

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Our King, Constitution, and Laws.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT NO. 5, PICKETT-STREET, STRAND, NEAR TEMPLE BAR.

N^o 222.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1812.

PRICE 9d.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

No. 208.

CIVIC PATRIOTISM.

The political world has seldom presented a more awfully interesting spectacle than at this moment.—It is not one of peace and security, but of agitation and danger. Late events have burst the bonds of human passions, and they now rage in all their hideousness and their fury. Disappointed ambition has torn from her own face the mask that veiled her features. Pretended friendship has unblushingly renounced her smiles and turned into bitter enmity, public spirit, which formed the motto of party, is openly abandoned as unprofitable and vain, and we hear from almost every side, the loud clamours of disappointment, the jeer of malignity, and the ridiculous lamentations of selfishness and baffled interest. Like the ocean after a rough equinoctial blast, the whole country presents a ruffled surface. What would be the duty of real patriots?—To exert themselves to restore the tranquillity of the land. But what is the conduct of our pretended patriots? Do they endeavour to quell the agitation of the public minds? Do they shed balm on the wounds which they represent the Body Politic to have received? Let the declaimers of the Common Hall answer these questions; but let them look at home, before they yield a reply.

It was natural to expect, that the grand efforts lately made by the most elevated class of the opposition, to frighten the PRINCE REGENT into a change of measures and men, would be followed, after their failure, by a puny and desultory warfare on the part of their adherents in the lower walks of life. We saw, therefore, without any excessive surprise, the exertions made throughout the country to excite popular discontent, and to give it a voice which might reach the Throne with the accent of menace and the language of insult. We heard, but we can scarcely believe it, for we cannot conceive the existence of such a degree of iniquity possible, that the riots that destroyed the peace and prosperity of several counties, were fed by the secret contributions of the friends of Reform. After receiving such information, and learning that it had been communicated as authentic to an higher authority: after thus seeing rebellion organized in our land, the proceedings of the Livery of London on Thursday last, and their Resolutions, must appear comparatively mild and harmless. The traveller, who has been terrified by the distant roar of the lion, perceives no fearful sound in the loud braying of an ass.

The linen-drapeer of patriotic spirit, who, while reckon-

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ing behind his counter the rich profits of his trade, pounds on national bankruptcy and ruin, has once more brought to light the fruit of his shop meditations. Like the articles which he exposes for sale, and this is perhaps one of them, it is of a motley nature. Its general character is abuse, but it is lavished on so many subjects that it partakes of their variety. Wild and disgraceful projects, frauds and peculations, useless places, pensions, sinecures, reversions, and expensive establishments, form the out-works against which Mr. WAITHMAN directs the fire of his artillery. He next discharges his wrath on the weight of taxation, and the "inquisitorial and arbitrary mode of its exaction," and then, with all the Quixotic spirit that once so successfully fought with windmills, he bravely assails our paper currency, and only leaves this powerful antagonist to return to his old stores of abuse against the traffic of seats in Parliament, the Walcheren expedition, and the re-appointment of the Duke of York. The Orders in Council are then represented, in imitation of BUONAPARTE's reports, as having rendered the threats of our enemy efficient, and produced "the almost general ruin of our merchants, and the starving and wretched condition of the population of the manufacturing districts, who, driven to despair, claim relief in a change of system, instead of an extension of our penal codes"—Here Mr. WAITHMAN has displayed more decency than we expected from a patriot of his nature and condition. Although he has used in the foregoing passage which we have extracted from his resolutions, the very ideas contained in the French report, he has altered a few words here and there, so as to conceal their identity from the eyes of a careless and easily deluded public. To address the PRINCE REGENT in the very words of NAPOLEON would have been so gross an insult, that it might have dissipated the blindness of the common herd of reformers, the deceived not the deceivers, and increased the pretty general defection from their party which has already taken place. It was therefore not only decent, but prudent, in Mr. WAITHMAN to act as he had done: and we do him the justice to believe, that he would never have sacrificed so much to decency in this case, had not that more serious consideration been attached to it.

It would be fatiguing to our readers, as much as the hearers of Mr. WAITHMAN's speech, to enter at length into an examination of its sentiments. They were the same, he told us himself, which he used twenty years ago, and which had been expressed by almost every man out of place ever since states have existed, in which a field has lain open to the ambition of the lowest subject. A tide of repetitions flowed from his lips, and, notwithstanding all his exertions, he had the mortification of not being once originally abusive.

The rest of the resolutions which this unfortunate speech introduced, are of a piece with those we have already described. The one asserts again, what had been officially declared in Parliament to be a falsehood, that foreigners have been placed here in command over En-

Mr. WILKIE will EXHIBIT, NEXT MONTH, at No. 57, PALL-MALL, ALL THE PICTURES HE HAS PAINTED, including several which have never appeared before the Public.—March 26, 1812.

THE EXHIBITION at the BRITISH GALLERY, Pall-mall, will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, and will be again Opened on Monday, the 13th of April, for the Exhibition of Mr. West's Picture of our Saviour in the Temple, and for the Exhibition and Sale of those WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, which may remain unsold.

By Order, VALENTINE GREEN, A. R. A. Keeper.
The Subscriptions for the Print of Mr. West's Picture continue to be received at the Gallery.

AQUATIC THEATRE, SADLER'S WELLS.

EASTER MONDAY, March 30, 1812, the Entertainments will commence with the surprising performance of Mr. Paak, the Protean Prodigy (who is engaged for a short time only); Clown to the Exhibition, Mr. Flexmore (the first appearance of both at this Theatre). After which, a favourite Pantomime, called CASTLES IN THE AIR. Harlequin, Mr. Ridgway; Pantaloon, Mr. Barnes, from the Theatre Royal, Lyceum (his first appearance here); Genius, Mr. Jones (his first appearance here); Lover, Mr. Flexmore; Pero, Mr. Hartland; and Clown, Mr. GRIMALDI. The Entertainments to conclude with a new and superb Aqua Drama, with entirely new scenery, dresses, and decorations, called THE PRINCE; or, ILLUMINATED LAKE. Principal characters: Messrs. Austin, Hartland, Rees, jun.; Lund, Pearman (his first appearance in London), Barnes, and Jones; Misses Brown, Manesier, and Latimer (the first appearance of the latter on any stage), and Mrs. C. Dibdin. The Pantomime and Aqua Drama the production of Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. The Music composed by Mr. Reeve. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Andrews. The last scene representing a Palace and Gardens, illuminated on the borders of an illuminated Lake, with a splendid aquatic Pageant to be represented on Real Water.

Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.—Doors to be opened at half-past five; begin at half past six. Places kept till half-past seven. Places to be taken of Mr. Kirten, at the Box-Office of the Theatre, every day, from ten till four.

THE RHINOCEROS and the ELEPHANT, being the largest and strongest of all terrestrial animals, are considered the most formidable enemies to each other. How highly gratifying it must be, to any person who takes even the least notice of Nature's wonderful productions, to see two such powerful enemies so closely united in perfect harmony, in the very centre of this great Metropolis; but this is not all, the most fierce inhabitants of the extensive forests of Asia, Africa, and America, even those of the most blood thirsty nature are seen in peaceful enjoyment of health, daily improving in size and condition, seemingly delighted with the familiarity of their keepers, and even at being noticed by strangers, a scene equally astonishing as it is pleasing, and confers the highest credit on Mr. POLITO, the Proprietor of the Royal Menagerie, Exeter 'Change, whose peculiar treatment of animals has enabled him to possess the finest specimens and the greatest variety.

A DECIDED SUPERIORITY OF CHANCES.

HORNSBY and CO. 26, Cornhill, respectfully acquaint the Public that the LOTTERY to be drawn the 30th of NEXT MONTH claims a preference to any preceding Lottery, having a long list of Capital Prizes, and so well arranged as to meet with universal approbation.—Tickets and Shares are selling in great variety, and at the lowest Prices, at their old established State Lottery-Office, Cornhill, where all Prizes are immediately paid.—Orders by Post or Carrier executed with fidelity and dispatch.—Schemes at large gratis.

TO LADIES OF FASHION.

CLARK, Ladies' Habit and Pelisse-maker, (from Mr. Allen's, Bond-street), begs to inform his numerous Friends and Customers, that the business heretofore conducted by him, under the firm of DIERICHSEN and CLARK, of Rathbone-place, is now carried on by him, solely on his own account, at No. 37, Golden-square, Piccadilly. Ladies in general are informed, that he has just completed an entire new Habit and Pelisse, which, for neatness and elegance of design and execution, has been rarely equalled, surpassed by none, and need only to be seen to be admired.—Young Lady's and Gentlemen's fancy Great-Coats, as also young Gentlemen's Hussar and Arab Dresses, in the first style of elegance.—Country residents in general may have an order executed at a very short notice after their arrival in town, or may be informed by letter how to send up their measure.

LIGHT WATER-PROOF BEAVER HATS.—FRANCIS and SAMUEL EVELEIGH, No. 46, Queen-street, Southwark, respectfully inform the Public that they manufacture superior Light Water-proof Beaver Hats on an entirely new principle, warranted to resist the effects of rain and all kinds of damp, retaining their shape and beauty much longer than other hats (the nap wearing free to the last), and eminently combining the advantages of lightness and durability.—Sold retail by Francis Eveleigh, No. 50, Cheap-side; and by many of the respectable Hatters in Town and Country.

REAL TURKEY COFFEE.

H. SERVANTE and Co.'s Warehouse, No. 200, Upper Thames-street.—The Nobility and Gentry, by whom such a decided preference has been given to the COFFEE supplied from this Warehouse, are respectfully informed, that the article will be Sold, as heretofore, of the best qualities, at 1s. 9d.; 2s. and 2s. 4d. per lb. and that in consequence of repeated demands for Mocha Coffee, the same may be had genuine and unadulterated, at 5s. per lb. roasted, and 4s. 3d. per lb. raw, in quantities of not less than three pounds.—Five per cent. discount on taking nine pounds, and upwards.

KENT.—CURACY OF TUDELY AND CAPEL.

WANTED, a CURATE, to supply the CHURCHES of TUDELY and CAPEL. The Salary is 70l. and the Surplice Fees; but no House: Single Gentlemen only will be treated with.—Apply to Messrs. Scoones and Son, Tonbridge; if by letter, post paid.

On Wednesday next, the 1st of April, will be published, price 2s. 6d.

TOWN TALK, No. III. of the New Series, embellished by an admirable Caricature, entitled "NATIONAL PURSUITS." This Number contains a choice Collection of Living Characters, and may be had of the Editor, at No. 357, Corner of Exeter 'Change, Strand, and of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

TO THE CURIOUS IN PLANTS.

FREDRICK PURSH, Botanist, from New York, is just arrived in London, with a valuable Collection of Hardy AMERICAN PLANTS, consisting of several beautiful new species and varieties in fine health, who has for these last twelve years, been making Botanical Researches, in great part, in North America, and all the different West India Islands. The Plants are now for Sale at J. Munro's, Nursery and Seedman, Successor to Mr. Wm. North, No. 38, Westminster Bridge-road, Lambeth. This choice Collection is in Lots, of Five Guineas each, consisting of about One Hundred and Thirty fine Plants, which are properly packed to send to any part of the United Kingdom, with a Catalogue of their Botanical names.

LADY BRANSCOMB, Widow of Sir J. BRANSCOMB, No. 1, HOLBORN-BARS, Corner of Middle-row, begs leave to recommend to the attention of her Friends and the Public, the Scheme of the NEW LOTTERY, which contains a greater variety of Capital Prizes than was ever before known, and only 12,000 Tickets, all to be drawn 30th APRIL. The commands of the Public for Tickets and Shares are respectfully solicited as above, being the only Office Licensed in the name of BRANSCOMB.

Bath Vellum Letter Paper of superior qualities, sold by R. HORMAN, Stationer to the Duke of Kent, &c. No. 418, Strand, six doors from Bedford-street, opposite the Adelphi.

	Quire.	Ream.	Quire.	Ream.
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With every description of Paper and Stationary, equally moderate.—Almanacks and Pocket-books, for 1812.

FROM INDIA.—A BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION.—Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Duke of Sussex, and most of the Nobility, MACASSAR OIL, for the HAIR.—The virtues of this Oil, extracted from a tree in the island of Macassar, in the East Indies, are far beyond description for increasing the growth of hair, even on bald places, to a beautiful length and thickness; preventing its falling off or changing colour. In dressing the hair it is pre-eminent, in strengthening the curl, bestowing an incalculable gloss and scent, rendering the hair inexpressibly attracting, promotes the growth of whiskers, eyebrows, &c. In fine, it is the first production in the world for restoring and beautifying the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Such celebrity has it attained, that it is daily honoured with the sanction of Royalty, Nobility, and Gentlemen of the Navy and Army, and Public at large. It is innoxious, and suited to all climates. Sold at 5s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and large bottles, containing eight small, at 1l. 1s. each, by the Proprietors, Rowland and Son; Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, London; and by all Wholesale and Retail Perfumers in London, and in every Town throughout the Empire.

* * Beware of servile Imitators, as the Genuine Macassar Oil is signed on the Label in Red Ink. "A Rowland and Son." Of whom may be had, a most important Discovery, patronised by her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, and sanctioned by his Excellency the Duke del Infantado, and many families of high distinction.

ALSANA EXTRACT, or Abyssinian Botanical Specific, for the Teeth and Gums, for eradicating all disorders of the Teeth and Gums, and rendering them extremely beautiful. The properties of this Extract are sanctioned by the most eminent Physicians of Great Britain, France, Italy, and throughout Europe, and of the late celebrated John Hunter. Prepared and sold at 10s. 6d. and small bottles at 4s. 6d. each; also the Alsana Powder, at 2s. 9d. per box, by the proprietors as above.

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POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

No. 209.

CITY DISAPPOINTMENT.

We examined in our last, the contents of the City Petition: we demonstrated its insulting nature, and what we considered to be the views of the patriots by whom it was framed. We have now to record the disappointment of their hopes. It will be recollected, that the Sheriffs had been ordered to wait on the PRINCE REGENT, and to ascertain at what time his ROYAL HIGHNESS would be pleased to receive the Petition voted in Common Hall. On Wednesday last these Officers performed their appointed duty, and requested to know the Royal pleasure. The PRINCE in answer said—"I shall receive your Petition at my Levee to-morrow se'night, in the usual way." One of the Sheriffs addressed the PRINCE in the following words:—"Will your Royal Highness allow us, officially placed, as we are, in your Royal presence, as the organ and servants of the Livery of London, humbly to ask whether it is intended to receive the Deputation appointed by the Common Hall, at the Levee, to present their Address?" The PRINCE REGENT answered:—"There are certain forms attending that; but I think the best way will be for me to communicate with the Secretary of State, who will inform you."

In consequence of this answer, the Sheriffs waited on Mr. RYDER on Friday afternoon, who informed them "their Petition would be received like other Petitions from Town or Country."

Another Common Hall, therefore, is appointed for Tuesday next, to receive the Sheriffs' report of the PRINCE'S answer.

It is understood, that this new Meeting is called, not only to prepare a second Petition, but a Remonstrance to the PRINCE; in which the rights of the City are to be vindicated, and the REGENT instructed how to give satisfaction to his subjects. The records of the Common Hall are to be searched, and the following extract of the celebrated WILKES'S letter to Lord HERTFORD, on a similar occasion, is to supply some of our modern patriots with a ground for a motion of censure on the advisers of his ROYAL HIGHNESS.

"The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly striking; when his MAJESTY receives on the throne an Address, it is read by the proper Officer to the KING, in the presence of the Petitioners. They have the satisfaction of knowing that their Sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an answer. If the same Address is presented at a Levee, or in any other mode, no answer is given. A suspicion

may arise, that the Address is never heard or read, because it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in Waiting. If he is tolerably versed in the supple insinuating arts, practised in the magic circle of a Court, he will take care never to remind his PRINCE of any disagreeable and disgusting, however important and wholesome truths."

A Speech has already been written for one of the most vehement declaimers, in which the authority of Mr. WILKES is brought forward to show, that the PRINCE REGENT, in refusing to receive the Petition on the Throne, can have had no other intention than that of avoiding its perusal. It will be asserted, that conscious of the erroneous line of policy which he has lately adopted, he shrinks from truth. His pretended infatuation will be mourned for in terms of mock regret, whilst fresh insults will be heaped upon his name, and the whole will conclude with a patriotic howl of lamentation, anticipating despotism, ruin, and national annihilation. Such are to be (we derive our information from persons who are allowed occasionally to peep behind the curtain) the chief features of an oration, which is expected to surpass in insolence all that has hitherto proceeded from the lips of unprincipled demagogues. We have even been entrusted with the name of the supposed speaker; but, as we understand, that although most addicted to personal abuse, he has an unacquaintable dread of public exposure by any body but himself, when he ascends the hustings, we shall not hasten his sufferings, by an untimely disclosure. He is his own antidote; and to himself we leave him. Every one of his speeches is a kind of political suicide.

Let us now consider whose fault it is, that the Common Hall Petition should only be received in a manner which prevents its being immediately read, and renders its future perusal doubtful. We will first ask the most patriotic Common Councilmen themselves, whether they would willingly admit, whilst sitting at their table, the throne, or post of honour of a citizen, and surrounded with their friends, a deputation from their own servants, charged with a list of insolent and unfounded accusations against them? These zealous advocates for universal freedom, these ardent supporters of the rights of men, these would-be redressers of national grievances, would, we are tempted to believe, pay but little attention to complaints clothed in such offensive language, and they would act with judgment and propriety. How then can they expect, that what they would not endure in their private stations, and in the bosom of their families, should be borne in public by a Prince, invested with the management of national affairs, clad in the robes of Sovereignty, and seated on the throne, surrounded by all the Officers of the State? Would it be consistent with the Regal dignity, to hear it-