of Mrs. Harriet Hedger, aged about 34 years, wife to Mr. Hedger, a biscuit baker, living in Unicorn-yard, Tooley-street, Borough, who put an end to her existence by cutting her throat.

Mary Sharp deposed, that she lived opposite to where the deceased lived. On Monday morning, about eleven o'clock, on looking through the window, she saw the deceased in a room, on the first floor of her own house, on her knees, opposite the window, and her head hanging on her shoulder. Witness suspecting that something was amiss with the deceased, raised up the window, and called out to her several times to know if any thing was the matter. The deceased at length stood up, when witness saw her breast and arms all bloody, and gave an alarm; some persons went to the door of the deceased's house, but it was made fast on the inside; a ladder was then placed against the window, by which some persons entered, and the deceased was found stretched on the bed, almost lifeless, with a large incision in her throat, a razor lying on the floor all bloody, and a quantity of blood about the room. A surgeon was sent for, but the deceased was quite dead before he arrived.

It appeared that the deceased was very much addicted to drinking, and often shewed symptoms of derangement. On the morning she committed the fatal act she went to several houses in the neighbourhood to borrow money, stating that there was a coach waiting to take her to Horsemonger-lane gaol, and she did not know what she should do for bail. Verdict—That the deceased's death was caused by her own act, in cutting her throat, being at the time in a state of mental derangement.

The Indicator.—This little work has now been published six months, and has attracted considerable attention. It is chiefly addressed to those who have a turn for classical and miscellaneous literature—one main object being to furnish persons of that class, who have not time or opportunities of getting at such matter, with the results of the reading of one who has. The tales of antiquity are told over again in as concise a manner as possible; and some of the most beautiful pieces of ancient poetry, which have been either never, or very badly, translated, are rendered by the Editor in original verse. There are also frequent essays on men and manners. A Correspondent says, he cannot perhaps give our readers a better idea of the contents of this publication, than by mentioning one or two subjects that have been treated of in it:—An Account of the most celebrated Thieves, of all ages and countries; Character of an Old Gentleman; Doricles and Daphles, or the Fair Revenge; Translations of Anacreon's beautiful Portrait of his Mistress, of Petrarch's Golden Age, of Theocritus, Hercules and the Serpents; an Account of Hats, new and ancient, &c. It is necessary to say, that the Indicator is published every Wednesday morning, is printed in an octavo half sheet, and is sold for Two-pence.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced yesterday week at the Cove of Cork, by which the Guard-house at Hawlbowling was much shaken, and several persons sensibly affected; it continued about a minute; its effects were also felt in the vicinity of that place.

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