

STRASBURG, JUNE 18.—We are assured that the plan of indemnities in execution of the treaty of Lunéville will be presented to the German Diet, as soon as Citizen Duroc, who is to present it to the Emperor of Russia, shall have notified to his Government the adhesion of Alexander the First to that plan. Some letters from Germany state, that the country of Hanover will be evacuated by the Prussians, and occupied by the French. We know that for some time past a report has been spread of the approaching cession of the States of the Church to the King of Sardinia. This report is now confirmed by letters from Germany, which positively assert, that the Court of Vienna and the French Government have advised the Pope to abdicate his temporal power; that the Pope has complied with their desire in an assembly of the Cardinals; but that upon their representations he has changed his resolution; finally, that this assembly was only a concerted trick, and that the Pope was not unwilling to renounce his temporal power usurped by his predecessors in the ages of ignorance and superstition.

#### THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:  
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 23d inclusive. The rumours of the British forces, in Egypt having fulfilled a defeat continue to be brought from most of the ports in the Mediterranean. One Letter from Venice of the 6th, indeed, mentions that our troops had succeeded in cutting off all supplies of water from Alexandria, and that between 6 and 7000 English troops and Sepoys had landed at Suez. This news, it is said, was brought by the Ofiris English frigate, which had arrived from Egypt, after previously touching at Malta.—No date is mentioned. The recurrence of the unfavourable reports we have mentioned, from so many quarters, naturally must increase the public anxiety for some authentic intelligence from Egypt.

GANTHEAUME'S Squadron has again made its appearance in the newspapers. The captain of a Greek vessel arrived at Marfelles, states his having been boarded by one of the ships of that Admiral's fleet, near the Straights of Messina. The fame story is repeated from Genoa. After so many unfounded stories about GANTHEAUME, this will be received with some distrust. If it be true, it seems as if an attempt would still be made to land troops and stores in Egypt. This appears more probable, than that a few men should be landed on the Coast of Greece, where, though they might do some mischief, they could not promote any great political object on the part of the French Government.

In Germany a considerable anxiety still prevails on the subject of the indemnities. The Prussian troops are in motion on the frontiers of Franconia, and it is said they are about to take possession of the Bithopries of Bamberg and Witzburgh, which, by a secret article of the Treaty of Balle, were to be obtained by France as an indemnification for the Stadholder. Some letters from the Prussian States deny that Prussia has made any considerable military preparations, and asserts that a good understanding with France is completely restored. On the other hand, the EMPEROR of GERMANY is said to be dissatisfied with the decrease of his influence by the secularization of the Ecclesiastical States.—In this situation of things, speculative politicians assign new indemnities to the EMPEROR'S House in Italy, by the extinction of the POPE'S temporal power. The report of the POPE'S intention to resign his temporal power is contradicted by some Letters from Rome. The Papal Ambassador, Cardinal Consalvi, has arrived at Paris, and has had a conference with BONAPARTE. If it be found that Peace cannot be well adjusted without a sacrifice of the POPE, probably the principal parties would not hesitate to sacrifice him to their ambition; but nothing certain upon the subject has yet transpired. French troops are in the neighbourhood of Rome, to execute whatever may be determined.

Letters from Frankfurt state that the object of Duroc's mission to Petersburg is to submit to ALEXANDER I. the project of indemnities in Germany, and obtain his consent to it. This no doubt is one part of his design, but he will probably endeavour likewise to throw difficulties in the way of the negotiation we are carrying on with the Northern Powers.

There is nothing new from Portugal. The report of Peace from Bourdeaux deserves no credit. It is to be observed, that the news in the last French Papers, extracted from the Madrid Gazette, was not so late as that in the preceding ones, brought directly from Badajoz by a French Officer. There seems no reason to suppose, that the Spanish Army has not conquered the last part of the Province of Alentejo; and if it be true that 18,000 French troops were almost on the Frontiers of Portugal, there is little probability that any effectual resistance can be offered to the Confederates.

We are enabled totally to remove the anxiety of all those who have friends on board his Majesty's ship the *La Loire*, by stating that we have been a letter from an Officer of that ship, dated off Havre, Wednesday, the 24th, said to have been brought by the Cockchafter. At the same time writing this letter they were all well, having received the enemy's gun-brigs, schooners, and jiggers; and the Squadron had been reinforced, and then consisted of the *Clyde*, *La Loire*, the *Trent*, the *Jafon*, the *Madison*, and the *Lapwing frigates*. Should it unfortunately happen, therefore, that in the eagerness of any of our ships should touch the ground, there will be sufficient friendly assistance at hand.

A ministerial paper of yesterday says, "We understand that an additional income has recently been granted to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, payable out of the 4th per cent. West India Duties." We apprehend this must be a mistake. A French author has lately observed, that the word Budget, which has now been adopted into the French language, is "infinitely disagreeable to the ear." When the French discover the full extent and application of that word, as the people of England do, it is not their ears alone that will suffer.

The French author besides discovers that the word Budget, is the French *Pache, Pochette*, then *Bogéte, Bougette, Budget*.

One advantage of permitting the clergy to turn farmers has not been overlooked; they will be particularly alliduous in feeding their flocks, and will not despise the concerns of the *fainéant* multitude.

It certainly argues great merit in Mr. ADDINGTON to have made new converts in so short a space of time.—The value and importance of the converts, indeed, is another question. Ministers must not be nice at first.

The ministerial papers inform us that Mr. PITT and Lord GRENVILLE have reduced their establishments, and live in a very economical way. How differing is such an example in these luxurious days, to see men conform to the necessities they have created, and content with *cheaperings for conscience sake!*

When the Monitor asserts that the revolution is finished, it is not very easy to affix a clear meaning to the expression. If the notion is, that no more revolutions can take place in the French Government, it cannot be justified by past experience or probable expectation.—If, on the contrary, it only means that the French are in a condition to be treated in negotiation upon the footing of other Governments, there cannot be a doubt of the fact.

#### THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

This Evening will be performed, the favourite new Comic Opera, called

LA PRINCESSA FILOSOFA.  
The Principal Characters by Signora Vinci, Signor Morelli, Signor Vignoni, Signor Redondo, and Signora Rovellino.  
End of the first act a favourite Divertissement.  
End of the Opera will be represented a new Ballet, composed by Mr. Didot, called KIN-SI and TAO.  
With new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations. The Music entirely newly by Bell.  
Principal Characters, the Mandarin, Mr. Flaton; Tao, Mr. Morice; Kan, Mr. Didot; Kan-Koo, Madame Rose Didot; Yio-Hia, Madame Laboret; Madame, Madame Thibault; N. B. The performance of the new Ballet, called Helika, on La Fille Soldat, is again unavoidably postponed, on account of the accident that occurred to Mademoiselle Parrot.  
Vivant Rex at Regina.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.  
This Evening will be presented a Comedy, called  
THE ROAD TO RUIN.  
To which will be added the last new Comic Opera, of  
THE REVIEW; or, THE WAGES OF WINNERS.  
A Military Overture and new Music composed by Dr. Arnold.  
To conclude with a View of the Camp near Windsor.  
On Monday, 8th time at this Theatre, *Salvatore* Levities, with The Review.

Yesterday the KING with his attendants walked in Richmond and Kew gardens.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent, paid a morning visit yesterday to their MAJESTIES, at Kew Palace.

Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES, with her Governess the Countess Dowager of ELY, is on a visit to their MAJESTIES.

Yesterday morning their MAJESTIES horses set off from Kew for Weymouth.

The Fortunes, commanded by Lord AMELIUS BEAUCLEERK, and the Hydra, commanded by Capt. PAGET, are ordered to accompany the ROYAL FAMILY to Weymouth, with the Royal Charlotte and Princess Augusta, yachts.

The Irish Pension List is so crammed with Lady Babs and Babs as to have the appearance of a List of company at a fashionable rout, with the fums each sported at the card-table!

Since *politess* has become an article of the first requisition in a Treaty of Peace, the *Dancing-masters* very able to rear their heads, and fancy themselves very able to teach *grown Gentlemen* to negotiate!

#### SHIP NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 25.—Arrived his Majesty's ship Hydra, of 44 guns, Hon. Capt. Paget, from a cruise off Havre.—Have extreme pleasure in being able to acquaint you that the report of the *La Loire* frigate, Capt. Newman, having been captured by two French frigates, and carried into Havre is totally false, as the Hydra, parted company with her only on the night of the 24th. Captain Drummond, are ordered to Cowes to take troops on board, and of 36 guns, Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, on a cruise off Cherbourg, and the Wolverine, of 16 guns, Captain Wyle, to join Captain Newman's Squadron off Havre.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 25.—The outward-bound West India fleet appeared off the harbour this morning, and the *Shark* frigate of 36 guns, Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, and the *Alert* cutter arrived from Portsmouth.

YARMOUTH, JUNE 25.—Yesterday arrived here the following persons to go passengers in the first packet:—Lord Grantham and suite, for Petersburg; Colonel Cochrane, for ditto; Bland, Elg, and servant, for Copenhagen; Messrs. Harwood, for Cuxhaven.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 26.—Put back the Admiral Mitchell, of 14 guns, Lieutenant Darby, with his conveyance, the wind having come round to the eastward.—Sailed his Majesty's ship, the Prince of Wales, of 98 guns, Rear-Admiral Calcutt, to deliver the annual fleet; also the *Amelia*, of 44 guns.—The utmost activity prevails in all the departments here to get the *Amelia* new bent her sails, and was under sail in three hours from the time she was received by the Port Admiral. For several hours the frames of the Cambridge flag ship, the *fix* were collected and sent on board the *Namur*, of 98 guns, the *Captain De Courcy*, in *Cawland Bay*, to complete her in evening, and the *Robert*, of 74 guns, Capt. R. Jervis, full this morning, or to-morrow to join the Channel fleet.—By accounts received yesterday, it appears that the combined fleets in the outer road were 27 flag of the line, and 21 frigates and corvettes.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, JUNE 26.  
Wheat trade very brisk, and from 4s. to 4s. per quarter clearer than on Wednesday, and 10s. higher than on Monday, other articles the same.

A letter from Norwich, dated June 25, says, the West end of our Cathedral is now on fire, owing to the carelessness of the workmen who were new leading it. They have got plenty of engines and water, and we hope it will soon be extinguished!

In consequence of the arrangements recently made in Windsor and Richmond Parks and Farms, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to promote Messrs. Kent, Claridge and Pearce, to the office of Auditors of the Accounts of those places.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, June 26.  
CRIM. CON.

EDWARDS' CRICK.

Mr. ERSKINE was leading Counsel for the Plaintiff, and conducted the cause with uncommon ability. After a few general observations upon the nature of the injury for which this action was brought, he stated that Mr. Edwards in the year 1793 married a sensible young woman, whose affections he had been fortunate enough to engage. He earnestly wished to spend his life in her society; but the narrowness of his fortune put this out of his power. He was obliged to undertake a voyage to the East Indies soon after his marriage. Before he set out, however, he placed his lady in a situation where he might receive protection and live comfortably in his absence. She entered the family of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, and was there employed as housekeeper. Mr. Edwards's voyage did not turn out so profitable as he had expected, and he and his wife were disappointed in the hope they had fondly cherished, of being able to establish themselves in the world, and live for the future independent and happy. He was obliged to allow his wife to remain at Mr. Coke's, and to enter himself into the service of Lord Harewood. As often as it was in his power he went to visit her at Holkham, and kept up an affectionate correspondence with her by letter. She bore him a son, and so well pleased were Mr. and Mrs. Coke with her conduct, that they allowed it to be brought up in the house. In this manner the two lived not unhappily in the mean time, and with the consoling hope of soon settling together and employing their mutual exertions in the education of their children. This hope, however, was never to be realized, and all their present comforts were soon to be embittered. Mr. Coke's steward (the Defendant), had formed a criminal passion for Mrs. Edwards, and succeeded in seducing her. The criminal intercourse had commenced in the year 1798; but it was not till within a few months that sufficient proof had been procured, so that it was known who had been the seducer. Finding herself with child by Mr. Crick, Edwards had privately withdrawn from Holkham, and had resided every where to give up the name of the person who had ruined her. Her husband, however, at last got possession of a letter which he had received from the Defendant; and the scene of iniquity which had been so long concealed was completely laid open. Persons were then employed to watch Crick's motions, and the most complete evidence was soon obtained of his guilt. Mr. Erskine declared he could not imagine what defence it was possible to set up. If a man wilfully seduced his wife, and left her without any protection, he allowed he had no right to complain if she should be seduced, however much those might be to blame who took advantage of her defenceless condition. But if a man was obliged, from the narrowness of his circumstances, to separate himself from the object of his affection, and if he placed her in the bosom of a virtuous family, could it be said that his honour and his happiness were not to be protected by the law, and that his bed might be invaded by every unprincipled libertine?

After various other observations, the learned Counsel called several witnesses, who fully made out his case. It appeared that Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had lived together in a state of the greatest harmony, and at all times shewed symptoms of the warmest mutual attachment. He set out for India five or six days after the marriage, but he was acquainted with his intentions before the ceremony took place. She brought him a fortune of 400l. which was out of the funds in his name. While he was out of the country she went by the name of Flower, but upon his return he visited Holkham, and the secret of their marriage was disclosed to Mr. and Mrs. Coke. He staid there about two months, and visited her thrice afterwards. She never complained of his neglect, but always spoke of him with affection. A woman at whose house Mr. Crick and Mrs. Edwards had lodged in London clearly proved the criminal conversation.

The defence was conducted by Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, who represented the Plaintiff in the most odious light, and contended that from his own misconduct he had no title to more than nominal damages. He had set no value whatever upon her society, and was therefore entitled to no compensation for the loss of it. Nothing had happened but what he might have reasonably expected. If he was completely forgetful of the conjugal duties, was it wonderful that she should forget the marriage vow? After expatiating with great eloquence upon the lady's intolerable grievances, Mr. Attorney proceeded to urge several things in favour of the Defendant. He dwelt chiefly upon his having settled an annuity of 60l. upon Mrs. Edwards, and seemed to think this a sufficient compensation for the mischief he had done. In the course of his address he cautioned the Jury against the eloquence and the arts of Mr. Erskine, whom he styled a *damage broker*, and his talents at a reply, where a boundless field was presented to his fancy, he panegyrized in the highest strains.

All that was proved by the witnesses for the Defendant was, that Mrs. Edwards used to furnish her husband with fums of money from her earnings; that in an interview between them after the criminal connection was known, he had alternately displayed tenderness and resentment; that he had broken open her boxes and carried off her papers, and that Mr. Crick had settled an annuity upon her. Mr. Attorney had represented the Plaintiff as long at a loss against whom to bring his action, and as once levelling his piece at Mr. Coke, to whom he paid many just compliments; but there was not the least evidence to support these statements. On the contrary, it was made more clear that the Plaintiff had brought the action the moment he knew who had been the author of his dishonour.

Mr. ERSKINE made a most admirable reply. After entering into a very spirited vindication of his general conduct as an advocate, he came to the merits of the particular case, then before the Court. He forcibly represented the aggravation of the injury the Plaintiff had suffered in the defence that had been set up. After Mr. Crick had ruined his peace of mind for ever, he instructed a lawyer to declare that he was a scoundrel, and deserved no better treatment! Mr. E. expressed the greatest astonishment that a man of his learned Friend's feeling, sagacity, and masculine judgment should gravely say that he considered the settlement of an annuity by the adulterer upon the object of his lawless passion was a compensation to him he had dishonoured. Who was there, he asked, who, when he had made the dreadful discovery that his wife had been unfaithful, would not consider it as the consummation of his disgrace, if he were told that he was afterwards to be supported by the very man who had overcome her virtue, had plunged her in vice, and her friends in misery? In painting the feelings of Mr. Edwards

he was particularly happy in conveying an idea of what must pain in the mind of this unhappy man, when he beholds the child which his wife bore after the left Mr. Coke's. It might be the issue of his loins; it might have proceeded from those of his mortal enemy! Now he would eagerly clasp it to his breast; but parental love giving place to suspicion, he would next moment throw it down with horror, and imagine that it presented to him a living monument of his shame! This hour his thoughts would upbraid him with cruelty, and the hour after with weakness. To compensate a man whose views had all been blasted, and whose future life could only be variety of wretchedness, Mr. E. allowed to be impossible, but he was sure that he would be fully compensated as far as pecuniary damages could prove any compensation to him.

Lord KENYON said, that this was one of the many proofs which had lately appeared in that Court of the excessive proficiency of the times. The attempts made to stem the current of vice seemed only to render it more impetuous and overbearing. All that could be done then was to make people feel that if they would disregard the laws of morality and the laws of the land, they must severely suffer for their misconduct in their purse. His Lordship had no doubt, from the known abilities of his Counsel, that everything possible had been urged for the Defendant, but really nothing had been urged in favour of him at all. The Plaintiff had brought his action as soon as he had known against whom to bring it, and no blame was imputable to him in any part of his conduct. Lord St. Vincent had been absent in the Mediterranean for four years; but had he not a right to expect that, during his absence, his wife should be regarded with greater reverence? It was not alone upon the service of their country that the best husbands were often absent from their homes. His Lordship put the case of any learned Gentleman at the Bar going the circuit, and asked if his wife had in the mean time been debauched, how he should resist to be told when he sought redress for this most enormous of all injuries—that he had deserted his wife, that nothing had happened but what he might have easily expected, and that he had no right to complain? It had sometimes been forcibly urged for offenders, that they were in the heat of youth, a season when the rein of reason is too weak to curb the headstrongness of passion. But this Defendant had arrived at the meridian of life as a married man, and held a situation in the family which called upon him to afford protection to every female it contained. His circumstances had not been laid open; but if he had been able to settle on Mrs. Edwards fifty pounds a year as the price of his gratification and the wages of her iniquity, it was reasonable to suppose that he was now able to obey the call of justice, and to make compensation for the misery he had occasioned. His Lordship said, he was happy to find that the opinion of the public entirely coincided with his own.—An Act had lately been passed for the liberation of insolvent debtors; and it was provided that no one should take the benefit of it who was in custody for debt incurred by the verdict of a jury in an action brought against him for criminal conversation. He then concluded by delivering a high panegyric upon the noble and learned Lord by whom this cause had been introduced.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—damages 400l.

On Monday next the Sessions of the Peace for the City of London will be held at Guildhall, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, &c. for assaults and misdemeanours, &c.

On Wednesday next, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery will commence at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, for the trial of a great number of prisoners, several of whom are for capital offences.

The new Grand Ballet of Action, named the *Fire King*, of Albert and Rosalie, at the Royal Circus, St. George's Fields, displays scenes of such unrivalled splendour, together with captivating music and strong interest of plot, as to not only draw every evening an overflowing audience, but also fill the Boxes with the most elegant company, and numbers of the Nobility, who fail not to strongly testify the gratification they receive. The favourite pantomime of the British in Egypt also meets with the loudest plaudits from every quarter.

Puffs in Boots, with its beautiful scenery, and those two very singular characters, Darby and Joan, still continue to shake the crowded audiences that nightly behold them at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge, with pleasing laughter. The counter-part, however, of these amusements, holds a way over the feelings of susceptibility in the most potent manner imaginable; for never did any piece whatever make so powerful an appeal to the heart as the fine and inimitable spectacle of British Glory in Egypt; about to be withdrawn in a few days longer.

#### MEETINGS OF CREDITORS AT GUILDHALL.

W. Thompson, Great Portland-street, coal-merchant M. 10  
W. Fincham, Tottenham-court-road, glass-seller S. 10  
J. Hargrave, merchant S. 10  
G. Young and G. Gleime, Bridge-row, merchants (div.) 1  
J. Hall, Spur-street, merchant (div.) 1  
J. Abraham, Houndsditch, warehouseman (div.) 10  
J. Ward, Thames-street, warehouseman (div.) 10  
C. Twycross, Thavies-street, money-lender (div.) 1  
T. Harrison, A. and J. Kidder, Croydon, calico-printers (div.) 1  
W. P. Carr, Kingston, bookkeeper (div.) 1  
H. Perry, Mark-lane, bricklayer (div.) 1  
J. Graves, Edw. Gloucester-buildings, insurance-broker (div.) 1  
J. Redwood, Edward-street, Portman-square, milliner (div.) 1  
J. Rich, Turnmill-street, linen-draper 2  
J. Arncliffe, New Bond-street, ironmonger 2  
J. Lingard, Oldham-street, money-lender 2  
J. Nightingale, Crown-street, Moorfields, performer 2  
S. Bennett, Houndsditch, hatter 1  
G. Daines, P. Auber, Good-lane, Flour-factors 1  
N. Tanner, Essex-street, dealer 1

BIRTH.  
Yesterday, in the Adelphi, the Lady of D. Robertson, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIED.  
Thursley, at Whitcombton, in Essex, Edward Kendale, Esq. of Lingardston, in the County of Brecon, to Mrs. Betan, of Swansea.  
On Thursday, by special licence, at the Episcopal Palace, at Bromley, the Rev. Henrice Horley, only son of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, to Miss F. Emma Dource.

DIED.  
At Bath, the Rev. William White, Rector of Yellings, and the Alderman of Portsmouth.  
On Friday, the Rev. Dr. Ferri, Dean of Battle, Suffol.  
On Wednesday morning last, Miss Mithard, daughter of John Mithard, Esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Bank Stock Imp. Annuities 11 970  
3 per Cent. Red. 60 2 1/2  
3 per Cent. Consol. 10 10  
5 per Cent. 75 1/2  
5 per Cent. Navy 20  
3 per Cent. Loan, 93 1/2  
G. A. 18 5 1/2  
Short Ann. India Office  
Imp. 3 per Cent. 52 1/2  
T. Bish, Stock Broker,  
Old State Lottery Office, No. 4, Cornhill.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY.  
Morning 8, 1/2 min. after 9  
Evening 2 1/2 min. after 9