The Staffordshire Advertiser.
December 9, 1820.

The accounts from Frankfort and Vienna, communicated by the later Journals received from the Continent, are perfectly contradictory of all which have preceded them. It is now asserted, that no interruption of the amicable relations between Austria and Naples is likely to occur; and the statement derives some weight from the halt which has been made in the hostile progress of the Austrian army. Some of the Paris journals ascribe the pacific turn of affairs to a proposition made by the Court of Vienna, that the people of Naples should accept a Constitution from their Monarch, constructed upon the basis of that of the kingdom of Lombardy. The conduct of the Revolutionists of Naples has not been so unequivocally pure and patriotic as to enable us to say whether they are likely to accept a proposition, infinitely more insulting to freemen, and more fatal to the spirit of liberty, than the absolute Government from which they have been struggling to emancipate themselves. The late Government was a despotism; but that which, according to this rumour, is now held out to them, threatens a slavery as base and hopeless, with the dreadful aggravation of National dependence. There is no man reduced to a choice of slavery, who would not prefer an independent to a provincial despotism; and if Naples condescends to accept a Constitution (whatever that Constitution may be to-day) tendered upon the Austrian bayonet, she becomes a province, which to-morrow may be governed by the Austrian bayonet, stripped of the thin covering of the pretended Constitution. Negociation is the means which upon every consideration the Austrian Government would most willingly employ. A war upon freedom has its dangers, which Austria would gladly elude by negociation. The Neapolitans have hitherto assumed bold language, but it remains to be seen whether their actions will correspond with their words. Their Government has apprised the Pope that should an Austrian force enter his territories upon one frontier, a Neapolitan army shall immediately pass the frontier on the other.

The intelligence from Frankfort is pacific, but is little more than speculation. Certain notes from Lord Stewart are said to have given rise to much discussion in the Congress.

From paragraphs dated Naples, 10th and 14th ult. we learn that Charles John, King of Sweden, has written to King Ferdinand a most amicable acknowledgment of his Majesty's official communication respecting the overthrow of the ancient despotic system, and has added an expression of his cordial wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Neapolitan Constitution. Assurances are held out at Naples that the Court of Rome had given no permission to Austria to march her troops through the States of the Church; but, on the other hand, Cardinal Consalvi had undertaken that the Imperial Government should respect the independence of the Roman territory, which had been guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna.

We are happy to learn from Madrid that the public tranquillity had been restored, and that some degree of confidence had revived between King and people. On the 17th ult. the permanent deputation of the Cortes received a letter from the King, stating, that, since his Confessor and Major domo appeared to be generally obnoxious to his subjects, he had, though with grief and reluctance, determined to remove them from his presence. The King was expected at Madrid on the 22d or 23d. Morales, who had excited disaffection in the provinces, has been taken within the Portuguese frontier, with 14 of his associates.

Accounts from Batavia, received at the Hague, confirm the report of the sailing of a squadron from Batavia against the Sultan of Palembang.

The Corfu news informs us that Ali Pacha had made a murderous sortie upon the Turkish troops who formed the siege of Janina. The force of Ali consists, they say, of only 800 men.

Accounts in the Irish papers state, that in Westmeath county, disaffection is making rapid strides in almost every district. Administering illegal oaths, taking arms forcibly by night, &c. have of late been carried on with too great success, and with impunity.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and council have issued a proclamation, declaring the value of sovereigns to be twenty-one shillings and eightpence Irish; half-sovereigns, ten shillings and tenpence; crowns, five shillings and fivepence; half-crowns, two shillings and eightpence halfpenny; shillings, thirteenpence; sixpences, sixpence halfpenny.

Mr. Serjeant Burton has been appointed one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DEC. 2.

The King v. *Bulpit.*

The Attorney-General said, this was an action brought to recover duties fradulently withheld by the defendant, who had been thirty years a maltster, at Hungerford, and had probably, during that period, defrauded the Crown of a great proportion of the duties on the malt he had made. The Jury found a verdict for the Crown for 2319l. 9s. 11d. the full sum stated to have been withheld.

The Attorney-General v. *Wyatt.*—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, an extensive ale-brewer, in Portpool-lane, London, for having used *cocculus indicus* and other deleterious drugs in his brewhouse. In addition to the penalty for the use of the drugs, the information also sought the condemnation of the copper boiler in which those drugs had been infused. The discovery of the illegal practice, upon which this information was founded, took place under circumstances of a singular nature. It appears, that an Excise officer, whose duty it was to attend the brewery, suspected that drugs were used, and, in order to ascertain the fact, he contrived to place himself at the top of the brewhouse; and, having removed a tile from the roof, he was thus enabled to command a view of all that was going forward below. Having remained in this situation for some time, he perceived the younger Wyatt approach. At this moment a small orifice was opened in the dome of the boiler, and Mr. Wyatt proceeded to cut open a brown paper parcel which he held in his hand, and the contents of which he threw into the liquor in the copper, which had not yet begun to boil. The vigilant officer instantly exclaimed from his peep-hole, to the utter alarm and confusion of the parties below, that, if they stirred, he would fire upon them. He then descended, and, rushing towards the copper, took off his hat, and, dipping it into the fluid, succeeded in bringing forth a portion of the illegal drugs, which yet remained floating on the surface. This he secured and conveyed to the Surveyor, with whom he afterwards returned to the brewhouse, and seized the copper, which was valued at one thousand pounds. The Attorney-General was on Monday prepared to open the circumstances of the case to the Jury, having in his possession a model of the brewhouse and of the dome copper which had been seized; when the defendant submitted to a verdict being entered for the Crown for a penalty of 500l. for the use of the drugs, and of 1000l. for the value of the copper.

On Monday last the Bailiffs of Lichfield transmitted to Lord Sidmouth the Addresses to his Majesty from the Corporation of Lichfield, and from the inhabitants of the City and Close of the City of Lichfield; the latter was numerously and most respectably signed, and no solicitations whatever were made for signatures.

His Majesty departed on Saturday from Carlton House, to Windsor.—His Majesty, according to Brighton papers, is unable to go to the Pavilion, the ill plans of his architect having left him no accommodation.

Prince Leopold was at Brandenburgh House on Sunday.—It is asserted by a Ministerial paper, that the Queen will pass Christmas holidays at Claremont. The Rev. Dr. Fellowes performed divine service there on Sunday.

An opposition Paper says, "Lord Grenville is understood to have declined the propositions made by his Majesty, whatever those propositions may have been; whether to strengthen the present, or to form a new Administration."

Lord Chatham, Lord Westmorland, Lord Uxbridge, and a large party of distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen, are on a visit to the Marquis of Anglesea, at his magnificent seat at Beaudesert, near Lichfield.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart. has been, upon the resignation of Sir James Hall, unanimously elected President of the Royal Society of Scotland, at the fullest meeting of that learned body that ever assembled.

We understand that the failures at Stock Exchange, within the last ten days, are computed at two millions and upwards. One failure took place on Friday to the amount of 100,000*l.*

A Royal Ordinance, contained in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, announces the nomination of Count Blacas to his former post of First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, *vice* the Duke of Richelieu. The Duke D'Avary, and the Marquis de Boisgelin, are also appointed Chamberlains of the Household. These three promotions are all granted in favour of distinguished ultra-Royalists, and it is hence inferred that that party again reigns in the Councils of France. Some of the minor papers seem to hint at the circulation of alarming reports, with regard to which at the same time they affect a mysterious silence.

It is amusing to observe the application which is made of the circumstances of Europe by the party-writers in this country. By a natural oversight, Ministerialists and Radicals both overlook the Constitution, which forms the essential difference between England and the States which are struggling for freedom. The *Courier* labours to circulate the necessity for an overwhelming military force, from very *unapt* analogies drawn from Spain and Naples; while the *Morning Chronicle* and *Times* are as liberal in hints of the necessity of submitting to the first expressions of popular will, borrowed from the same countries. Both pass by the true Sovereign of this country, to whose mandate, and to whose mandate only, is due that implicit submission which each would claim as due to his party. And this should not surprise us, seeing that that Sovereign is beyond the reach of imposition or delusion, inaccessible to flattery, to favour, or to fear; a niggard of its hire; and an unprofitable master. But, however much hireling Courtiers or corrupt Demagogues may wish to cast it in the shade, *The Law* is the only Sovereign an Englishman acknowledges; and against the authority of that Sovereign, the desires of Monarchs, of Ministers, and the expressed will of the "people," even were the term extended beyond the populace to whom it is most usually restricted, must be equally ineffectual. If our earliest lessons of a "balanced constitution," of a "system of check," and all the other figures by which the mixed and qualified authority of each of our three estates has been typified, are not to be dismissed from memory with the fables of the nursery, it follows, that, in the progress of our English government, the will of the King—the will of the Aristocracy—and the will of the People, may, each in its turn, be frequently and effectually restored, without the danger of Revolution, which of late has been so often threatened.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

It is calculated, that not less than two millions worth of foreign corn is at this time warehoused on the banks of the river Thames: great part of which will, in all probability, be spoiled, to the serious loss of the speculators.

Mr. Kemble has left England for his retirement at Lausanne. He has executed a deed of gift, substituting Mr. Charles Kemble the proprietor, in lieu of himself, of the valuable share he possessed in Covent Garden Theatre. Report states it to be worth 50,000*l.*

Observations on Female Fashion and Dress.—Walking dress begins now to assume a very wintry appearance: cloth and velvet pelisses are very general for the promenade; there is nothing remarkable in their form. Waists are the usual length; the bodies are tight to the shape; sleeves are rather tight, and are still worn very long; and the half-sleeve, unless the pelisse is trimmed with fur, is made very full. We have noticed also that the skirts of pelisses are wider and less gored than they were last season. It is yet too early to have much to say on the subject of trimmings: fur is very general with cloth pelisses, and is worn in the same manner as last year, that is to say, a very broad band goes all round the pelisse; and the epaulettes, collar, and cuffs correspond. Velvet pelisses are mostly trimmed with satin; and silk ones, which are still in considerable request, and are always wadded, are either trimmed with fur, or with a mixture of satin and velvet.—The material which the French call *velours simule* has recently been very much used both for pelisses and dresses: it has the appearance of rich silk, but in reality is composed of one half cotton, and the other silk: it is figured, corded, and very durable. There is also another description of *velours simule*, the ground of which is thrown up so as to resemble velvet.—Pelisses, or high dresses, which are worn with very rich shawls, now form the out-door costume. Spencers have entirely disappeared. Muffs are universally adopted; they are worn large. Tippets have not yet become general. Bonnets are of a great variety of materials, occasionally we see them composed of lilac, or bright rose-coloured *gros de Naples* profusely trimmed with blond. Velvet mixed with satin or *gros de Naples* is very much in favour.

Black Leghorn is also fashionable, and beaver begins to be worn, though only partially so. Winter flowers and feathers are so equally in favour that we know not to which to give the preference.—Bonnets have experienced no reduction in size; the crowns are moderate, but the brims are enormously wide and deep.—Velvet begins to be a good deal worn in trimmings. We have observed some dinner gowns trimmed with satin puffs, with wreaths of velvet leaves between. A good many dresses are adorned with velvet bands, disposed in waves: these bands are very narrow: there are generally six or eight of them, and they are put pretty close to each other. —Figured satin seems likely to be a great deal worn in full dress: it is used both for gowns and slips; it has an uncommonly beautiful effect under white lace or transparent gauze dresses.—Fashionable colours are, Clarence blue, rose colour, claret colour, sage green, various shades of ruby and lavender colours, and Egyptian brown.—*From Ackermann's Repository of Arts, Fashions, &c.*

EXECUTION.

Early on Tuesday morning the fatal drop on which criminals suffer at Newgate, was brought out of the Old Bailey Court-yard, and placed at the front of the Debtor's door, the usual place of execution. At half-past seven o'clock the Sheriffs, Waithman and Williams, arrived at Newgate, and immediately proceeded, with the accustomed formalities, to the press-yard. On their arrival, John Madden, convicted of uttering forged notes, was brought down from his dark cell; he walked into a room adjoining the press-yard, and seemed firm and collected. Thomas Webb, convicted of sacrilege in robbing Enfield church of the morning cloth which covered the pulpit and pews, and also of the Communion plate, was next brought from his cell. He was a daring offender, and was well known by the police; though a young man, his career of guilt had been long and desperate. He seemed totally regardless of his fate, and was quite unconcerned. George Edwards, convicted of highway robbery, next came forth. He had a very youthful appearance, which excited a powerful interest in his behalf. Joseph Ellenger, convicted of highway robbery, was then brought from his cell. When he entered the room he looked wildly at his companions, and sighed deeply. Sarah Price, the unfortunate female convicted of uttering a forged Bank of England note, was then led from her cell. This poor woman had been at prayers in her cell from five o'clock in the morning. She was a decent matronly woman, about forty-five years of age, dressed in black, and in her conduct at the fatal drop was more firm and resigned than any of her companions. Captain Thomas Fuller Harnett, who was convicted of uttering a forged promissory note, was the last of the culprits that was brought from the condemned cells. Great exertions had been made to save his life; a number of affidavits, showing that he had been insane for a considerable time, and that there was an hereditary insanity in his family (his father having died mad), were sent to Lord Sidmouth, but his Lordship saw no reason for recommending the King to grant a reprieve. Tuesday morning the Captain's brother-in-law, who is the Captain of a King's ship, visited him, and walked with him from the cell to the drop, where they shook hands and parted. Captain Harnett said, "We shall meet again." His brother-in-law burst into tears, and pointing upwards, pressed his hands, and rushed out of the dock.

The culprits were all tied up by ten minutes past eight o'clock. Sarah Price curtsied as she left the dock to go upon the scaffold, and said she did not fear she should be released from pain in a few minutes. They were all launched into eternity amidst the shouts of an assemblage greater than has been known to have met on a similar occasion since the execution of Holloway and Haggerty. There were cries of "Murder," when the female mounted the scaffold, and when they were launched into eternity, which took place at a quarter past eight o'clock.

When the Recorder's Report was made to his Majesty, eight were doomed to suffer; but John Newman and Henry Harris, convicted of passing forged Bank of England notes, were reprieved.

Four indictments have been found against Franklin *alias* Fletcher, for publishing 33 different seditious handbills.—Among them the atrocious Glasgow handbill, to discover the author of which Government offered five hundred guineas reward.

The Proprietors of the *Courier* newspaper had a verdict, with 200*l.* damages! against them last week, in the Court of King's Bench, for copying from another paper a paragraph, imputing some misconduct to a pork butcher, named Teesdale—he had previously obtained compensation from two other papers for similar libel.—The *Courier* contradicted the paragraph the day after its insertion.

The Brighton Theatre closed on Saturday.—The performers were all discharged, and the whole dramatic property which cost 2000*l.* sold in lots for 66*l.* 19*s.*!

One of those melancholy and fatal, though not uncommon, occurrences, arising from the imprudent use of charcoal in bed-rooms, took place at the house of the Hon. Mrs. Leeson, called the Node Farm, near Codicote, Herts, on Wednesday se'nnight:—Two female servants of Mrs. Leeson, named Maria Topham and Sarah Scutt, both in the prime of life, had incautiously placed in their bed-room (in which there was no fire) a large brazier, containing about half a peck of lighted charcoal, which on going to bed they left burning. The next morning, about seven o'clock, a male servant of the family going to call the young women, as had been his usual practice, was surprised to find that they did not answer, and after waiting some time, he opened the window of their bed-room, which is on the ground floor, and tried to rouse them with a stick. This not succeeding, the gardener afterwards got in at the window, and was horror-struck to find that they were both dead. An apothecary in the neighbourhood was immediately sent for, who applied the usual remedies for resuscitation for a considerable time, without effect. An inquest was held on the bodies on Friday, by the Coroner, Daniel Times, Esq. and the verdict returned was, "Died by suffocation, occasioned by burning charcoal having been left in the room."

On Wednesday se'nnight, as two men were passing a chalk well, in a field in the parish of Doddington, in the occupation of Mr. Johnson, they were alarmed by the sound of a human voice issuing from it. They immediately gave information of the circumstance, and several persons repairing to the spot, a ladder was procured, and, upon some of the party descending, they found to their great surprise a young woman, in a state of excessive exhaustion, she having been in that disputable situation fourteen days and nights. The young woman, whose name is Eliza Steers, and who is about twenty years of age, states that on Wednesday, the 8th ult. as she was going from Mr. Benstead's, at Steed, in the parish of Doddington, to Rodmersham, to see her mother, she resides there, about six o'clock in the evening, she suddenly fell into the well, where she remained till she was discovered on the 22d ult. as above-mentioned. The well in which she was found had been made for the purpose of obtaining chalk, & being carelessly left open was the cause of the accident which had so nearly proved fatal to her. The poor girl says she had nothing to subsist upon during the 14 days and nights that she was in this dreadful situation but a little water, which she collected in a hole she had made at the bottom of the well for the purpose. She, it seems, had been in the service of Mr. Benstead, but had that day (the 8th ult.) left her place, and said she was going to Rodmersham; but, not being expected, no inquiry was made concerning her. During her agonizing confinement she repeatedly heard the voices and whistling of ploughmen and of persons passing that way; but could not make her own voice reach them, being at a depth of nearly 40 feet below the surface of the earth. She had endeavoured to form steps by raising pieces of chalk; but they had constantly given way, thus increasing her despair at every disappointment. We are happy to add that she received very little injury from her fall, and is now rapidly recovering the effects of fear and fasting, having received every kindness and attention her case required at the workhouse at Doddington, to which she was conveyed.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS

CONNECTED WITH THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.)

We have at present very little to add upon this subject in the shape of narrative; but even a few gleanings and some observations may be acceptable.

It would appear from the hardihood with which our countrymen bore the excessive cold to which they were exposed, that a good deal of exaggeration must belong to the accounts previously given of the suffering endured in frozen regions. We never read of human beings existing at 55 deg. below Zero, at more than 12 deg. below the point at which mercury becomes solid; nor, indeed, at any thing like that temperature, without experiencing far greater inconvenience than seems to have attended our navigators. Captain Sabine's servant, to be sure, lost most of his fingers; and, we understand, that another man was also deprived of all the end joints of one hand; ulcers on the face were the effects of incautious exposure; but we hear of no such fatal accidents as are common even in Russia. Our brave fellows stood the extremest weather, with mufflers up to their noses, and warm caps descending to their eyes and covering their ears; and after a little experience of the climate, they avoided casualties by very simple means. The person *bitten* was himself unconscious of the attack; but each "looking in his neighbour's face" as they went, warned his companion when he saw his nose grow white in consequence of the frost. Turning from the wind, and a few minutes gentle friction with the hand, (or if very much injured with snow,) invariably restored circulation and the tone of the part; and unless allowed to go too far, no pain whatever was felt. But when seriously affected, the agony of restoring the circulation was dreadful.

Beer, wine, and spirits became ice; the beer was destroyed, but the wine and spirits were tolerably good when thawed.

The ship's timbers were of the temperature of the surrounding element, and wherever the iron bolts and fastenings ran through, they became studded with rosettes of transparent ice. The most comfortable sleep was obtained by converting the blankets into large bags drawn at the mouth. Into these the slumberer crept, and some comrade, who kept the watch, closed him by pulling the strings.

The visit of the bear, which we have mentioned, was a grand event. He came smelling up to the *Hecla*, when Captain Parry got out his gunnum to dispatch him. Owing to some misconception of their directions they fired in platoon, and only wounded the shaggy monster, who retired growling and bloody. But the sport consisted in the general chase given by the crews of both vessels, who ran after him two or three miles, till he secured himself by crossing some ice. This chase was famous fun for our jolly tars, and enlivened their spirits when below *Zero.*

We omitted the notice of one very material fact in our last; a fact, which may be considered the most important of any ascertained, in so far as relates to the prosecution of future inquiries in these seas.—Throughout the year, the wind blows almost constantly, either from the North, or from Northern points of the mariner's compass. And as soon as the sun begins to produce an effect, a radiation of heat from the land ensues, which by the height of summer, July and August, becomes very powerful and active. The result of these two operations of nature, is the loosening and release of the ice on the *Northern* coasts; and its consequent driving towards the *South.* Thus, instead of the southern sides of bays, straits, and seas, where navigators would plausibly look for channels of open water (under the supposition that they would be most likely to be found in the milder latitude,) it actually happens, that the openings exist on the northern sides, where the radiation of heat, aided by the prevailing north winds, detaches the frozen mass from the shore, and blowing it off, leaves a passage between the ice and the land. On their return up Lancaster's Sound, the expedition reaped the benefit of this discovery, sailing on the northside while the south was completely blocked up. Vessels hereafter sent to explore the Arctic regions will, of course, be guided with reference to this principle; and thus, we doubt not, be enabled to reach more distant points, if not to achieve the famed North West passage. It has been suggested, that as Cook could not enter Behring's Straits, no other navigators could issue thence; and therefore, that though the Polar Sea was attained from Baffin's Bay, that sea must be the limit of the utmost voyage. For the above reasons, we are inclined to question this theory, and especially as Hearne and Mackenzie both speak of open sea on the northern coast of America, to which, supposing the Prince Regent's Inlet of Parry to lead, there will then be no impediment to a passage into the Pacific except in Behring's Straits themselves; and we see no reason for thinking that these, following the same rules as Lancaster's Sound, may not be as practicable as that Sound has been ascertained to be, though till now held to be impossible.

We have not many other particulars to state. Captain Parry, when out from the ships for three weeks, went entirely across Melville Island, and beheld the sea on the other side. It is evident, that the icy ocean here contains a mighty archipelago of islands, of which Greenland is probably the greatest. When travelling on land, our gallant countrymen hunted, and rested in tents like those of hucksters at a village fair. They were formed of boarding pikes, &c. and covered with sails and blankets. Sometimes they tried to eat the produce of their guns; but the foxes were very disgusting, and the musk-ox resembled the toughest beef stewed in a musk sauce. The cause of the foxes being so much more distasteful than we have been told they are about Spitzbergen, is, we presume, the want of that abundance of food from the seal, morse, &c. which their species finds in the latter country.

During their perhlemation, the Aurora Borealis was but once or twice slightly visible to the voyagers towards the North.. Towards the South it was more vivid; but about the latitude of 60 deg. seems to be the seat of this phenomenon; and its appearance is not only much more brilliant from Newfoundland, but from the northern Scottish Isles, than from the Arctic Circle. Only one flash of lightning was observed by our sailors.

When the fine weather set in, several of the officers employed themselves in attempting to garden. Forcing under mats, as well as growing in the free air, was tried. One succeeded in getting peas to shoot up eight or ten inches; and these *green stalks* were the only *green peas* they devoured as vegetables. Radishes got to the second leaf on the soil of Melville Island. Onions and leeks refused to grow. In the ships small allotments produced for invalids; happily the scurvy never got the ascendancy.

Other officers were engaged in erecting monuments upon the heights, to commemorate the extraordinary circumstances of the expedition. Huge cairns, by these means, crown the most obvious hills, and remain the rude but proud monuments of British daring, with inscriptions specifying the date, and inclosing bottles, in which the principal events of the voyage are written and sealed up.

It was on their way home, when far down Davis's Straits, that Captain Parry fell in with two families of Esquimaux, of whose residence he was apprised by a whaler. He accordingly visited them, and they in turn visited the ships. They betrayed none of the terror which filled the tribe seen by Captain Ross; but accepted the beads and knives presented to them with inconceivable joy. Indeed their raptures were so excessive, that it was with the utmost difficulty one of them could be made to sit still while his portrait was sketched. He was continually starting and jumping up, shouting augh! augh! and playing off the most violent contortions of joy; which were participated by his comrades, when they witnessed the picture. Several of the officers accompanied Capt. Parry to their huts, where they saw their women and children. The former, instructed by their husbands, who had learnt it from the sailors on their visit to the ships the day before, ran out and shook hands with the strangers. There was one pretty looking girl of twelve or thirteen years of age. The children were horribly frightened, and roared lustily in spite of heads and toys. The whole number of natives was about twenty. They had probably seen or heard of Europeans before. No arms were observed among them; but one of the little boys had a miniature bow and arrow, which shewed their acquaintance with this weapon. The skins of the animals they had killed seemed to be pierced with arrows as well as spears.

Taking leave of them about the end of the first week in September, the expedition steered homeward. The ships were separated by a tempest, and the *Griper* waited seven days for the *Hecla* at the rendezvous in Shetland; but the latter suffered so much damage, as to be compelled to steer directly for Leith. They are now both at Deptford.

We hear that a vessel fit for the service has already gone into dock, to be ready for another voyage of discovery next season.

On Friday, at the Crown and Anchor, the Post Horse Duty Districts were let by auction, under the direction of the Commissioners of Stamps, for the ensuing three years; when the produce exceeded that at the last letting in 1817, by the sum of 4640*l* per annum.

The Grand Jury of Middlesex have found a true bill against Dennis O'Brien, Esq. of Craven-street, (long the staunch electioneering friend of Mr. Fox), as a publisher of seditious placards, with Franklin. Mr. O'Brien immediately gave bail to the charge.

Arthur French, Esq. M. P. for Roscommon County, died on Friday se'nnight, in Ireland, it is believed from over fatigue in hunting.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 1.—At a full congregation, on Friday last, an address to his Majesty, expressive of loyalty and attachment to the King and Constitution, was voted by the Senate.—The Rev. Fenton Hort, of Trinity College, was on the same day admitted Master of Arts; and Mr. Robert Partridge, of St. John's College, Bachelor of Arts. The following gentlemen were yesterday admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—DOCTORS IN DIVINITY: The Rev. George D'Oyly, of Corpus Christi College, Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Rector of Lambeth; the Rev. J. T. Harvey, of St. Peter's College.—MASTERS OF ARTS: John Frederic Foster and William Hanson, of Queen's College.—BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW: George Hole, of Trinity College; George Walsh Hallam, of Trinity Hall.—Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, youngest son to the late Marquis of Bute, is admitted of Christ College.

OXFORD, DEC. 2.—On Monday last, Mr. Williams was admitted Fellow of New College. On Thursday, Mr. C. Grey Round, B. A. of Balliol College, was elected a Fellow of that Society.

PREFERRED.—The Rev. T. J. Lates, to the Perpetual Curacy of Charlton Abbotts, Gloucestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Wallett; patron, F. Pym, Esq. M. P.

DR. STEERS's OPODELDOC

IS acknowledged superior to all other external applications for the Cure of Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Cramp, Chilblains, &c. For Chilblains it should be dissolved and applied on the first appearance, to prevent their breaking. *Spurious imitations* of this excellent Remedy, by persons who have even make use of Dr. Steers's name, are in circulation throughout the country: Purchasers must therefore be very particular to ask for *Dr. Steers's Opodeldoc*, prepared by F. NEWBERY & SONS, and carefully to ob-erve the name "F. NEWBERY" engraved in the Black Stamp on each Bottle. Price 9s. 9d.

Sold by F. Newbery and Sons, St. Paul's, London, and all respectable venders of medicines throughout the country.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM SATURDAY'S GAZETTE.

William Moore, Thorpe Constantine, Staffordshire, cheese-factor, Dec. 21, 22, Jan. 13, at Leicester. Attorney, Mr. Bond, Leicester.

Samuel Townsend Foote, Exeter, spirit-dealer, Dec. 15, 28, Jan. 13, at Exeter. Attorney, Mr. Brutton, Exeter.

James Hutchinson, Manchester, joiner, Dec. 18, 19, Jan. 13, at Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Buckley, Manchester.

George Bickerdike, Huddersfield, victualler, Dec. 22, 23, at Huddersfield, Jan. 13, at Wakefield. Attorneys, Messrs. Clough and Hall, Huddersfield.

Ann Shuttleworth, and George Robinson, Lincoln, boat-builders, Dec. 26, 27, Jan. 13, at Guildhall, Lincoln. Attorney, Mr. Bromehead, Lincoln.

John Allen, Warwick, innkeeper, Dec. 7, 8, Jan. 13, at Warwick. Attorneys, Messrs. Heydon and Parkes, Warwick.

William Lankshear, Walcot, Somersetshire, carpenter, Dec. 19, 20, Jan. 13, at Bath. Attorney, Mr. Isaac, Marshfield, Gloucestershire.

Evan Phillip, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, linen-draper, Dec. 14, 15, Jan. 13, at Bristol. Attorneys, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Daniel, Bristol.

Joseph Holmes, Portsmouth, coal and corn merchant, Dec. 16, 30, Jan. 13, at Portsea. Attorney, Mr. Smooke, Portsea.

John Rudredge, Bathwick, Somersetshire, dairyman, Dec. 12, 13, Jan. 13, at Bath. Attorney, Mr. Cruikshank, Bath.

Henry Burgess and James Hubbard, Miles-lane, Cannon-st. London, and Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants, Dec. 9, 13, Jan. 13, at Guildhall, London. Attorneys, Messrs. Maples and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Samuel Wiseman, John Harper, and Thomas Fayson, Norwich, bombazeen-manufacturers, Dec. 16, 18, Jan. 13, at Norwich. Attorneys, Messrs. Grant and Staff, Norwich.

Nathan Pickels, Colne, Lancashire, grocer, Dec. 19, 20, Jan. 13, at Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Tilbotson, Colne.

Sarah Nicholson and Mary Ann Nicholson, New Woodstock, Oxfordshire, milliners, Dec. 14, 15, Jan. 13, at New Woodstock. Attorneys, Messrs. North and Harrison, Woodstock.

Johnny Harper, Barnett, Hertfordshire, Westminster, coal-merchant, Dec. 9, 16, Jan. 13, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Clenton and Cardale, High-street, Borough.

Samuel Rogers, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, hosier, Dec. 9, 16, Jan. 13, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr Wells, Nottingham.

William Simpson, Copplestone, Lincoln, Clerkswell, japan-manufacturer, Dec. 9, 19, Jan. 13, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Phipps, Weavers-hall, Basinghall-street.

George Brinkworth, Bath, Radstock, Dec. 14, 15, Jan. 13, at Bath. Attorney, Mr. Hellings, Bath.

John Hickey, Leeds, linen-draper, Dec. 12, 13, Jan. 13, at Leeds. Attorney, Mr. Rimington, Leeds.

John Bromley, Circus-street, Mary-le-bone, ironmonger, Dec. 12, 19, Jan. 13, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

James Green, late of Holderness, Yorkshire, merchant, Dec. 12, 13, Jan. 16, at Kingston-upon-Hull. Attorneys, Messrs. William and James Iveson, Hedon.

Edward Foster, late of Ipswich, grocer, Dec. 20, 21, Jan. 16, at Ipswich. Attorneys, Mrs. Pearson and Lawrance, Ipswich.

John Williams, Bishopsgate-street-Within, London, linen-draper, Dec. 5, 12, Jan. 16, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.

John Page, now or late of Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, tanner, Dec 29, 30, Jan. 16, at Upton-upon-Severn. Attorney, Mr. Beale, Upton-upon-Severn.

William Webbard Henry Welch, of Bristol, linen-drapers, Dec. 21, 22, Jan. 16, at Bristol. Attorneys, Mr. Clarke; and Messrs. E. and J. Daniel, Bristol.

James Buckley, now or late of Uppermill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer, Dec. 19, 20, Jan. 16, at Dobcross, Saddleworth, Yorkshire. Attorney, Mr. Delph, Saddleworth.

Moses Abraham, and Daniel otherwise David Levy, of Bath, go'dsmiths, Dec. 16, 18, Jan. 16, at Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Short, Bristol.

John Burges Budgett, of Stoke-lane, otherwise Stoke St. Michael, Somersetshire, dealer, Dec. 14, 21, Jan. 16, at Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Sealey, Bath.

William Byrne, late of Fludyer-street, Westminster, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench), broker, Dec. 9, 23, Jan. 16, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Hannam, Piazza, Covent-garden.

Robert Fox, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln-Inn-fields, Middlesex, wine-merchant, Dec. 16, 23, Jan. 16, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.

Edward Edmonds, late of Oswestry, Salop, scrivener, Dec. 9, 16, Jan. 16, at Oswestry. Attorney, Mr. Griffiths, Welshpool.

William Wilson, of Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 19, 20, Jan. 16, at Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Edge, Manchester.

Joseph Branwell the younger, of Liverpool, ship-chandler, Jan. 1, 2, 16, at Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Leather, Liverpool.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Dunn, Greenock, merchant.—Robert Anderson, Glasgow, builder.—David Syme, Glasgow, spirit-dealer.

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