

MADRID, 5TH JUNE. The Extraordinary Gazette of this day announces that the second division of the Spanish advanced guard occupied, the 20th of May, Azuaga, Algeciras, with its castle, and Porto Algeciras. The Portuguese, who retired with precipitation, have repassed the Tagus, and assembled at Abrantes.—We have found a great quantity of provisions and arms, two iron cannon, and four waggons, with military stores. The new position of the army secures its communication with Spain. The Prince of Peace proposes to maintain it until the moment when the arrival of provisions and other necessities shall permit our brave army to display its zeal and devotion in His Majesty's service.

Note of the Editor.—Abrantes is a fortified place and camp, 14 leagues from Lisbon: it is its bulwark. When, in 1762, the combined armies of France and Spain marched against Abrantes, the King of Portugal demanded an armistice, which was granted to him; and the English, although they had an army in Portugal under the command of General Burgoyne, did not lose a moment to make peace.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF PEACE, GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF OPERATION, DATED 6TH JUNE, TO THE KING.

SIR.—It is half after nine at night. I have concluded the conditions on which Campo Mayor is to surrender. To-morrow I shall take possession of that grand place. The army of His Majesty and I will go to dine in its ruins. Augulla has also surrendered. It is a castle and village, a dependency of Albuquerque, and which very much incommoded the troops that passed that way. In case peace shall not be made, if I have power I shall fortify these two places. The troops which besieged them deserve recompence.

7TH JUNE. It is six in the morning, and I have received advice of the success of the expedition under the General of the First Division Don Diego Godoy. He marches to Ewora. I shall send a circumstantial account of it in my first dispatches. I have granted the last article of the capitulation of Campo Mayor, in consideration of the valour of the vanquished troops, and because it would not have been worthy of Spaniards to wish to destroy them. It is necessary that the soldier should accustom himself to exercise the generosity of which he cannot divest himself, being a Spaniard, and a subject of your Majesty.—(Extraordinary Gazette, 10th June.)

MONT DE MARSAN, June 18. The reports of peace continue to be credited. A letter has been cited, dated the 9th of June, from Ciudad-Rodrigo, written by General Monnet to General Exera, Commander at Bayonne, stating, in express terms, "that peace is signed between the French Republic and the Queen of Portugal; and that a courier, who brought the treaty was to carry back the ratification of the First Consul."

HAGUE, JUNE 19. For the last fortnight, our ports have become more frequented; and the commerce of Rotterdam promises to be at least as active this year as the last. The English are not now severe with respect to the flag. The squadron of that nation which cruises at the mouth of the Meuse to watch our fleet, lets all pass without difficulty. It is true, that we receive in consequence colonial produce, which comes to us from Great Britain or its colonies by American vessels. On the other hand, the commerce of Amsterdam is in a state of desperate languor.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 21. General Macdonald passed through this city this day, on his way to Denmark, in quality of an Ambassador of the Republic to that Court.

STUTTGARD, JUNE 18. In conformity with the proposition of the Archduke Charles, the Tyrol, it is said, will be considered in future as the principal bulwark of the Austrian Monarchy. The whole division of Engineers of Colonel Luz, as also several companies of Miners, have received orders to repair to the frontiers of that province, to fortify there the passages of Nauders, Finstermunz, Glurantz, Renti, &c. A very great number of troops are also to march to the Tyrol.

FLORENCE, JUNE 7. They say that the Minister Cécilius has quitted Rome because the resolutions of the Pope are not conformable to the demands of the First Consul.—It is believed that the object of the journey of Cardinal Consalvi to Paris is to request some modifications which may remove the difficulties. Tuscan is waiting for its new Sovereign. Hitherto we see no preparation that indicates his arrival as near at hand. The Grand Ducal Palace is not yet furnished with the necessary articles for the reception of the Prince and his family.

GENOA, JUNE 13. A letter from Florence of the 11th, received this morning, brings an account that the army of observation has set out on its march for Rome.

MILAN, 15TH JUNE. We are assured that, according to the new organisation of the Franco-Cisalpine army, it will amount to 86,000 men, of whom 61 will be French troops, and 22 Cisalpine. The French troops will form five divisions: the first will garrison Verona, Porto Legnago, and occupy the entire continent between the Adige, the Mincio, and the canal of Bianco; the second will occupy the country of Rovigo and Ferrara; the third the country of Sale and Brescia; the fourth the country of Novarre; the fifth Romagna. None but Cisalpine troops will remain at Milan. The regiments of artillery will be garrisoned at Plaisance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 10. Admiral Warren, sent to watch Admiral Gantheaume, was 24 hours in sight of him without having dared to attack him. A gust of wind carried the French fleet out of his view, and the English Admiral, thinking that it had not sailed for the coast of Africa, came to Alexandria to get the start of it there, but not having met it, he is returned to his cruise.

PARIS, JUNE 26. Letters from Mentz state, that the French troops have quitted the fort of Cassel, situate opposite that city, and the Ments Hussars have entered it anew.

GREENOCK, June 24.—The Brilliant, Captain Leitch, from Barbadoes, arrived this morning in thirty days, six of which she has been baffled in the North Channel, brings the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival there of the fleet which sailed from Cork for the West Indies on the 1st of April, under convoy of the Cerberus and Emerald frigates, after a passage of thirty-seven days. Spoke, about ten days ago, the ship Pitt, Mitchell, from Virginia, for this port. The armed ships Cicero and Barton, of and for Liverpool, from Demerara, passed Barbadoes on the 12th ult. The Brilliant sailed from this port on the 2d of March, with several vessels for different islands in the West Indies under her convoy, and all of them, we are happy to say, arrived safe.

PLYMOUTH, June 28.—About ten days since Captain Brisbane, of the Doris, of 44 guns, the look-out frigate, close in with the outer road of Brest, in the night had the resolution and intrepidity, in the Doris's cutter, to row into the road, where he distinctly counted the enemy's force as before described. After being four hours on the water he got off undisturbed to his own ship, then laying to off the harbour, and was immediately dispatched for England with the account to the Admiralty.—Orders were issued this day from the Sick and Hurt Board, by order of the Admiralty, that in future all Officers of the Royal Navy who come on shore on sick quarter tickets from their respective ships, are not to be in private lodgings, as heretofore, but to repair to the officers' wards in the Royal Naval Hospital at this port, which have been recently fitted up for the purpose of receiving them.—On Monday last a Court-Martial was held on board the Cambridge flag-ship in Hamoaze, R. Liddell, Esq. Judge Advocate, on Mr. Banfield, Purser of His Majesty's sloop of war, Spitfire, of 24 guns, Capt. Keen, on a charge of disobedience of orders to his Captain. The charge was fully proved; but on account of the excellent character given Mr. Banfield by several respectable naval officers, he was only mulcted by the Court in one year's pay, and reinstated as Purser of the Spitfire.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29.—Arrived the Upton Castle Indiaman, from the Downs.—Sailed His Majesty's ships Argo, Carysfort, and Hydra, with troops, on a secret expedition; also His Majesty's gun brig Aggressor, with a convoy for the Downs.—Came into harbour His Majesty's ship Buffalo.

YARMOUTH, June 29.—Sailed the Speculator lugger to Admiral Dickson's squadron, now cruising off Goice.

FALMOUTH, June 27.—Arrived the Mary packet, Captain Thompson, with mails from America, twenty-six days from Halifax. On the 12th of April she spoke His Majesty's frigate Cleopatra, bound to Halifax; she had been ashore on the Little Bahama bank, and in order to lighten her, most part of her guns were thrown overboard; arrived at New York on the 19th of April. She has brought home six passengers, among whom is Lord Islay Stewart. The Lady Hobart packet, Capt. F. Jones, arrived from Halifax on the 12th of May, sailed from New York on the 14th, and arrived at Falmouth on the 24th; found the Mary packet, St. Albans, three frigates, and two gun-boats; sailed for England on the 28th, and arrived at Falmouth this day.—Sailed the American brig James, Capt. Petherick, for Liverpool.

WYEMOUTH, June 28.—Arrived here His Majesty's cutter Nox, Lieut. Usher, to join the Royal Charlotte Yacht, which is expected here in a few days for the accommodation of the King and Royal Family.

## BAL TIC FLEET.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE BAL TIC FLEET, DATED

King's Bay, June 18, 1801.

"Vice-Admiral Pole joined the fleet last evening, his flag flying off board the *Eolus*, and is to supersede Lord Nelson, who goes home in the *Kite*, on account of his ill-state of health, which is very much lamented by every officer and seaman in the fleet.—We do not know how long we shall remain here, but, according to the general report, not above three weeks at farthest.—Admiral Toity, with his squadron, is cruising off Bornholm; the fleet are very healthy, and the people in good spirits; and if the Danes had an inclination to try the British valour again, they would find they had got the 'bull by the horns.'—The ships and vessels remaining here are as follow:—St. George, Elephant, Defence, Polyphemus, Edgar, Agamemnon, Defence, Adder, *Eolus*, *Kite*, Dart, Zebra, Terror, Explosion, Sulphur, Discovery, Volcano, Hecla, Wrangler, Cracker, Safeguard, Sparkler, Attack, Tygress, Bruiser, Hasty, Biter, Otter, Force, Pleaser, and Teazer."

Extract of a Letter from a Passenger on board the Earl Gower Packet, dated Cadix Harbour, 28th May, 1801.

"We left Falmouth on the 15th of May on board the Earl Gower packet, Captain Deake, with mail, dispatches, and passengers for Lisbon. We were out six days, and were just entering the Tagus when we were attacked by a French cutter privateer; we engaged her for two hours, but were obliged to surrender. She proves to be the Telegraph, Captain Seille, of Calais, fourteen four-pounders and fifty-four men, on eleven days, last from Corunna, made no prizes during the last cruise; but on the 24th of Germinal, she captured off Portland the brig Tipton, Captain Hasbury, with provisions from Limerick to London. Neither the packet nor privateer had any killed, the former had two wounded. Passengers on board were, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Commissioner Towry, of the Navy Office, and his three clerks; Messrs. Ford, Reid, and Johnson, and Mr. Hunt, merchant, of Oporto.

"Six Spanish sail of the line are here at present with an Admiral; these ships were at Ferrol when Sir J. Pakeney was there. There is also a French Admiral, named Du Manoir, as all privateers are embargoed in the ports of Spain, and the crews are to be put on board the Spanish ships. A large body of French seamen and troops are every moment expected. A grand expedition is forming, but not known where it is intended to be sent."

## KING'S BENCH, JUNE 30.

Before Lord KENTON.

THE KING v. MARTIN.

This was an indictment for an assault. The defendant, Jacob Martin, was a descendant of one of the twelve tribes of Israel, and had a brother named Abraham, who sojourned in Red-lion Court, Spitalfields. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Reel, who it appeared was a very respectable, decent woman, stated, that on the evening of the day mentioned in the indictment, she had been to visit a relation in the neighbourhood of the prosecutor's brother's dwelling; that she was seven months advanced in a state of pregnancy, and of course very little disposed to have entered into any quarrel or broil that might have had the effect of endangering her health, or that of her child; that, after having left the house of her relation, she passed through Red-lion Court, in her way home, when the defendant, whom she knew nothing of, and without the slightest provocation on her part, rushed out of a house, and struck her a severe blow, which knocked off her bonnet and cap; that she then ran towards a neighbour's house, and he followed her, and struck her severely on the face, and beat her head through one of the panes of glass. On her cross-examination she said, she had a plate with some smelts in it, tied up in a handkerchief, and in her terror she might have struck the defendant with it; she was so frightened, she knew not what she did; she was immediately taken ill, continued so for a fortnight, and was then delivered of a child, which had a black spot upon its face near the part where she was struck. The mistress of the house in which the prosecutrix took refuge deposed to her having heard the cry of murder, and seeing a genteel dressed woman, who appeared to have been grossly abused by the defendant, who was pursuing her; her bonnet and cap had been struck, and her hair was much dishevelled. This statement was further corroborated by several other witnesses.

On the part of the defendant it was stated, that he had been at the house of his brother on the evening the assault was committed, with a view to compose certain domestic differences which had taken place between his brother and his wife, on account of the former having devoted his attention to another woman; that while he was engaged a loud knocking was heard at the door; that he went to the door, where he found the prosecutrix; that he told her the noise in the house proceeded from a matrimonial dispute, with which she had nothing to do, and desired her to go about her business, or he would charge the watch with her; that she thereupon struck him with the plate she had in her handkerchief, and cut his forehead open, and that, in revenge, he did so far forget himself as to follow and strike her. His brothers, Abraham and Solomon, testified to the same effect. In the cross-examination of Abraham, the brother, he avowed the immorality of his conduct, justified it, said it was true he kept a concubine, that he was not the first, or the only married man who had done so; that he had a right to keep as many women as he pleased, and could maintain; that he had done nothing he was ashamed of, and no one had any business to question him upon the subject. The case was involved in a considerable degree of doubt. It appeared extraordinary that the Jew should have wantonly assaulted a Christian he knew nothing of, and from whom he had received no provocation; and it appeared equally extraordinary that the Christian should have knocked at the Jew's door with a view to interfere in a quarrel between parties of whom she was totally ignorant. The real state of the case, though there was no direct proof of it, must, from what fell from the witnesses, have been this:—The Jew's concubine had, in the former part of the evening, been at the defendant's brother's house, where her presence had excited the indignation of the wife. A quarrel had ensued, and the defendant and his brother Solomon were endeavouring to effect a reconciliation. In the interim a knocking was heard at the door; the defendant suspected, as most probably the fact was, that it proceeded from the rival of his sister in law; he went out, and, unfortunately for the prosecutrix, she was passing at the very moment, and was mistaken for the disturber of the family. The blows, therefore, she received were intended for another, who had had the good fortune to retreat unobserved. In fact it was proved that the defendant had acknowledged he intended the discipline the prosecutrix had received for the usurper of his sister in law's conjugal rights.

Lord KENYON lamented, that any provocation whatever should have induced a man to have given a blow to a woman. Doubtless as the case was, he really believed the account given by the prosecutrix, and that she had received the first assault, but he was of opinion it was not intended for her, but for another.

The Jury retired from the box, and were absent a considerable time; on their return they pronounced the defendant guilty.

Lord KENYON said, he did not think this was a case in which the defendant ought to be brought up for judgment. It was clearly an assault committed by accident, though the conduct of the defendant in striking a woman at all was extremely reprehensible.

The prosecutrix's Counsel, Mr. GARROW, intimated that the Jew would act wisely in paying all the costs and damages, in which case nothing further would be mentioned upon the subject.

During the absence of the Jury, the business of the Court was at a stand a considerable time for want of a sufficient number of Jurors to make up another Jury: Lord KENYON, while he acknowledged the services of those gentlemen who were summoned to act as Jurymen, expressed with what extreme reluctance he should feel himself called upon to enforce their better attendance; but he observed, that if they did not take care by a proper arrangement among themselves to prevent the possibility of a similar waste of the time of the Court, he should be bound to fine such as were negligent of their duty.

Some of the papers yesterday published a report of an action for damages, brought by a husband against

a person for debauching his wife, and procuring abortion, the husband being from home. The trial was stopped by Lord KENYON's observation, that if the facts could be proved, the defendant should be indicted for murder. The Counsel for the defendant asserted, he was ready to prove the whole an infamous conspiracy to extort money.—We declined giving any account of this proceeding in our paper of yesterday, not only because the merits of the case were not entered into, but because it was one of the most disgusting, indecent, and mischievous to public morals that ever occurred. We were astonished and ashamed to see some papers detail it at length, and presume the account could not have been read by the conductors.

## REVIEW.

Yesterday the brigade of Royal East India Volunteers were reviewed on their ground near the Shepherd and Shepherdess, by Lord Harrington.—The brigade was formed at five o'clock, and about twenty minutes after his Lordship arrived with his suite. After the brigade had presented arms, his Lordship went round the front and rear of the brigade, which, after passing in review to slow and quick time, went through its firings by regiments, companies, and grand divisions, with a precision that evinced the utmost steadiness.

At seven, the line marched in open column, and the inspection terminated by the presentation of arms, and the band playing *God save the King*.

Lord Harrington expressed the highest satisfaction at the general appearance and soldierlike conduct of the men, which was repeated to the 3d regiment, by Colonel Roberts, the only one present.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Lionel Dorell gave the word to the brigade most admirably; which was as usually repeated by Majors Parry, Thellusien, and Smith.

Before the brigade filed off from the field, the regiments were informed by their respective Adjutants, Captains Dickinson, Dominicus and Barnard, that the field officers, in consequence of the good behaviour of the men, had ordered them 2s. each, in addition to their usual pay. This produced a *feu de jaye* of huzzas, and added not a little to the gratification of the spectators, who formed an elegant and brilliant spectacle.

## FALSE CHARACTERS.

On Monday evening William Pritchard, alias Johnson, alias, &c. &c. was brought before Mr. Ford, at Bow-street, on a warrant wherein he stood charged with giving a false character to one Thomas Herbert, a servant to Mr. De Layaute, at Knightsbridge.

Mr. De Layaute, who is the master of a very respectable academy, being in want of a servant a few months since, was applied to by the above mentioned Thomas Herbert, saying he could have a character from his old master, Mr. Johnson, in the country, but whom he expected in town soon: in consequence of which Mr. De Layaute agreed to take him on trial for a week, and in five days afterwards the prisoner Pritchard called on him in a hackney-coach, with a lively servant behind, representing himself to be the said Mr. Johnson, and giving a most excellent character to Herbert for honesty, sobriety, &c. whom he stated to have lived with him eleven years. Mr. De Layaute therefore continued Herbert in his service for about three months, when, having reason to believe he had robbed him of property to a very considerable amount, he had him taken up, and part of the property being found in his (Herbert's) possession, he was tried and convicted at the last Old Bailey sessions, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. On this ground, therefore, the present charge was exhibited against the prisoner, Pritchard; but there not being two Magistrates on the bench, he was committed for further examination yesterday evening, when he was brought before N. BOND, Esq. and Sir W. PARSONS, and the foregoing circumstances were established on oath. He was convicted (under the late act of parliament) in the penalty of twenty pounds, and in default of payment was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for the space of three months.

At the Court of Common Council, yesterday, noon, was voted to the Subscription at Lloyds, for the Relief of the Relations of the Killed in Egypt. For the Relief of the Poor at home, Mr. GARROW, of Old Swan-lane, gave notice he would, at the next Court, make the following motion:—"It appearing, from the best information, that the farmers and dealers in corn are still withholding the grain from the regular markets, and the price of course continuing on the advance, Resolved, that a humble Petition be presented to Parliament, humbly praying that a survey of all the grain from which bread is made be immediately taken, and the returns made by each proprietor, or possessor, on oath, throughout Great Britain, specifying the separate quantities of wheat, wheat flour, barley, flour, oats, and oatmeal rye, and rye flour; likewise, that the different grains unthreshed be returned, to the best of their knowledge and belief, of what it is supposed they will produce when threshed."

At a meeting of the Clergy, at Horsebridge, in Sussex, on Wednesday last, Mr. SHERIDAN was bumpered with enthusiasm, for his late able exertions in their cause, in the House of Commons.

No less than three ships, lately arrived at Liverpool with American flour, are now fitting up for the purpose of carrying over families, who leave their country in consequence of the want of employ, and the high price of provisions. Near two thousand persons have already emigrated to America by the flour ships.

It must be no small satisfaction to the Public to find, that so splendid and fascinating a production as the new grand Ballet d'Alton, named *The Fire King, or Albert and Rosalie*, at the ROYAL CIRCUS, St. George's-fields, can be viewed by the overflowing audiences which every evening resort there, without being incommoded by the heat of the weather, such is the convenient and airy construction of that House—and thus are the above Piece, and the favourite Pantomime of *The British in Egypt*, beheld with unabated enjoyment.