

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 433.

BONAPARTE IN ST. HELENA.

No. II.

THese things (the gross and arbitrary proceedings of the Allied Sovereigns, mentioned in our last article on this subject) have no doubt done a great deal of good to BONAPARTE in the estimation of people. They have not exonerated him from the bad part of his conduct; but they have shewn that his enemies will do quite as bad, and that they have not taste and talent enough to vary it, as he did, with better. Nay, in one respect it remains for the biographer to discover, how far his opinion of men and things in general had not a contemptuous turn given it by the conduct of these men, so as to influence the general cast of his own. What every body thinks of them now, and many thought before, he probably was always aware of. When some one who had to attend upon him in his downfall, expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Austrian family,—“My friend,” said he, tapping him on the cheek, “you do not know those sort of people.”

It is true, he would have shewn himself a greater man, had his contempt gone a pitch higher, and disdained to imitate what it despised. It was his business, as a spirit wishing to shew itself unequivocally their superior, as well as to remain fixed in it's altitude, to have kept his lustre clear of the contaminations of their atmosphere. Yet this perhaps would have been expecting too much of a man bred up by their own institutions, in all the provocatives of ambition,—whose profession was war, who had had a miraculous run of good fortune, and whose good fortune itself began and grew with political convulsions. The greatness of ALFRED himself arose, not out of success, but adversity.

It is not the question however at present, in what rank of eminent men BONAPARTE will be placed by posterity. He is still living;—the age, in some way or other, still feels that he lives; and not only the reputation, but the eventual condition of more than one Sovereign in Europe, has still an action and re-action with the retrospect of his own. We shall conclude this part of our subject, for the present, with an observation or two on an anecdote lately recorded of him from the work of the Abbe de PRADT. The anecdote itself is well worth repeating, and will shine no doubt in some future “*Selectæ e Profanis*,” when kings and their parasites do not ridiculously beg the question against all his actions and sayings, good or not, any more than against those of THEMISTOCLES:—

“Napoleon had ordered there should be sent to Bayonne a deputation of the best qualified persons in Portugal. It waited for him in this city, and was presented to him some hours after his arrival. At its head was the Count de Lima, who had been Ambassador from Portugal to Paris, and who was in high repute there. Napoleon did not wait for the delivery of the President's

speech, as is usual on such occasions; but, either from some delay on the part of the Count, or from his own impatience, at once began the conference in a most singular manner. After some polite forms, he said, addressing the Deputies, “I don't know what I shall do with you: it will depend upon what takes place in the south: are you in the situation of making a nation? Have you means sufficient for that purpose? *You are abandoned by your Prince*: he has suffered himself to be carried to Brazil by the English: he has committed a great blunder, and will repent of it!” Then turning to me, he added, with an air of great gaiety; “it is with Princes as with Bishops—they must be resident.” Afterwards, addressing himself to the Count de Lima, he asked him about the population of Portugal; and then presently joining the answer to the question, according to his custom, said,—“Are there two millions?” “More than three,” said the Count. “Ah, I did not know it,” replied Napoleon. “And Lisbon, does it contain 150,000 souls?” “More than double,” answered the Count de Lima. “Ah, I did not know it,” again remarked Napoleon. Other questions and answers were exchanged with the same difference of opinion, and from one I did not know to another. Napoleon at length arrived at this question: “What is it that you Portuguese want? Do you want to be Spaniards?” At these words I saw the Count de Lima, swelling to ten feet in height, planting himself in a firm position, placing his hand on the guard of his sword, and answering with a voice that shook the room, “No!” The old heroes of Portugal could not have said it better. Napoleon was accordingly exceedingly struck with this heroic monosyllable, and the next day, in a conversation with one of his principal officers, he showed the impression which had been made upon him, by observing—“The Count de Lima yesterday gave me a superb No.” He afterwards treated the Count with great and unremitting distinction. In all future conversation with him he plainly shewed the kind disposition which this noble repartee had excited: he granted to the Count all he asked for the interests of Portugal, and did not say another word about its union with Spain.”

Upon this story some grave editor remarked, (and his remark was copied by others) that the noble conduct of the Count de LIMA seemed to have had an effect “even upon the callous heart of NAPOLEON.”

Now we should be glad to know what heart, callous or not, of any legitimate Sovereign existing would have evinced such an effect upon it on such an occasion? It is a very pretty thing to assume that legitimate Kings and Prince Regents are, by office, magnanimous,—especially when they run away at sight of an enemy;—but we should like to know, what Prince living, besides NAPOLEON, would not only have expressed himself in this manner at the Count's behaviour, but have tolerated it;—at any rate, would not have manifested his high displeasure, and left his courtiers to look the man, if they could, into nothingness? The reader can easily conceive what would take place at a proper legitimate levee, were the Ambassador of a foreign nation, when the Prince did him the honour to ask a question, to elevate his head and chest, clap his hand to his sword, and roll out a lofty “No!”—What silence and mutual stares! what a raising of hands and eye-brows! what a jerking of bag-wigs,—a trembling of white sticks! in short, what a magnanimous turn on the heel from the legitimate Prince, and what an awful giving of the Ambassador to understand, that he had sinned mortally against etiquette, and must never think of appearing there again! He would then be the callous rogue; and not to be affected by his boldness would be called the true thing in the Sovereign.

The secret of all this (and it is the consciousness of it, by the way, without being able to define it, which makes these dull rogues so outrageous) is, that Princes, of the true legitimate complexion, cannot afford to put up with a conduct of this sort, much less to applaud it, whereas BONAPARTE could. He felt that the noble Portuguese, in the midst of his warmth, believed him capable of appreciating such conduct, and with shewing it too; and he received the compliment accordingly. That word *afford* is a wonderful explainer, on a thousand occasions. When VOLTAIRE, in a fit of animal spirits at the success of his play of *Trajan*, met LOUIS the 15th coming out of the theatre, and applying the character of his hero to the French Monarch, said "Is TRAJAN satisfied?", his Majesty turned off without saying a word. The fact was, he had nothing to say;—he could not afford it.—On the other hand, when Count de FONTANES, the poet, and President of the University of Paris, was attending on NAPOLEON at a performance of TALMA's, and in answer to the Emperor, who quarrelled with him for always thinking of actors gone by and not praising TALMA enough, said, "Your Majesty does not find me apt to be thinking of *Cesar*,"—BONAPARTE, not content with taking the compliment with an air of gracious acceptance, rose in his seat before the audience and made the Count a bow of acknowledgment. He honoured in him the value of a man of genius, able to pay compliments to genius; and it was natural he should; for he could afford it. The reign of intelligence was his legitimacy. Well would it have been for him, had he always felt so.

The *Courier* then, the *Times*, and other Jacobin Anti-Jacobins, should not complain of "the NAPOLEON medals," the "bees," and "the perfect likenesses of the NEYS and LABEDOYERES," which they tell us there is so much curiosity about in some quarters. They should go and beg their legitimate friends to muster up something among them that might excite a counter-interest, and restore a little confidence and respectfulness in society. They should tell them that although NAPOLEON the First is at St. Helena, NAPOLEON the Second is in Europe, and discontent is every where. They should tell them too, that although NAPOLEON is at St. Helena, his medals and portraits, by some unaccountable fatality, are in more request than ever, while the sale of certain other royal heads is lamentably fallen off,—people not being observed to call twice for them. Above all, they should entreat them not to imitate the worst features of BONAPARTE's royalty in a bungling manner,—such imitation not being likely to improve their looks, and make their faces more vendible,—and BONAPARTE having secured his superior cut of countenance, not by eating ragouts, or tipping Curaçoa, or embroidering petticoats, or imparting his gout in the shape of a pair of pincers, or even by part of what he did,—by cheating his neighbours, and breaking his word,—but by temperance, by knowledge, by manly pursuits, by aspiring sympathies with the names of old, by fortitude.

Lastly, if any one of those truly loyal persons,—the *Courier* for instance,—should be asked in the midst of his zeal, what it is he is really dissatisfied with, and whether he wants another place, or service of plate, or pipe of Burgundy, let him by no means forget the admired example of the noble Count de LINA, but rising on his tip-toe,

with an air equally grand and conceivable, clap his hand on his pen, and vociferate "No!"

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 25.—On the 8th of next month, the anniversary of the second entrance of the King into his capital, there will be a grand review of the national and royal guards. This memorable day will also be celebrated by a splendid fete.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATE RIOTS.—SPECIAL COMMISSION AT ELY, JUNE 22.—This morning at nine o'clock the Court re-assembled; when judgment of death was passed on the following prisoners, who had been convicted of capital offences:—A. Chevili, R. Jessop, Jos. Essey, Thos. South, and M. Benton, for burglary in the dwelling-house of J. Dewey, of Littleport; also T. South, W. Dann, and R. Crabb, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Rob. Speechley, of Littleport; also Jos. Newell and I. Harley, for robbery from the person of the Rev. J. Vachell, Clerk, of Littleport; also J. Dennis, J. Jefferson, and R. Rutter, for robbery from the person of R. Edwards, of Ely; also Wm. Beamiss the younger, for robbery from the person of H. R. Evans, of Ely; also A. Layton, J. Dennis, R. Jessop, W. Atkin, Sarah Hobbs, J. Pricke, J. Cooper, and J. Jefferson, for robbery from the person of W. Cooper, of Ely; also J. Dennis, A. Layton, Wm. Atkin, and J. Cammell, for robbery from the person of George Stevens, of Ely; also W. Beamiss the elder, and A. Chevill, for robbery from the person of Hen. Tansley, of Littleport; also John Essey, J. Walker, R. Butcher, and G. Crow, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Rebecca Waddelow and Hen. Martin, of Littleport; also W. Beamiss the elder, and Wm. Beamiss the younger, for robbery from the person of Rob. Cheeseright, of Littleport.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT.—*Prisoners at the Bar*.—You stand here, 24 persons in number, a melancholy example to all who are here present, and to all your country, of the sad effects of indulging in those brutal and violent passions by which you all appear to have been actuated in the commission of the crimes of which you have been convicted. You seem to have thought, that by your own strength, and your own threats, you should not only be able to oppress and intimidate your peaceable neighbours, but even to resist the strong arm of the law itself. How vain that thought, your present situation shows. It was suggested abroad, that you had been induced to perpetrate these violent outrages by hard necessity and want; but, after attending closely and strictly to the whole tenour of the evidence, which has occupied the attention of the Court for several days, there has not appeared in the condition, circumstances, or behaviour of any one of you, any reason to suppose that you were instigated by distress. By what motive, or under what mistaken advice or disposition, you began to act in the way you did, is best and perhaps only known to God and your own consciences. The preservation not only of the good order and peace of society, the preservation of life itself, imperiously calls upon the Court to declare, that many of you must expect to undergo the full sentence of the law. It is some consolation to the Court to be able to say, that in attending to and distinguishing the cases of each particular individual, we have found in many of them circumstances which will warrant us in giving to many of you a hope that your lives will be saved. The Gentlemen of the Jury have pointed out some of you to our attention, and in so doing they have acted with that merciful disposition and accurate discrimination which they have shown throughout the whole of your trials. Such of you whose lives may, perhaps, be saved by the Crown,—that power alone on earth who can save them,—must not expect that you shall be dismissed from your offences without undergoing some severe punishment. Many of you must expect to be sent away for a greater or less portion of time, and a few even for the whole period of their lives, from that country whose peace they have thus disturbed, and which they have thus disgraced. Human justice, however it may be administered, as it is always in this country with mercy, requires that some of you should undergo the full sentence, in order that others should be deterred from following the example of your crimes. You William Beamiss the elder, you George Crow, you John Dennis,

you Isaac Harley, you Thomas South the younger, let me exhort you to prepare for that sentence: let me entreat you to apply yourselves, during the short remainder of the time which can be allowed to you in this world, by prayer and penitence, to appease that Almighty Power whom you have offended: address yourselves seriously and fervently to that Throne of Grace from which hereafter you may expect to find that mercy which cannot be extended to you here. You William Beamiss the elder are a person whose condition in life ought to have taught you to restrain any unruly and turbulent disposition in your less enlightened neighbours, instead of becoming one of the most forward in the perpetration of those offences which placed your town for several days in a state of trepidation and alarm. You boasted, however, of your situation, and took with you your own son to be the partner of your crimes. Considering his youth, and the influence which your evil example may be supposed to have had upon him, he is placed among those who are recommended to the mercy of the Throne. You George Crow were one of the number who, at a late hour of the night, broke into the dwelling of two peaceable individuals against whom you had no cause of offence. One of them, whose age and infirmities were entitled to protection and respect, was subjected to your violence and plunder; the other had the good fortune to escape fully by flying from you. Your offence, therefore, is not merely that of which you have been convicted; you came there not with that intention alone, but to destroy the life of one person. You John Dennis are also a person whose condition in life might have taught you to restrain the wicked passions of others. You endeavoured, on your first appearance in this place, to represent to the Court that you had been compelled by force to leave the place of your dwelling, and give your assistance in plundering the inhabitants of this city. The Jury to whom this representation was referred did even, on that occasion, repudiate the evidence: two other trials followed, and you were found standing forward as the leader of that lawless band which entered this city for the purposes of plunder and violence, and armed with a more dangerous weapon than the rest of your associates. You Isaac Harley were the first person who assaulted the Reverend Minister of your parish at his own door: you stood first of that wicked assembly, and demanded money of him; and having refused that moderate sum he offered, you enforced from him the delivery of his money by your own bodily strength, forced your way into his dwelling, and compelled him and his family to fly at that late hour for their lives. You Thomas South the younger appear to have been one of the most active in those wicked transactions which took place in your town; you took from one of your neighbours the savings perhaps of many years; and then proceeded to another, and forced him to part with such sums as you and your lawless companions demanded. With a deadly weapon in your hand, you afterwards went to the house of an aged woman, and shook it over her head. In addition to these outrages, there are no less than four other cases in which the Grand Jury of your country have found bills of indictment against you. You then, the five whom I have addressed, let me again exhort you to apply yourselves by penitence and prayer to obtain from Heaven the pardon of your crimes. It now remains for me to pronounce on each and every one of you the awful sentence of Death; and that sentence is, that you and each of you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to some place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And as to you, Wm. Beamiss the elder, George Crow, John Dennis, Isaac Harley, and Thomas South the younger, apply to the God of mercy that he would have mercy on you.

During the whole of this awful sentence the prisoners were deeply affected; and were taken from the bar in an agony of grief.

J. Lavender was then brought up.

Mr. Justice Abbott told him that he had been found guilty of stealing a very small part of the property of the Rev. J. Vachell, which was carried away by a most violent and outrageous assembly. It had not appeared, however, that he was one of those who first broke into the house. Had that fact, or any thing leading to that conclusion, been proved against him, the Court would have been called upon to pronounce a sentence as severe as the case required. Considering, therefore, all that had been brought against him, and drawing a favourable conclusion, they sentenced him to be imprisoned in the gaol of that city for twelve calendar months.

The prisoners who were allowed to enter into recognizances for their good behaviour were then brought up and discharged.—The remainder of the prisoners being put to the bar, Mr. GURNEY stated, that he was instructed on the part of the Crown not to

prefer any prosecution against them. They were therefore immediately discharged by Proclamation.—The Court then rose, and the Special Commission was concluded.

The following melancholy accident occurred on Sunday evening, on the River Swale, near Faversham. A party had spent the day in a water excursion, and had arrived at Hartly Ferry-house to take tea. After staying there until nearly nine o'clock, they all (being ten in number) re-embarked in a small boat, and were in the act of going off to their vessel, when the boat turned over. The ferryman went to the assistance of the sufferers, and succeeded in rescuing two men. They also dragged into their boat the lifeless body of one of the women. The remainder, viz. *one man, six females, and an infant*, met a watery grave!

The following fatal event occurred lately at Knelston, near Swansea. Two youths, brothers, of the name of Hoskins, the one 17, the other 19 years of age, being in a progressive state of recovery from a fever, requested their mother to give them, instead of a medicine prepared for them, some brimstone and treacle. A basin, containing a preparation of arsenic for destroying rats, being placed on a shelf, and the unfortunate youths supposing it to be brimstone and treacle prepared for them by their mother, took each a portion of this deadly poison, and shortly after expired in the most excruciating torture.

An inquest was lately taken at Tetbury on the body of Jane Hill, aged about six years, who was killed by a quoit falling on her head; by which her skull was so dreadfully fractured, that she lived but a short time. The Jury returned a verdict of—Homicide by misadventure; wholly disapproving of the practice of playing such games in or near a public highway.

A barbarous murder was perpetrated on Saturday night, near Vauxhall Bridge, in the vicinity of Liverpool. A person returning from the country heard the report of a pistol; but imagining it to proceed from some person amusing himself, he continued walking down the side of the canal. But had not walked far before he perceived two men over the body of a third, which was stretched on the earth. He inquired what they were about? instantly one of them started up, seized him, and precipitated him into the canal. He struggled some moments, and when he had regained the bank the villain beat him on the head with the pistol. Concluding him to be disabled, he returned to his associate, and, it is supposed, completed the robbery. In their retreat they left a pistol, which was found lying near the body. Meantime, the man proceeded to the nearest house to give an alarm. A party immediately proceeded to the scene of the murder. They found the man insensible, weltering in his blood, and conveyed him to the Infirmary, where he expired.—On Monday a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, but twice adjourned for want of information. Two men have been taken up on suspicion, and been remanded.—*Liverpool Courier.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 24.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the South Sea Trade, the Irish Paper Duty, and the Rape Seeds Bills. And after some routine business, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 25.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Holyhead Packets, the Surrogates, the Rape Seed Cakes, the Bristol Small Debts, and Sir W. Abdy's Divorce, Bills.

STAGE-COACH BILL.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said he should object to this Bill, because they would soon come to legislate how fast a man should walk on the pavement or run on the causeway, or how much he should be allowed to drink. It would be impossible for any Magistrate to regulate the pace at which persons should drive. He had known a Justice who used to go to Court with two old black tailed horses. To him the pace of a hearse might appear quick driving. On the other hand younger Justices who drove their carriages and pairs, would think nothing of the quickest pace any stage coach could go at.

Lord HOLLAND was of opinion too, that they were driving rather too fast at legislation.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 26.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Alien, the Bank Capital, the Bank Balance, the Irish Landlord and Tenant's

the Irish Customs Regulation, the Irish Public Debt, the Bank Advance, the Demerara Trade, and several private Bills.

Earl STANHOPE presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in the Fleet prison, complaining of the excessive amount of law charges, exceeding the aggregate of the debts for which they are imprisoned. The Petitioners stated that the debts of 17 persons amounted to 55*l.* and the costs to 2137*l.*—The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

After some observations respecting the Regent's Canal Bill, the Lord CHANCELLOR said, that for ages Parliament had required an estimate of the sum to be placed under the power of such Companies as that of the Regent's Canal. This Company had made an estimate, and now it turned out that their plan could not be carried into execution for double that sum. Any man, through whose grounds they were cutting, being able to compel them to say that they could not carry their plan into effect for their original estimated sum, would stop them from proceeding one foot further, by filing a Bill in Equity against them. This he considered as a matter very necessary to be made publicly known.

On the motion of the Earl of LAUDERDALE, the Stage Coach Drivers Bill was thrown out.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 27.

EXCHEQUER CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The House went into a Committee on this Bill.

Earl GROSVENOR thought the clause appointing a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and his Deputy, was extremely objectionable. It certainly afforded no proof of that economy talked of by the Ministers at the commencement of the Session. In his opinion it would not have been difficult to have found a person who would have counter-signed the warrants of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the issue of public money, for a salary of 200*l.* a-year, instead of 2000*l.* a-year. He concluded by moving, that the salary of the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland should be 1500*l.* instead of 2000*l.* a-year.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said this Bill took away five Parliamentary Officers, and therefore could not be intended to swell the Parliamentary train of Ministers.—After the passing this Bill, there would be but seven persons in the House of Commons holding offices in the Government of Ireland. The Noble Lord had said this office might be held by a deputy for a few hundred pounds a-year. It was impossible to say where this argument would stop. In his opinion it was proper and necessary to have a reasonable number of offices open to Gentlemen of education and talents.

The amendment of Lord Grosvenor was negatived without a division.

Earl GROSVENOR objected to the clause allowing the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland to appoint a Deputy, in order that he himself might be enabled to sit in Parliament, contrary to the Act of Queen Anne. He objected also to this clause, on the ground of its appointing a new sinecure office, of which unfortunately we had too many already; but Ministers were determined, it seemed, to keep up these new offices, in spite of the popularity they might gain by the letting these offices drop.—He concluded by moving that the salary of the Deputy should be paid by the Vice-Treasurer.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the Bill went through the Committee.

STATUTE BOOK.

Earl STANHOPE acquainted the House that the Prince Regent had been waited on with the Address of that House on the subject of classifying the Statute Book; and that his Royal Highness had been pleased to answer, that he would give directions for carrying the same into effect.

SLAVE TRADE.—WEST INDIES.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE asked if there had been any and what measure adopted, pursuant to the additional article of the Treaty of Paris, for the abolition of the Slave Trade completely?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that negotiations and discussions were going on; but nothing had been done which he would be justified in laying before Parliament. But he could assure the House that during the recess nothing would be wanting on the part of Ministers to forward this great subject.

Lord HOLLAND said, it was evident from the proclamation of the Governor of Barbadoes, that the late insurrection there had arisen from the representations of some evil disposed persons, that the whole of the Negroes were to be emancipated. This representation, he believed, had been principally ascribed to the Slave Registry Bill. He was far from justifying any of the passion and prejudice expressed for or against the Slave Registry

Bill; but in his opinion it was a measure very prematurely introduced. The Slave Registry went on the assumption of an illicit importation of Slaves into the West India Islands; an assumption, he contended, unsupported by proof. It had been said that those disturbances had been fomented by the Missionaries; but he confessed he could not conceive how insurrection could be excited by preaching the mild doctrines of the Christian Religion. In carrying up an Address to the Crown, he should be anxious that the House should express its determination effectually to abolish the Slave Trade, and superintend the religious instruction of the Negroes. He contended that the condition of the Slaves had been ameliorated since the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and so much so, that it warranted a well-founded hope, that the population would be easily kept up. Still he confessed that the improvement in the condition of the Negroes, as to religious instruction, had not been sufficiently attended to by the planters. The Church of England itself had not paid sufficient attention to this important consideration. In his opinion a Slave Registry was necessary, to convince the world that there had been no illicit importation of Slaves; he therefore thought that the Colonial Legislators ought to be told, that if they did not set about that measure, Parliament and the people would enforce it on them. But he believed there was no unwillingness in the Colonies to adopt this measure; and trusted they would enact that, or at least an equivalent measure, before the next Session of Parliament; and that they would above all attend to the moral and religious instruction of their Slaves. He concluded by moving an Address to the Regent, that he would be pleased to acquaint the Governors of the West India Islands with his high displeasure at the insurrection of the Slaves at Barbadoes, with his surprise that it should have been represented to the Slaves that it was the intention of Government to emancipate them, &c.

Earl BATHURST agreed in what had fallen from the Noble Lord; and he hoped the Address would be carried unanimously.

The Duke of SUSSEX concurred in the Address; and said, that if the Local Authorities did not adopt some measure to prevent the importation of slaves, the Government and Parliament should take it out of their hands.

The Address was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

CORONERS' BILL.

On the motion of the Earl of EGREMONT, the Coroners' Bill was rejected, on a division of 6 to 4.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 28.

The Regent's Canal Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY adverted to Lord Holland's Speech, in which the Noble Lord stated, that he was apprehensive the Church of England did not pay sufficient attention to the religious instruction of the Slaves. Every pains, he said, had been taken, and as far as could be done, the Church had provided for the instruction of the Slaves in the West India Islands.

Lord HOLLAND did not mean to blame the Bishops, but he must say, that more difficulty had been found in getting Missionaries of the Church of England, than those of any other sect of religionists whatever.

Lee's Patent Bill was thrown out, on a division of four to four (an equality of division being the same in the House of Lords to a majority against any measure).

The Beer and Malt Duty Drawback, the Clermont Estate, the Criminal Returns, the Irish Militia Pay and Clothing, the Loan Provision, the Scotch Distillery, the Small Coal, the Navy Officers' Half-pay, and the Treasury Consolidation Bills, were severally read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 24.

Various Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 25.

CORONER'S BILL.

Mr. STEWART WORTLEY contended that the allowance proposed to be given was too great; and moved that the Bill should be read a third time this day three months.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, the charge which this measure would occasion had been much misrepresented. It would not amount to a farthing a pound in any one County, and in many Counties it would not amount to one-fourth part of a farthing.

Mr. DICKINSON contended it would add 1200*l.* a-year to the rates of Somersetshire.

The House then divided.—For the third reading, 40—Against

it, 30—Majority, 10.—The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Sir JOHN COXE HIPPISEY gave notice, that next Session he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the irregular celebration of Banns of Marriage.

THE CATHOLICS.

Sir JOHN COXE HIPPISEY, in laying before the House the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the measures adopted by different States, in order to regulate the connection between the See of Rome and their Catholic Subjects, conceived that that Report could not but be attended with the most beneficial effects in Ireland. It would be seen, that in the States which constituted the great mass of the population of Europe, the Crown, directly or indirectly, exercised an influence in the appointment of Catholic Bishops.

Mr. CANNING was anxious that this question should be finally settled, because he believed it was one, without the settlement of which no other evil could be radically cured; it was not only an evil in itself, but it was made the pretext for many more, and it aggravated them all; and the settlement of the question must be the introduction to and accompaniment of every measure leading to the perfect tranquilization of Ireland—(Hear, hear!)—The documents appended to the Report, would shew that the conditions which had been proposed in this country fell far short of what every other country thought it necessary to adopt. It had happened to him to be a few weeks ago in a part of Europe, stated in many publications to contain the seeds of bitter persecution. He found no marks of the existence of any such persecution; but he had found *what was so little known in this Country*, that Protestants were not only tolerated, but in every respect on an equal footing with their Catholic fellow subjects, and even seemed to have more than their proportion of honours and employment. He alluded to the department of the Gironde, which contained a population of 514,000, of whom the Protestants amounted to 30,000, or one seventeenth of the whole. Of the seven Members of the Chamber of Deputies returned by the Department, one was a Protestant. Of the five Councillors of the Prefecture, one also was a Protestant. Of 24 Members of the Municipal Administrations, five were Protestants. In another Council at Bordeaux, seven were Protestants. All this existed without creating any convulsion. He was more and more convinced of the necessity of Emancipation;—and with the conditions which it might be thought advisable to annex to the boon, the final settlement of the question ought not to be delayed.

Sir HENRY PARNELL said, that the Catholic Prelates of Ireland had proposed of their own accord, that instead of the present mode of nominating Bishops, they should in future be elected by the Dean and Chapter. This mode would assimilate the discipline of the Catholic Church of Ireland to that of several other Catholic States.

Lord CASTLEREAGH apprehended that however much it might be wished that the election of the Bishops should approximate as much as possible to our own, he could not consider such a mode of election as a substitute for the security proposed to be taken. He conceived the House was greatly indebted to the Hon. Baronet for the pains he had taken in collecting the information contained in the Report. This information could not fail to do good. Those who hereafter opposed the conditions must do it from an indisposition to a liberal connection with the State.

Mr. HERBYER could not help congratulating the Catholics on the sentiments delivered by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. C.) He could not help inferring from the manner in which these sentiments were delivered, that they might look forward with better expectations than they had ever yet had any reason to entertain of a speedy settlement of the great question of Catholic Emancipation—(Hear, hear, hear!)—When he coupled those sentiments which the Right Hon. Gentleman had just delivered with the circumstance of his recent accession to the Administration, he felt convinced that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not have expressed his increased sense of the importance of a final settlement of the question, unless he had previously come to a distinct understanding on the subject with the other Gentlemen who composed that Administration—(Hear, hear, hear!)—And he felt this conviction the more strongly when he called to remembrance the very manly grounds on which the Right Hon. Gentleman stated some time ago that he had declined acceding to the same Administration—(Hear, hear, hear!)—He hoped, therefore, that in the next Session the question would not come before the House merely in consequence of Petitions from the Catholics, but that it would be taken up in the only way in which it ought to be taken up, namely, that the measure of Emancipation would

be officially brought in by those who held the most prominent place in the Councils of the Country, and that they would no longer have to witness that trifling, which, year after year, had been displayed—(Hear, hear, hear!)—of men filling the highest situations, holding out this as a measure of the most vital importance,—declaring that no measure with regard to Ireland was likely to be attended with any good effect, if it was not carried;—that Ireland could not otherwise be tranquillized—and yet leaving a measure of such vital importance to be brought forward by those who could not have the same weight with themselves, and whose efforts could not, therefore, be expected to be attended with the same success—(Hear, hear, hear!)—The Right Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to allude to another topic, the situation of the Protestants of the South of France. Who had ever said, that the Protestants were persecuted at present in the part of France which the Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned? But did he take upon himself to undo all the evidence which had been given of the existence of the most severe persecution of the Protestants in another quarter of France? No one ever said, that there had been any persecution in the Department of the Gironde, but in that of the Gard—(Hear, hear!)

ABUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. BENNET said, that in the last Session, a Committee of the House had sat to examine into the state of the prisons, which Committee had recommended that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the state of the Marshalsea and Fleet, and that it should be recommended to the Judges, to investigate and remove the abuses existing in that prison. At the beginning of the Session, when he had made inquiries as to this Commission, it was said that it had been appointed, but that it had not then proceeded with its investigation. Since that, though the Session was so near its termination, he had heard no more of it. As to the King's Bench, it was said that much had been done to remedy the abuses. Now, though, something had been done, yet nothing effectual had been performed. It would hardly be believed, that the Marshal had derived 800*l.* a-year from a percentage on the beer drank in the prison, in defiance of an Act of Parliament; and 2500*l.* a-year from the rules; that was to say, this sum of money was taken from the pockets of debtors, to the injury of their creditors, for the benefit of the Marshal. He could not imagine that these abuses could continue, unless the Marshal was supported by some person of high authority. The paper which he had moved for respecting the Petworth House of Correction, would shew that the abuse of the system of solitary confinement had exceeded any thing which could have been imagined. For the crime of vagrancy a person had been subject to this terrible punishment for 13 months; one for seven months; and several for four months. As to the wretched woman, whose case he had before mentioned, he had no doubt that her insanity had been produced by the solitary confinement, as she was now declared to be not insane. Among the cases mentioned in the Return was that of a man who had been kept in solitary confinement three months for destroying a pheasant's egg! That is to say, the miserable being who fell under the sentence, was kept 23 hours out of the 24 within four small walls, without any kind of employment, either entirely open to the air, or quite excluded from light, and the crime for which this punishment was inflicted, was the breaking a pheasant's egg! He thought it was the duty of the person with whom the power resided, to strike out of the Commission the Magistrates who had concurred in this sentence. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for an account of the number of persons confined in the King's Bench Prison on the 24th of June, 1816, and of the greatest number confined in that Prison between June, 1813, and June, 1816.

Mr. H. ADDINGTON said, the Commission had not yet made its Report, but considerable progress had been made in the investigation. The Secretary of State for the Home Department had thought it his duty to recommend the appointment of a Committee, and he had also laid a Copy of the Committee's Report before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who, it was presumed, would take the steps which were necessary with respect to the prison under his jurisdiction.

Mr. BENNETL hoped he should be allowed to say a few words to do away the impression which the Hon. Mover had made on the House. As to the first case of Isaac Francis, who had been confined for thirteen months as a vagrant, his confinement was an act of charity. As to the female who had been mentioned, she was still supposed to be insane, but if security was given for her the Magistrates would willingly liberate her. The case of the man who was confined for destroying a pheasant's egg, he was not acquainted with.

Sir C. BURRELL defended the Magistrates. The inconvenience arising from the want of windows in the cells had been removed, by introducing a pane of glass into the shutters, so that even when they were closed there was light enough to read by.

Sir F. STURDETT considered that the general management of that prison was bad in the extreme. The manner in which this poor woman had been confined, and the period of that confinement, was enough to make her insane. The punishment of solitary confinement had, he believed, been much abused. It certainly was never meant by Howard to extend this punishment to so enormous a length as two years, and to keep the individual buried alive without admitting him to the open air. He really considered the case of vast importance, and one particularly calling for the attention of the House.

Mr. HUSKISSON did not wish the punishment of solitary confinement to be abolished. It gave the individual time to review his conduct and endeavour to form good principles, while, on the contrary, unlimited intercourse with prisoners actually vitiated the morals and led to incorrigible impenitence.

Mr. BENNET again adverted to the case of the unfortunate woman, who, he said, had fallen a victim to the arts and cruelty of a person who called himself a gentleman, who, he said, met this unfortunate girl, a gypsy, on the road, and having seduced her, she had a child. He afterwards deserted her, taking the child from her; and this last act it was which overturned her reason!

Sir C. BURRELL had no intention of becoming the advocate of seduction, but it was but justice to the person who had been named, to say, that he had offered, if this woman would retire to a distant part of the country, and live quietly, to allow her a sufficiency to live upon.

The motion was then agreed to.

INTENDED MONUMENTS.

General THORNTON moved that a humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to give orders for the erection of several Free Churches, in commemoration of the Battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo. This he considered the most acceptable manner of expressing our gratitude to our gallant defenders, and to the Giver of all Victory.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was intended to propose to Parliament next Session to grant a specific sum for erecting a number of Churches, on a moderate plan. He did not think, however, that the erecting of Churches as a monument to our gallant defenders was proper. He could not see in what light they could be considered as a monument, and he therefore should move the previous question.

The motion was negatived without a division.

SAVING BANKS.

Mr. ROSE expressed his wish that the Bill for Saving Banks be now read a third time.

Sir C. MONCK repeated his former objections to the Bill, and moved that it be read a third time this day fortnight.

The House divided—For the third reading, 28—Against it, 8—Majority, 20.—The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Practice of Surgery. He stated that the object in bringing in the Bill now, merely was, that it might be printed, and then lie over till next Session.—Leave was accordingly given.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 26.

On the third reading of the Madhouse Regulation Bill, Mr. ROSE proposed a clause which went to exempt Lunatic Asylums, where no more than one patient was confined, from the superintending visitation of a medical person. This clause was generally objected to by Mr. VANSITTART, Mr. W. SMITH, and Mr. BENNET, and it was withdrawn.—The Bill was then passed.

On the third reading of the Vagrant's Bill, Mr. HORNER moved some Amendments, which ameliorated the condition of poachers under the Game Laws, subject to the penalties of this Bill.—Mr. WILBERFORCE recommended some alterations, and thought that persons should be permitted to sell game with a licence;—and Colonel WOOD was of opinion that no penalties would reach the offenders, so long as gentlemen purchased game for their own tables.—The consequence was, that the miserable fellows in the country who profaned the game, would, for the sake of profit, follow their vicious courses.—The Bill was then passed.

Sir H. PARNELL presented a Petition from certain Landholders in Essex, complaining of the oppression of tythes.—It was laid on the Table.

The Elgin Marbles Bill was passed.

Sir S. ROMILLY stated that he held in his hand a Petition from the Cloth-workers of Frome, in Somersetshire, complaining of the distressed state of their trade in consequence of the use of machinery. The Petition was signed by between 8 and 900 persons.—Upon which Mr. G. LANGTON observed, that with respect to the Petition just about to be presented, he had received a letter from one of his constituents, confirming the distresses therein stated. Indeed, the House could not well conceive to what privations they were put. The distress of the country was daily increasing, and something must be done.—The Petition was laid on the table.

The usual Address was voted to the Prince Regent, for the several Sessional grants to the Officers of the House; and an Address for granting the sum of 20,454*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for the support of the Naval Asylum, was agreed to.

MISSIONARIES.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, it had never been contended, that the moral improvement of the slaves had not followed upon the exertions of the Missionaries, whom the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Butterworth) was so anxious to defend; nor, indeed, had the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Barham) denied the truth of the assertion. It had been generally stated, that certain evil consequences had arisen, but it had never been intended to impute to that sect of Methodists called Wesleyans, or to the Moravians, that they had originated those evils. No charge had been made against them; and he trusted that on every consideration the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw the motion of which had given notice.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH was fully prepared to have entered into a defence of those sects, and to rebut any charge which had or might be made against them for their conduct as Missionaries in the Colonies; but as the Noble Lord had made reparation, he could have no wish to obtrude upon the House.

Mr. BARHAM said, that he had not made any charge against that particular sect of Methodists—the Wesleyans, nor did he at the time he charged certain persons with making an improper use of their mission, know the distinction; he had generally denominated them Methodists.

Mr. VANSITTART added the testimony of a Governor of the Leeward Islands to the good character of the Missionaries.

The Notice of the Motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. BROWNE moved for a Letter from Gen. Gordon to Lord Liverpool, and also Copies of certain Instructions to Col. M'Alister, connected with the subject of Barbice. The Hon. Gentleman here took occasion to resume the Missionary subject; and contended, that much of the evils which had been complained of arose from the conduct of certain fanatics who had been exciting discontent among the Negroes. At the same time he spoke in high terms of the conduct of the Missionaries while he was resident in the Colonies.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH here stated, that it could not be imputed to the Missionaries, to whom he had alluded, that they were privy to the insurrection in Barbadoes, for there had not been one in the Island for the last 17 months.

Mr. WILBERFORCE was going into a history of the transactions, when he was called to order; but the Hon. Gentleman being anxious to explain, Lord Castlereagh at length moved to count the House out, and there not being 40 Members present, the House Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Wight, Birmingham, ink-stand-manufacturer. Attorneys, Messrs. Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.
 H. Oldring, Sibton, Suffolk, tanner. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street.
 W. Balding Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire, beast-jabber. Attorneys, Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Temple.
 J. Scott, Taylor's-buildings, Chandos-street, blacking-maker. Attorneys, Messrs. Pritchard and Draper, Essex-street.
 P. White, Mark-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Day, White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-street.
 J. and J. P. Carpenter, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, bankers. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.
 J. Thompson, C. O'boorne, and I. Westmorland, Billiter-square, ship-brokers. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, Old Broad-street.
 A. Jackson, West Leigh, Lancashire, shopkeeper. Attorneys, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Taxfield-court, Temple.
 J. Landale, Manchester, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

- T. Wheeldon, Derby, iron-founder. Attorney, Mr. Berridge, Hatton-garden.
 J. Bradbury, Chatham, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Essex-street.
 W. Butt, Shepton Mallet, woolstapler. Attorney, Mr. Grose, King's Bench-walks.
 J. Harvey, Stoughton, Somersetshire, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.
 M. Pannell, Hosier-lane, West Smithfield, leather-dresser. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office.
 J. Carvally, Willingham, Cambridgeshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Toone and Co. Curator-street, Chancery-lane.
 W. Stewart, Deptford, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. C. and R. Parker, Greenwich.
 R. Pope, Cherhill, Wiltshire, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Nether-sole, Essex-street, Strand.
 J. Loe, Northampton, hatter. Attornies, Messrs. Edmunds, and Jeys, Chancery-lane.
 E. Bayfield, Mark-lane, wine-broker. Attorney, Mr. Burnley, Walbrook.
 T. Lowndes, Mitre-court, Cheapside, warehouseman. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.
 E. Pryce, Crown-street, cheese-monger. Attornies, Messrs. Alliston, Huddleby, and Poynton, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
 W. J. Arnold, Great Tower-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Druce and Son, Billiter-square.
 M. Molony, City-road, coach-maker. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Car-lesle-street, Soho.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

- W. Redhead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

- W. Oakey, Stroud, Gloucestershire, trow-owner. Attornies, Messrs. Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery-lane.
 W. Lawson, Whitby, Yorkshire, silk-merc. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
 F. Simson, Globe-street, Middlesex, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.
 J. E. Poole, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, straw-hat-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.
 J. Butt, Warminster, Wiltshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
 B. Powis, Tottenhall, Staffordshire, maltster. Attornies, Messrs. Justice and Wright, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple.
 A. Barrow and J. Haigh, Mold-Green, York, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's Inn.
 W. Boulton, jun. Gloucester, grocer. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.
 W. B. Hill, Coventry, watch-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
 J. Smith, Sedgley, Stafford, iron-master. Attorney, Mr. Whitaker, Broad-court, Long-acre.
 J. Hall and W. R. Aspinall, Harp-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchants. Attorney, Mr. Bellamy, Angel-court, Throgmorton-st.
 E. and M. Oake, Plymouth, milliners. Attornies, Messrs. Reedon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.
 J. Smith, Manchester, tailor. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd, Shaw, and Johnson, Inner-Temple.
 M. Horsey, York, wine and spirit-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Morion and Williamson, Gray's-inn-square.
 A. Lowe, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, working-jeweller. Attorney, Mr. Charter, Printer-street, Blackfriars.
 E. Clark, St. Mary-Hill, ship broker. Attorney, Mr. Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.
 S. Ogden, Keighley, Yorkshire, money-scrivener. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton Garden.
 W. Phillipin, Bread-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Mason, Bread-street-hill.
 G. Barker, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, straw-hat-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Mangnall, Warwick-square.
 A. Adair and D. Cunningham, Winchester-street, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street-within.
 J. Oliphant, and J. Saxon, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.
 J. P. Lutwidge and J. H. Manley, Cateaton-street, warehousemen. Attornies, Messrs. Gale and Son, Basinghall-street.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE Paris papers have continued to occupy themselves as much as possible with the ceremonies and festivals on occasion of the marriage of the Duke de BERRI. The *Courier's* Correspondent says that during the Feast Royal, the KING did not address one word to TALLEYRAND, who stood behind his chair all the time in his capacity of Grand Chamberlain, but that in the course of the day he addressed the Duke of WELLINGTON "with great animation for nearly three minutes." This particular attention was remarked, it seems, in the Paris papers; and "the fact," adds the Correspondent, "is undoubtedly true."—New ways these to conciliate the natives of France, and allay their irritability at foreigners! Pretty proofs also, of the only tenure by which his Majesty feels that he holds his crown!

"A singular precaution," observes the same writer (and the remark dovetails in a very pretty manner with the solid satisfaction the Parisians are said to have exhibited on this occasion)—"a singular precaution was taken before the entry of the Royal Family into Paris on Sunday last. The arms of the National Guards were examined, to verify if none of them were charged with ball." He does not add what is mentioned in other papers,—that the Guards exhibited much annoyance at the proceeding. He thought it useless perhaps to repeat so obvious a fact.

The French journals of Monday last mention the arrest of an Italian of some distinction at Basle, who is said to have been an active man under the reign of BONAPARTE. The arrest is said to have taken place at the joint request of the Ministers of Austria and Prussia. We suppose that the Italian prefers an Italian upon the whole for his master, and cannot discover the convincing and counter-virtues of the legitimate usurpations in Lombardy and Saxony. Not a week, we see, passes, but there is some manifestation or other of the lurking combustibility of things, all over the Continent. An ally cannot thrust his foot any where, but a flame arises.

Young NAPOLEON is again mentioned in the Vienna papers; they call him by his other and more legitimate names of FRANCIS CHARLES, and represent him as making rapid progress in his education, which is conducted with particular care. He has said to express himself perfectly well in German, Italian, and French; and we are told in conclusion, by way of climax, that "his physiognomy has all the characteristic features of the House of HAPSBURG-LORRAINE." This touch is intended, no doubt, to answer a good many reports of a different description; and upon us, for one, it's intention is lost. There is no judging much, it is true, from children's faces, of what they will turn out; but in the heads that we have seen upon those horrid medals of which the *Courier* complains, the boy's features promise to be much more regular and determined than those of the Austrian family, the most characteristic mark of which is thick lips. Now we do not quarrel with the said thickness, which is much better than the other extreme. Lips should be lips, and not things to look as if they would cut one. But BONAPARTE, besides having a very unallied sort of face in other respects, happened to be proverbial at Paris for his handsome mouth; and this and other features of his, both in aspect and character, beget a something in the minds of his brother-princes, which would willingly contradict it's own anticipations. Whenever they look at the young NAPOLEON, they are haunted, we suppose, by his father's head, and would quiet themselves by believing that he did not resemble it.

The reader has heard of the massacre at Bona, perpetrated by those legitimate robbers the Moors, whom their Allied friends seem to have patronized merely because

they were not French, and to shew what legitimacy can do. According to the latest statements the accounts were exaggerated, and the loss of lives is now reduced from 300 to 60; though it is still said that Christians were arrested and thrown into prison to the number of 900. They remained, it is said, a whole day under the apprehension of death, till relieved from their fears by the English Consul. Mr. BROUGHAM had already brought this scandalous matter before Parliament: he did so again; and it is at last reduced to such a mere appeal to common interest as well as decency, especially since fresh news has arrived of piracies and excesses on the part of the knaves, in spite of our blessed treaty, that a sensation seems to have been created among "the authorities," and the Ministerial Papers are getting very lofty and defying on the subject. "Lord EXMOUTH," says the *Courier* "has arrived at Portsmouth with his fleet from the Mediterranean. Thither we must dispatch another. These piratical practices can no longer be permitted—No more treaties—'My voice is in my sword.' The *Lords of the Ocean* cannot suffer their domain to be insulted with impunity."—So then it is not for justice' sake, or all that, that the *Courier* interferes, or he feels no doubt that he should have interfered before. No,—the "Lords of the Ocean" are insulted,—the Admiralty Scribe has received a sort of kick all the way from Africa;—and the pirates, proceeding to this very illegitimate extremity, are no longer to be tolerated. But suppose that BONAPARTE had protested against our doings on the Continent, upon the ground of his being "Lord of the Land,"—what would the Lords of the Ocean have said then on behalf of freedom to all, and the shocking arrogance of mere power?—These questions, however, proceed upon a ridiculous assumption of something like a secret notion of justice and decency in such writers, which may be appealed to.—What surprises us a little at the same time, is the sudden anti-piratical vivacity of these gentlemen, considering that a letter was lately written in very handsome terms from the PRINCE REGENT to the DEY of Algiers, and acknowledged by a return of presents, including a beast. That there may be no end of speculation and inconsistency, the same paper, in noticing a report of the Princess of WALES's having received "urgent invitations not to proceed in her romantic tours, which compromise the dignity of her august family," says, "To be sure, *de Gustibus nū disputandum*. But we cannot easily account for the taste and delicacy of a female visit to the territories of their Piratical Mightinesses the Beys of TRIPOLI and TUNIS."—What, not after Lord EXMOUTH's treaty, and the PRINCE REGENT's letter, who signed himself his Piratical Mightiness's "loving friend?" We really do not see, after this, how his ROYAL HIGHNESS's Wife has compromised any "dignity." The Beys of Algiers and Tunis are Princes,—are they not,—resembling and acknowledged by other Princes? They look quite as princely too, we presume, as their friends and allies:—are as gallant, and fond of drawn swords on horseback;—and even in dress will hardly be deemed inferior; unless we prefer indeed the square cut of an European coat and the horse-collar yclept a neck-cloth, to a vest and a bare throat. What then would these asserters of "dignity" have?

The political and literary world have had their interest very unpleasantly excited within these few days by accounts of the dangerous, and even dying situation, in which Mr. SHERIDAN appears to be. He has for some time been suffering under a painful disorder, connected with internal inflammation; but has refused to undergo an operation, which indeed may have been of no service:—the other night he had a convulsive fit of an alarming nature, and "it is the opinion of his Physicians," say the papers, "that he would not be able to survive a second attack, equally

severe, many minutes; but that if it should not recur, he may linger out eight or ten days.—He is greatly wasted away, and is able to take very little nourishment. Mrs. SHERIDAN and their son CHARLES are with him, and are indefatigable in their attentions. Mr. THOMAS SHERIDAN and his family are at the Cape of Good Hope."

With the situation of this celebrated person we have been acquainted for some weeks past; though, for reasons on which we shall be more explicit in the event of his decease, we have not mentioned it. The *Courier* says, though the *Chronicle*, we observe, does not say it after him, that "the PRINCE REGENT sends daily to make enquiries." We are glad of it, if it is so; though many people perhaps, considering all things, will wonder why he does not go as well as send. But we repress ourselves at present, in deference to the unfailing spirit of Mr. SHERIDAN himself, and should not say even so much, if we thought he was likely to hear of it, or if it were not clear that the PRINCE were acquainted with his situation through other channels.

MR. SHERIDAN.—The *Courier* of last night says—"This great man yet lingers, but all hope of recovery is extinct. From our enquiries this morning we found that Dr. BAYNES had been with him till late last night; that he had many shivering fits; that the hiccup continued, and that during the night there was wandering and incoherence in his conversation. He dosed a little this morning. With what affectionate and incessant care has he been attended by the little circle that is left to him—his wife and his second son, CHARLES: his eldest is at the Cape of Good Hope, employed himself in seeking that health which is denied him here.—An eloquent and affecting writer in the *Morning Post*, in a powerful appeal, says, "air, exercise, company, recreation, might have saved the life of this great man;" and indeed we are inclined to think that he has been hardly dealt with. But the time is not yet come for this—and air, and exercise, and recreation, and company, were they to come now, would come too late."

A letter from Barcelona, May 31, says, "We have here several letters from Algiers of a later date than the second appearance of Lord EXMOUTH before that city; but they leave us uncertain respecting his Lordship's real object in this expedition. So much, however, is certain, that the reputation of the Admiral, the honour of the British flag, and the interests of the commercial world, have dreadfully suffered. Lord EXMOUTH himself went on shore to prescribe to the DEY (who, after the Treaty so lately concluded with the Neapolitans and Sardinians, could expect nothing of the kind) the condition, that the Algerines should in future treat the sailors and passengers who might fall into their hands, not as slaves, but as prisoners of war. It was as if one should require a people who had only one branch of industry, to renounce it. In fact, the indignation of the Divan and of the Turkish Militia, whom the DEY consulted successively, rose to the highest pitch.—Lord EXMOUTH and his suite had great difficulty in getting through the crowd that collected, and reaching again the beach and their boats. The family of the English Consul was fetched, with much ill treatment, from his country house; and two officers of the same nation, who lodged there, were brought into Algiers with their hands tied. The next day, while the batteries were furnishing with artillery and men, the DEY had a proposal made to the Admiral, to let the whole affair lie dormant for six months, in order to consult the GRAND SEIGNIOR concerning a novelty so directly contrary to the Algerine Constitution. But the proposal being rejected, and the English threatening the most violent attack in default of immediate consent,

both sides prepared for the combat, and the Turkish Militia swore to bury themselves under the ruins, rather than suffer their Dey to be reduced to depart from the laudable customs of their forefathers. The brave Lord judged it not advisable to provoke this spirit any further. Perhaps his instructions were not positive enough to allow him to give effect to his loud threats and demonstrations. His force was considerable, and sufficient for the purpose, especially as those of Algiers were in no wise prepared for an effectual resistance; and this very circumstance made the arrogance of the Dey still more intolerable, and had, in a few hours, the following result:—1st. Consent to the delay of six months, to refer the matter to the Grand Seigneur, for his opinion and advice. 2dly, The landing of a number of chests, with new pieces of eight, being the ransom of the various subjects of Naples, Sardinia, and Tuscany, delivered to the British squadron in April, at 1000 piastres per head. 3dly, The amicable loan of an English frigate, to bring to Constantinople the annual tribute from the Algerines; for which service they would not willingly employ their own vessels, for fear of the American and Dutch squadrons that are cruising off the coast. The Dey, on his side, engaged to maintain perpetual peace with the kingdom of Hanover, and so the English Admiral set sail again, as it appeared, well satisfied, with his five ships of the line, four heavy and four light frigates, after the arrangements made had been further confirmed by particular presents on both sides. The Dey sent him a great ostrich on board, whose qualities the British Naturalist may now study more curiously than ever; and this gift was returned by the present of a very fine telescope, which secures to the Dey the satisfaction (in case Lord EXMOUTH should take it into his head to make him a third visit) of being able to descry him at a very great distance, and to be thus better prepared to give him a due reception."

ROCHESTER ELECTION.—The poll finally closed on Thursday, when the numbers were—for H. BARNETT, Esq. 408—for Sir T. THOMPSON, 406. Majority for Mr. BARNETT 2.—The announcement of Mr. BARNETT's success was received with the loudest and most enthusiastic acclamations. He then addressed the people, and pledged himself to support the cause of Reform, now more necessary than ever.

By our letters from Paris we learn, that the celebrated Mrs. JORDAN, the Comedian, died at St. Cloud on Monday morning last. She was taken ill by an inflammation on the chest, and died by the rupture of a blood vessel.—*Chronicle.*

Mr. WM. LOVEGROVE, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, died on Wednesday at Weston, near Bath. He had been lodging in the village some months with the hopes of recovering from the effects of a ruptured blood vessel; and flattered himself that he was in a state of gradual convalescence; when a recurrence of the rupture caused his almost immediate dissolution; by which the stage is deprived of an admirable actor, and society of a most worthy man.—*Bath Herald.*

THE RIOTERS.—Accounts were received by Government yesterday, which state that the Rioters at Ely, who had incurred the sentence of capital punishment, were executed on Friday. An immense crowd assembled on the occasion, but no disturbance took place. Some infantry were present.

There is every reason to suppose the sleeping soldier at Haslar is fast recovering from his feigned or real malady: he now sits up every day, eats his cuit, and swallows half a pint of wine; upon being desired, he shews his tongue, but hitherto he has not spoken; he is very weak, but gaining strength. On Wednesday he was put on animal food. Symptoms of amendment were shown immediately that preparations were made to send him off to Bethlem.

GOVERNOR AINSLIE.—This person, it should seem, has really contrived to get himself appointed Governor of Cape Breton. How can this be? How is it, that a man who has been hissed out of one island for his mean and tyrannical conduct, and recalled from another, should still retain such influence somewhere, as at all events to keep himself in office? Is there such a lamentable want of decent people to fill these situations of Colonial Governors, that an individual of this stamp must inevitably be chosen? We should like to hear Ministers justify the employment of Governor AINSLIE: we should like to have a list of his peculiar qualifications; for after his shameful abuse of power at Grenada, where he seized and imprisoned and whipped a free man, without law or equity, or the slightest provocation—and after his frightful proclamations at Dominica—one is compelled to conclude, that he must possess some extraordinary qualities, thus to keep himself in favour with the mighty. Such information is even due to the people of Cape Breton, who may wonder, without proper explanation, why a man should be sent to govern them, who has been proved to be unfit to govern others; and who manifestly has not the grace to govern himself.—In our next, we shall notice the conduct of a Reverend Rector at Dominica, a man cherished by this same worthy Governor, and who, from all that we know, is not likely to confer much lustre on the cloth, unless perhaps it be the table one.

HARRY BROWN TO HIS COUSIN THOMAS BROWN, JUN.

LETTER I.

Here, here sweetly murmur the bees,
Here talk the quick birds in the trees,
And the pines drop their nuts at their ease.

THEOCRITUS.

DEAR TOM, who enjoying your brooks and your bowers,
Lived just like a bee, when he's flush'd of flowers,—
A maker of sweets, busy, sparkling, and singing,
Yet armed with an exquisite point too for stinging,—
I owe you a letter, and having this time
A whole series to write to you, send them in rhyme;
For rhyme, with it's air, and it's step-springing tune,
Helps me on, as a march does a soldier in June;
And when chatting to you, I've a something about me,
That makes all my spirits come dancing from out me.

I told you, you know, you should have a detail
Of Hampstead's whole merits,—heath, wood, hill, and vale,—
And threatened in consequence (only admire)
The metal one's turned to by dint of desire)
To draw you all near me,—vain dog that I was,—
As the bees are made swarm by the chinking of brass.

(By the bye, this comparison, well understood,—
Is, modestly speaking, still better than good;
For a man who once kept them in London, they say,
Found out that they came here to dine every day.)

But at present, for reasons I'll give when we meet,
I shall spare you the trouble,—I mean to say, treat;—
Yet how can I tough, and not linger a while,
On the spot that has haunted my youth like a smile?
On it's fine breathing prospects, it's clump-wooded glades,
Dark pines, and white houses, and long-allied shades,
With fields going down, where the bard lies and sees
The hills up above him with roofs in the trees?
Now too, while the season,—half summer, half spring,—
Brown elms and green oaks,—makes one loiter and sing;
And the bee's weighty murmur comes by us at noon,
And the cuckoo repeats his short indolent tune,
And little white clouds lie about in the sun,
And the wind's in the west, and hay-making begun?

Even now while I write, I'm half stretched on the ground,
With a cheek-smoothing air coming taking me round,

• Betwixt hillocks of green, plumed with fern and wild flowers,
While my eye closely follows the bees in their bowers.
People talk of "poor insects," (although, by the way,
Your old friend, ANACREON, was wiser than they); *
But lord, what a set of delicious retreats
The epicures live in,—shades, colours, and sweets!
The least clumps of verdure, on peeping into 'em,
Are emerald groves, with bright shapes winding through 'em;
And sometimes I wonder, when poking down by 'em,
What odd sort of giant the rogues may think I am.
Here perks from his arbour of crimson or green
A beau, who slips backward as though he were seen:—
Here, over my paper another shall go,
Looking just like the traveller lost in the snow,—
Till he reaches the writing,—and then, when he's eyed it,
What nodding, and touching, and coasting beside it!
No fresh-water spark, in his uniform fine,
Can be graver when he too first crosses the line:—
Now he stops at a question, as who should say "Hey?"
Now casts his round eye up the yawn of an A;
Now resolves to be bold, half afraid he shall sink,
And like GIFFARD before him, can't tell what to think.

Oh the wretched transition to insects like these
From those of the country! To town from the trees!
Ah, TOM,—you who've run the gay circle of life,
And squared it, at last, with your books and a wife,—
Who in Bond-street by day, when the press has been thickest,
Have had all the "digno monstror" and "hic est," †
Who've shone at great houses in coach-crowded streets,
Amidst lights, wits, and beauties, and musical treats,
And had the best pleasure a guest could befall,
In being, yourself, the best part of it all,—
Can the town (and I'm fond of it too, when I'm there)
Can the town, after all, with the country compare?

But this is a subject I keep for my last,
Like the fruit in green leaves, which concludes a repast.—
Adieu. In my next you'll hear more of the town;
Till when, and for ever, dear Coz.

HARRY BROWN.

* ANACREON, "the wise," as PLATO called him, says in his delicious little ode, that he looks upon the grasshopper as next to the Gods; and I do not scruple to say, with the license becoming one of the Browns, that he spoke in the true spirit of one himself,—enjoying the creature's enjoyment, without any of the pettier assumptions of humanity.—COWLEY, by the way, who has felt all this spirit of his author, though he lost sight of his simplicity, has a beautiful line in his paraphrase:—

Fed with nourishment divine,
The dewy morning's gentle wine.

† HORACE to his Muse, and PERSIUS in allusion to him:—

Totum muneris hoc tui est,
Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
Romanae fidicen lyricæ:—
Quod spero, et placeo (si placeo) tuam est.

Lib. 4, Ode 3.

To thee alone I owe, dear muse of mine,
That people point me out, passing along,
As leader of my country's lyric song;—
Yes,—that I live and please (if please) is thine.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 242.

DRURY-LANE.

THE performances at this Theatre closed for the season on Friday evening last, with the *Jealous Wife*, *Sylvester Daggerwood*, and the *Mayor of Garratt*. After the play Mr. RAE came forward, and in a neat address, not ill delivered, returned thanks to the public, in the name of

the Managers and Performers, for the success with which their endeavours to afford rational amusement, and to sustain the legitimate drama, had been attended. The play-bills had announced Mrs. DAVISON for the part of Mrs. Oakley, in the *Jealous Wife*. We have seen nothing of this Lady of late, except when she personated the *Comic Muse* (for one night only), on the second centenary of SHAKESPEARE'S death. The glimpses we catch of her are, in one sense,

"Like angels' visits, short and far between."

She was absent on the present occasion, and Mrs. GLOVER took the part of the well-drawn heroine of COLMAN'S amusing and very instructive comedy. Mrs. Glover was not quite at home in the part. She represented the passions of the woman, but not the manners of the fine lady. She succeeds best in grave or violent parts, and has very little of the playful or delicate in her acting. If we were to hazard a general epithet for her style of performing, we should say that it amounts to the formidable; her expression of passion is too hysterical, and habitually reminds one of hartshorn and water. On great occasions, she displays the fury of a lioness who has lost her young, and in playing a queen or princess, deluges the theatre with her voice. Her Quaker in *Wild Oats*, on the contrary, is an inimitable piece of quiet acting. The demureness of the character, which takes away all temptation to be boisterous, leaves the justness of her conception in full force; and the simplicity of her Quaker dress is most agreeably relieved by the *en-bon-point* of her person.—The Comedy of the *Jealous Wife* was not upon the whole so well cast here as at Covent-Garden. MUNDEN'S *Sir Harry Beagle* was not to our taste. It was vulgarity in double-heaped measure. The part itself is a gross caricature, and MUNDEN'S playing caricature is something like carrying coals to Newcastle. RUSSELL'S *Lord Trinket* was also a failure:—he can only play a modern jockey Nobleman: *Lord Trinket* is a fop of the old school. Mr. HARLEY played *Sylvester Daggerwood*, in the entertainment which followed, well enough to make us regret our old favourite, BANNISTER, and attempted some imitations, (one of MATTHEWS in particular) which were pleasant and lively, but not very like.—The acting of DOWTON and RUSSELL in *Major Sturgeon* and *Jerry Sneak* is well known to our readers: at least, we would advise all those who have not seen it, to go and see this perfect exhibition of comic talent. The strut, the bluster, the hollow swaggering, and turkey-cock swell of the *Major*, and *Jerry's* meekness, meanness, folly, good nature, and hen-pecked air, are assuredly done to the life. The latter character is even better than the former, which is saying a bold word. DOWTON'S art is only an imitation of art, of an affected or assumed character; but in RUSSELL'S *Jerry* you see the very soul of nature, in a fellow that is "pigeon-livered and lacks gall," laid open and anatomised. You can see that his heart is no bigger than a pin, and his head as soft as a pippin. His whole aspect is chilled and frightened as if he had been dipped in a pond, and yet he looks as if he would like to be snug and comfortable, if he durst. He smiles as if he would be friends with you upon any terms; and the tears come in his eyes because you will not let him. The tones of his voice are prophetic as the cuckoo's under-song. His words are made of water-gruel. The scene in which he tries to make a confidant of the *Major* is great; and his song of "Robinson Crusoe" as melancholy as the island itself. The reconciliation-scene with his wife, and his exclamation over her, "to think that I should ever make my Molly teep," are pathetic, if the last stage of human infirmity is so. This farce appears to us to be both moral and entertaining; yet it does not take. It is considered as an unjust satire on the city and the country at large, and there is a very frequent repetition of the word "nonsense," in the house during the performance. Mr. Dow-

ron was even hissed, either from the upper boxes or gallery, in his speech recounting the marching of his corps "from Brentford to Ealing, and from Ealing to Acton," and several persons in the pit, who thought the whole law, were for going out. This shews well for the progress of civilisation. We suppose the manners described in the *Mayor of Garratt* have in the last forty years become obsolete, and the characters ideal: we have no longer either hen-pecked or brutal husbands, or domineering wives, the *Miss Molly Jollops* no longer wed *Jerry Szeaks*, or admire the brave *Major Sturgeons* on the other side of Temple Bar; all our soldiers have become heroes, and our magistrates respectable, and the farce of life is over!

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 3.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Elgin Marbles.—(Concluded.)

"Who to the life an exact piece would make,
Must not from others' work a copy take;
No, not from Rubens or Vandyke;
Much less content himself to make it like
The Ideas and the Images which lie
In his own fancy, or his memory.
No; he before his sight must place
The natural and living face;
The real object must command,
Each judgment of his eye and motion of his hand."

COWLEY.

According to the account of Pliny, it does not appear certain that Phidias ever worked in marble. He mentions indeed a marble *Venus* at Rome, conjectured to be his; and another at Athens, without the walls, done by his scholar *Alcámenes*, to which Phidias was said to have put the last hand. His chief works, according to this historian, were the Olympian *Jupiter*, and the *Minerva* in the *Parthenon*, both in ivory: he executed other known works in brass. The words of Pliny, in speaking of Phidias, are remarkable:—"That the name of Phidias is illustrious among all the nations that have heard of the fame of the Olympian *Jupiter*, no one doubts; but in order that those may know that he is deservedly praised who have not even seen his works, we shall offer a few arguments, and those of his genius only: nor to this purpose shall we insist on the beauty of the Olympian *Jupiter*, nor on the magnitude of the *Minerva* at Athens, though it is twenty-six cubits in height, (about 35 feet) and is made of ivory and gold: but we shall refer to the shield, on which the battle of the *Amazons* is carved on the outer side; on the inside of the same is the fight of the Gods and Giants, and on the sandals that between the *Lapithæ* and *Centaur*s; so well did every part of that work display the powers of the art. Again, the Sculptures on the pedestal he called the *Birth of Pandora*; there are to be seen in number thirty Gods, the figure of *Victory* being particularly admirable: the learned also admire the figures of the serpent and the brazen *phinx*, writhing under the spear. These things are mentioned, in passing, of an Artist never enough to be commended, that it may be seen that he shewed the same magnificence even in small things."—*Natural History*, Book xxxvi.

It appears, by the above description, that Phidias did not make choice of the colossal height of this statue with a view to make size a substitute for grandeur; but in order that he might be able, among other things, to finish, fill up, and enrich every part as much as possible. Size assists grandeur in genuine art only by enabling the Artist to give a more perfect development to the parts of which

the whole is composed. A miniature is inferior to a full-sized picture, not because it does not give the large and general outline, but because it does not give the smaller varieties and finer elements of nature. As a proof of this, (if the thing were not self-evident) the copy of a good portrait will always make a highly finished miniature, but the copy of a good miniature, if enlarged to the size of life, will make but a very vapid portrait. Some of our own Artists, who are fond of painting large figures, either misunderstand or misapply this principle. They make the whole figure gigantic, not that they may have room for nature, but for the motion of their brush, regarding the quantity of canvas they have to cover as an excuse for the slovenly and hasty manner in which they cover it; and thus in fact leave their pictures nothing at last but monstrous miniatures.

We should hardly have ventured to mention this figure of five and thirty feet high, which might give an inordinate expansion to the ideas of our contemporaries, but that the labour and pains bestowed upon every part of it,—the thirty Gods carved on the pedestal, the battle of the *Centaur*s and *Lapithæ* on the sandals, would at once make their magnificent projects shrink into a nutshell, or bring them within the compass of reason.—We had another inducement for extracting Pliny's account of the *Minerva* of Phidias, which was, to check any inclination on the part of our students to infer from the *Elgin Marbles*, that the perfection of ancient Grecian art consisted in the imperfect state in which its earliest remains have come down to us; or to think that fragments are better than whole works, that the trunk is more valuable without the head, and that the grandeur of the antique consists in the ruin and decay into which it has fallen through time.

The true lesson to be learned by our Students and Professors from the *Elgin Marbles*, is the one which the ingenious and honest Cowley has expressed in the lines prefixed to this article—To recur to nature; or as another poet has expressed it,

"To learn
Her manner, and with rapture taste her style."

It is evident to any one who views this collection (and it is acknowledged by our Artists themselves, in despite of all the melancholy sophistry that they have been taught or have been teaching others for half a century), that the great excellence of the figures depends on their having been copied from nature, and not from the ideal. The communication of art with nature is here everywhere immediate, constant, palpable. The Artist gives himself no fastidious airs of superiority over nature. He has not arrived at that stage of his progress, described at much length in Sir *Joshua Reynolds's Discourses*, in which having served out his apprenticeship to nature, he can set up for himself in opposition to her. According to the Greek form of drawing up the indentures in this case, we apprehend they were to last for life.—At least we can compare these Marbles to nothing but human figures petrified; they are absolute fac-similes or casts from nature, as we have already said. The details are those of nature; the masses are those of nature; the forms are from nature; the action is from nature; the whole is from nature. Let any one for instance look at the leg of the *River-God*, which is bent under him,—let him observe the swell and undulation of the calf, the intertexture of the muscles, the distinction and the union of all the parts, and the effect of action everywhere impressed on the external form, as if the very marble were a flexible substance, and contained the various springs of life and motion within itself; and he will acknowledge that art and nature are here the same thing. It is the same in the back of the *Theseus*, in the thighs and knees, and in all that remains distinguishable of these two admirable figures. It is not the same in the cast (which may be seen at Lord *Elgin's*) of the famous

Torso of Michael Angelo, the style of which that Artist appears to have imitated too well. There every muscle has apparently the greatest prominence and force given to it of which it is capable in itself, not of which it is capable in connection with others. This fragment is an accumulation of mighty parts, without that play and reaction of each part upon the others, without that "alternate action and repose," which Sir Thomas Lawrence speaks of as the characteristics of the Theseus and the Neptune, and which are as inseparable from nature, as waves from the sea. The learned however here make a distinction, and suppose that the truth of nature is in the Elgin Marbles combined with ideal forms. If by ideal forms they mean fine natural forms, we have nothing to object; but if they mean that the sculptors of the Theseus and the Neptune got the forms out of their own heads, and then tacked the truth of nature to them, we can only say, "Let them look again, let them look again." We consider the Elgin Marbles as a demonstration of the impossibility of separating art from nature, without a loss at every remove. The utter absence of all setness of appearance shews that they were done as studies from actual models. The several parts of the human body may be given scientifically: their modifications can only be learnt by seeing them in action; and the truth of nature is incompatible with ideal form, if the latter is meant to exclude actually existing form. The mutual action of the parts cannot be known, where the parts themselves are not seen. That the forms of these statues are not common nature, such as we see it every day, we allow: that they were not common Greek nature, we see no convincing reason to suppose. That truth of nature and ideal, or fine form, are not always or generally united, we know; but how they can ever be united in art, without being first united in nature, is to us a mystery.—Further, we are ready (for the benefit of the Fine Arts in this kingdom) to produce two casts from actual nature, which if they do not furnish practical proof of all that we have here advanced, we are willing to forfeit all that we are worth—a theory.

Finally, if the Elgin Marbles are established as authority in subjects of art, we think the following principles, which have not hitherto been generally received or acted upon, in Great Britain, will result from them:—

1. That art is the imitation of nature.
2. That the highest art is the imitation of the finest nature; that is to say, of that which conveys the strongest sense of pleasure or power.
3. That the ideal is selecting a particular form which expresses most forcibly the idea of a given character, as of beauty, strength, activity, voluptuousness, &c. and which preserves that character with the greatest consistency throughout.
4. That the historical is nature in action. With regard to the face, it is expression.
5. That grandeur consists in connecting a number of parts into a whole, and not in leaving out the parts.
6. That as grandeur is the principle of connection between different parts, beauty is the principle of affinity between different forms or their gradual conversion into one another. The one harmonises, the other aggrandises our impressions of things.
7. That grace is the harmonious in what relates to position or motion.
8. That grandeur of motion is unity of motion.
9. That strength is the giving the extremes, softness the uniting them.
10. That truth is to a certain degree beauty and grandeur; for all things are connected, and all things modify one another in nature. Simplicity is also grand and beautiful for the same reason. Elegance is ease or lightness with precision.

We shall conclude with expressing a hope, that the

Elgin Marbles may not be made another national stop-gap between nature and art*.

* In answer to some objections to what was said in a former article on the comparative propriety of removing these statues, we beg leave to put one question. It appears from the Report of the Committee, that the French Government were, in the year 1811, anxious to purchase the collection of Lord Elgin, who was then a prisoner in France. We ask then, supposing this to have been done, what would have become of it? Would not the Theseus and the Neptune have been solemnly sent back, like malefactors, "to the place from whence they came?"—Yes, to be sure.—The Rev. Dr. Philip Hunt, in the service of Lord Elgin, declares, in his evidence before the Committee, that no objection was made nor regret expressed by the inhabitants at the removal of the Marbles. In the notes to *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, we find the following extract of a letter from Dr. Clarke to Lord Byron:—"When the last of the Metopes was taken from the Parthenon, and in moving its great part of the superstructure, with one of the tryglyphs, was thrown down by the workmen whom Lord Elgin employed, the Discard, who beheld the mischief done to the building, took his pipe from his mouth, dropped a tear, and in a supplicating tone of voice, said to Lusieri, *Telos!* I was present."—It appears that Dr. Philip Hunt was not.

[The Lay of the Laureate, next week.]

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE specific character of a Miniature is that of delicacy, so that it will appear most beautiful the nearer it is viewed. Thus it is to other classes of Art what flowers are to the rest of the vegetable world and to expanded nature, which is more or less viewed in its general effects, and is seldom seen in any considerable detail. To this specific character, Miniature unites many of the requisites of every class of art,—such as squareness of drawing, unity and melody of colour, and, above all, parity with nature. Of English Painters of Miniature there have been striking examples as far back as Charles I. in whose time lived the celebrated COOPER. But the French on the whole have been considered the most finished Artists in this pleasing department, though ours have now nearly, if not quite, equalled them, as is evident from the many capital Miniatures in this Exhibition. For actuality of look, for unconstrained attitude, for that discrimination, which stops at the point where higher finishing would destroy truth, for purity of colour, for square drawing, and that cleanness of outline, which is the precise medium between edginess and too much blending,—in fine, for that devotedness to truth, which disdains to seek regard by deviating from Simplicity, "the sister meek of Truth," into the florid and gay, Mr. A. E. CHALON and Mrs. GREEN are more than ever eminent, in 618, *Dr. and Mrs. Yelloley*; 619, *Mrs. Phillips, T. Phillips, Esq. R.A. and a young Lady*; 659, *Mrs. Rolls, J. Rolls, Esq. and Mrs. Barnett, &c.* Mr. CHALON's have a chrysaline sparkle of effect.—Of a style more blending, and therefore not quite so exact perhaps to nature, are the very highly finished portraits by J. BOUTON of *Maria Louisa, Queen of Spain, Bonaparte, and Louis 18th.* These however are highly delicate, rich, and fascinating.—Mr. A. ROBERTSON's have a very delicate adjustment of colour and outline. The outline however wants in parts a little more blending and touchiness. It would take off a degree of liny mannerism. Mr. ROBERTSON's Miniatures are peculiarly opposite to every thing heavy or harsh, owing to the tender but distinct relief of the several objects and tints.—If 703, *A Magdalen from Nature*, has not so much of the hallowed grace of the beautiful Repentant of the Italian painters, it very aptly describes an elegant female pining in grief, and forms, in its subdued colour and melancholy, a suitable contrast to Mrs. Mer's other large Miniature, 719, *A Lady undressing*, which is peculiarly rich in colour, tender in gra-

ation, graceful in attitude, and lively in effect.—There is a strong reference to nature in Mr. CLINT's portraits, 627, *Master F. Hall*, 629, *Miss Torrens*, 664, *Master H. J. Daniell*, &c.; and in 605, *the Rev. J. Russel*, by J. LEWING; delicate carnations, freedom and breadth, in 700, *Mr. T. Cook*, by J. C. BURGESS; neat execution and graceful air in 566, *a Lady*, by F. SCOTNEY; clear colour, beautiful carnations, and delicate style, in Mr. NEWTON's Portraits of *Mrs. Carrick*, *Sir J. Inglis*, &c.; and in those by Mr. WATTS, whose Portraits of *T. Barnes, Esq.*, &c. are most animated likenesses.—Mr. STUMP paints with improved taste, and particularly in colour. It is rich, chaste, and clear. He is rather feeble in the drawing, especially of his drapery folds.—Mr. BONE's Enamels are rich in colour, but excessive softness and blending of outline render them to our taste somewhat mawkish and unnatural.—Mr. J. H. ROBINSON's Miniatures have freedom of pencil, sweetness of gradation, and truth in the tints; and an easy unaffected air characterise Miss C. JONES's Portrait of the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*.—Beautiful flesh colour, rich relief, exact discrimination of the surfaces of objects and neatness of execution, belong to 667, Portrait of *a Lady*, by ROCHARD.—Graceful cast of attitude and dress, broad and forceful effects, freedom and finish of pencil and truth of colour, are displayed by Mr. W. J. THOMSON.—Admirable likeness and neatness of execution are seen in Mr. H. and Mr. P. HERVE's Miniatures of *Mr. May*, *Miss C. Ward*, &c.—Miss E. E. KENBRICK's Portraits of *Mrs. F. Pollock*, *Lord Erskine*, &c. claim our praise for their truth of tint, strength of likeness, delicate finishing, and relief.—There are many other Miniatures of merit, by W. HUDSON, Mlle. DE BEAUREPAIRE, W. ROSS, C. SHIRREFF, C. J. ROBERTSON, C. HAYTER, author of an able Treatise on Perspective and Drawing, W. HAINES, &c.

There are beautiful Portraits on paper, by Messrs. CARBONNIER, EDRIDGE, GREEN, HAINES, JACKSON, J. H. ROBERTSON, &c. Mr. EDRIDGE's are still unequalled in a strength and richness of colour, either of a deep, golden, Rembrandt-like effect, with but little middle tint, or with a sprightlier out-door day-light. Of the former are his Portraits of the *Hon. Miss Neville*, *Lady Beaumont*, *the Duke of Kent*, *H. Davis, jun. Esq.*;—of the latter are *the Children of Lady Glynn*, and *two Sons of the patriotic and eloquent Sir S. Romilly*.

In praising 405, *A Peasant's Child at a Well*, and 413, *A Cottage Girl resting on her return from Market*, we do not deny that Mr. WESTALL has given to the latter a species of Arcadian refinement to what in reality is unadorned and downright rusticity; but in despite of this, who that has sensibilities to what is amiable in mind and person, as well as to what is mellifluous in colour, would not relish such delicate drawings of infancy? Truth in art, that is, a just adaptation of its materials to attain the object intended, is the aim and best praise of the Artist; and this, notwithstanding the above-mentioned partial deviation from it, is to a great degree here attained; for we recognise Nature's bright sunshine and cool shade; the purity, felicity, and beauty of youth; the warm, clear, and softened tint; not indeed as all these beauties are seen in the exact works of the Dutch School, but still with a truth of feeling and sentiment congenial to the heart. It is the pastoral painting of an elegant mind.

471, *A Fair in Geneva*, A. TOPFFER, is a little jaundiced in colour, but it abounds in neat execution, and in variety and vigour of character.

Among some beautiful Flower Paintings are,—Mrs. POPP's *Basket of Flowers from Nature*, peculiarly broad, brilliant, and rich in their colour and effect.—Miss SOILEAUX's and Miss PAGE's *Flowers and Fruit from Nature*, coloured and drawn with much force and exactness,—and a *Study of Peaches*, A. PELLETIER, mellow and blooming as under a ripening autumnal sun. There is a

beautiful variation of sharp outline, feathery surface, and lucid colour, in Mr. PELLETIER's *Foreign Birds*. The Impressions of Medals by Mr. WYON, jun. have a most unusual share of precision and energy of outline, of drawing, and of character.

R. H.

FRAUDS, &c. AT THE LONDON DOCK.

The following information, we believe, will be perfectly new to the public, and perhaps to many of the Proprietors of the London Dock;—nay, it is not impossible, from all we hear on the subject, that even the *Directors* themselves may, through this channel, learn for the first time to what an extent a series of very foul practices have been suffered to proceed in their chartered and highly privileged Establishment;—

It seems that information was given to an Officer of the Customs, that considerable quantities of Goods were to be found in most of the Warehouses at the London Dock, which had been obtained by various means, and were held by the Warehouse-Keepers as Surplusage of Cargoes that had been bonded,—an account of some portion of which had been returned to the Secretary of the Company Mr. Robinson. That it had been the practice, with the knowledge of the Company's Servants, to admit men into the Warehouses an hour previous to the legal time of opening them by the Revenue Lockers, and during that period the removal of goods took place, and from such packages as were pointed out to them small quantities of the article were taken away, which were made into packages as pickings of Cotton or as Surplusage of other goods. Goods, too, the Custom-house Officer was informed, which had been deposited under bond, were removed, without payment of duty, to other places not under the controul of the Revenue Officer.

A representation of these extraordinary circumstances was made to the Commissioners of the Customs; and as all Surplusage of Cargoes bonded ought upon delivery to pay the duties due thereon, either for home consumption or exportation (as the case may be), they granted a writ to the Officer, who proceeded to the Dock Warehouses, and discovered that about 400 bales and bags of cotton had been thus obtained, and that they were in some degree secreted, by being so placed as to appear to be the remaining parts of cargoes not delivered. Upwards of 130 were found to be original packages. These were of course seized by the Officer, as well as many other goods, consisting of full 1000 ox and cow hides; 40 bags of shumac; 10 pigs of copper; from 100 to 150 tons of barilla; 8 to 10 tons of hemp and flax; 6 to 7 tons of brimstone; 3 to 4 tons of salt; with quantities of alum, bark, cork, cordage, cedar wood, deals and deal-ends, ebony, gum, mahogany, madder-roots, orange-peel, rice, rags, tallow, &c. About 2000 more hides, and 30 bales of cotton in original packages, have likewise been seized by two of the Landing Waiters on duty at the Dock.

It was pretended by some that these Goods belonged to various persons, and could be accounted for by the Lockers' books. Immediate reference was had to these books; when it was found that a full delivery had been made of the Goods thus pointed out by the Warehouse-Keepers—so that they must have been obtained by some other means.

The greater part of these goods were taken and deposited in the Custom-house, and proceedings of condemnation in the Court of Exchequer have been ordered by the Commissioners.

The manner in which admittance was obtained into the Warehouses before the legal hour, is said to have been, by unlocking that part of which the Company's Warehouse-Keepers have the keys, which in some degree admits of opening by reason of the door falling back against a chain—or sometimes by forcing up the flap of the loophole, so as to admit a man, who then gave entrance to as many others as were required. But at one particular Warehouse, the Warehouse-Keeper had a key with which he let the men in; and in this Warehouse, it is worthy remark, most of the valuable articles paying high duties, and a great many valuable prize-goods, are or have been deposited.

It is asserted, that upon the landing a cargo of cotton, in consequence of some of the bags requiring mending, a small piece of bagging was agreed to be placed on the weight scale, so as to meet the excess which might arise after mending; but after it had been so arranged, a person on the quay, pretending to double up and affix the same to the scale, contrived to substitute some yards, in which was enclosed a weight, without the knowledge of the Officers;—so that an immense quantity of the article was thus fraudulently obtained without payment of the duties.

Some time since, it was discovered that a weight, which appeared to be, and had been used as, a half-hundred, weighed 58 lbs instead of 56. Two of the Company's men gave information of this circumstance to the Custom-house, when two persons, whom it was sworn had procured this false weight, were held to bail for the offence. The cause is to be tried the sittings after term.

Some of the informants also state, that large quantities of cotton, barilla, hemp, flax, and other goods, have actually been passed the scales clandestinely; and that in one instance several tons of cotton were passed from one vessel without the knowledge of the Officers.

It is understood that the Warehouse-Keepers are required to render an account of all surplusage in their Warehouses, every six months, to the Secretary of the London Dock Company.

The London Dock Company possess a Charter and exclusive privileges, granted by the Legislature, doubtless, for the public benefit, and not for that of a few individuals, however rich and powerful those individuals may be. This benefit could only be derived, we imagine, from two things being accomplished.—In the first place, an entire security of the property warehoused, by which the interests of the owners are protected:—and in the next, the due protection of the revenue, by the prevention of all frauds in the collection of the duties imposed.—Taking it for granted that the statements given above are true ones,—which we fully believe to be so, or we should not have given them,—it may be asked, Has the Dock Company redeemed its pledges, and justified its possession of exclusive privileges?—If these statements be admitted, the answer must be in the negative, for neither have the property of the Merchants been properly secured to them, nor the public interests been well guarded. If the Company have done wrong, then, that wrong must arise either from its employing improper agents, or from its having adopted a bad system; for impurity of design, we must suppose, is quite out of the question. The evil however, both to the merchant and to the public revenue, is just the same in either case, and a remedy equally necessary.

To those however not well acquainted with the art and mystery of docking, it does, after all, appear somewhat marvellous, that these doings should have reached such an extent before they were discovered. It appears strange to them, that people should have been in the habit of being admitted by the means of unsecured loophole flaps and private keys—that false weights should have been manufactured and employed—and that goods should have passed the scale clandestinely. To those simple and uninitiated folk, it appears exceeding strange, that tons of barilla and hemp and brimstone (God protect the honest), and deals and mahogany and tallow, and whole bales of cotton, and ox and cow hides by thousands,—could be left unclaimed, or by any dexterity in the application of our mother tongue, be tortured into pickings, and sweepings, and surplusage!

“O day and night, but this is wondrous strange!”

The Company, in its virtue and its wisdom, will doubtless explain all these to us at present unexplainable matters, in which it will be much and ably assisted by TIME, that venerable supporter of TRUTH.

For the present, then, we leave this important subject. As the Directors are doubtless eager for inquiry, and as proceedings have been commenced, no delay will intervene—there will be no applications to the Treasury for a suspension of proceedings—no consultations with lawyers to perplex and frustrate—no tampering, no intimidation.—No; all will be open, manly, and honourable, on the part of the Directors, who will unquestionably instruct their Agents, and see that their instructions be obeyed, to push the inquiry in a spirit equally pure and straightforward.

[It is proper to state, that some reports were last week spread of an extent having been issued by Government

against the Dock, to the amount of 300,000*l.* and that the Shipping in alarm were getting out into the River, &c. These reports were untrue, and the Ledger contradicted them from authority in the following manner:—

“We have authority to state that no Extents are issued against any goods deposited in the London Docks, and none can issue against the Company's property, the Company not being Crown debtors—That no ships have left the Dock under any apprehension of such process, but vessels are daily entering the Dock from all parts of the world—That no claims have been made upon Wines bonded, in consequence of the duty not being paid—That in consequence of the stoppages of payment of several houses in the course of the week, the Company's Officers have refused to deliver several parcels of goods, which has always been the practice, until proper authorities are appointed to order the deliveries, or matters are otherwise settled—That since last January the Revenue Officers have seized, within the Dock premises, about 700 Hides, some Barilla, Cotton Pickings, and Sweepings, and various small articles, down to a piece of Lathwood, and a piece of Ebony, the bulk of which were under the King's Lock, and all legal proceedings respecting them are, for the present, suspended—That the reports which have been circulated within the last week, as far as inquiries have been made, appear to have been propagated by persons interested in Lighters and Craft upon the River, or otherwise concerned in preventing vessels entering the London Docks—And that if any Extents were put into the Docks, no merchandize, ships, or property of any kind, can be affected by them, except the particular property upon which the debt to the Crown arises.”

The reader will at once perceive the wide difference between our statement respecting the seizures made at the Dock, and this given from “authority.” Some barilla certainly has been seized, for tons have been taken;—the number of the hides too is grossly underrated—and so of the rest. All this looks ill; and the Directors, as we have already said, will do well to watch the movements of their Agents in this business, and not take for granted all that may be told them.]

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, June 25.

THE KING D. STREET.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in this case, applied for a *mandamus* to be directed to G. Street, Esq. Chief Justice of the Mauritius, commanding him to hear evidence in the case of the defendant, who had been accused of some irregularities in the discharge of an office he held in the Island. The application was made on the 4th of the King, chap. 85; and the only question here was, whether the Court had the power of sending a *mandamus* to Mr. Street. Upon looking to the Act, it was found to subject all persons having the title of Chief Justice to the power of the Court; and, upon this ground, their Lordships granted the writ.

Thursday, June 27.

REX V. PETER PARIS.

This was a prosecution at the suit of “The Society for the Suppression of Vice,” against the defendant, who keeps a snuff shop, in St. James's-street, for vending certain snuff-boxes exhibiting on the lids the most obscene devices. The defendant pleaded guilty, and he was now brought up to receive judgment.

The defendant put in an affidavit, which stated that he was a young man, aged 24 years—that some time since, he had purchased 100 snuff-boxes, only ten of which were of the description which was the subject of the prosecution—that he never exhibited the latter publicly for sale—that he had inadvertently sold those which were purchased by the prosecutors, and that upon being made aware of the illegality of his conduct, he became extremely sensible of his fault, and offered to give the prosecutors any security they might think proper to require for his future good behaviour. Added to this, he offered to submit to their inspection all the snuff-boxes he had in his possession—and that he had in fact since destroyed all those which were liable to objection on the score of public-decency. He was in very indigent circumstances.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that within a fortnight after the restoration of Peace, every tobacconist's shop in town was filled with Dutch snuff-boxes, and it was impossible to pass along

the streets, without observing in the shop windows some of the most indecent boxes. It was not sufficient that the devices were indecent, but some appropriate motto accompanied the exhibition, conveying to the young and inexperienced mind the most offensive contamination, tending to excite the passions of the rising generation, and producing general depravity and immorality. Cases had occurred before the Chief Justice at Nisi Prius, where it appeared that profligate young men had purchased highly finished boxes of this description (the obscenity of which might be disclosed by touching a secret spring), at the enormous price of 50 or 60 guineas. The mischief, in such cases, was confined within a narrow circle, from the expensive nature of the commodity, and it was to be hoped that there were few men foolish and vicious enough, who could feel any pleasure from such disgusting exhibitions. But the trader in the present description of commodity could accommodate customers at all prices, from 3s. and upwards; for having furnished his customer with a box of a comparatively innocent nature, the question was, "have you nothing else more flowy?" A secret drawer was then opened, and the merchant produced a magazine of boxes, of a description the most abominable that ever met the eye. This was the species of offence now before the Court; and the great object of this prosecution was to teach parties that such a nuisance could not be tolerated with impunity in this great metropolis; and the Court would no doubt visit the offence with such a punishment as would repress an evil so much to be deplored by every man who valued the purity of public morals.

Mr. Moore recapitulated the statement of the defendant's affidavit, and trusted, that from his youth, inexperience, and indigent circumstances, the Court would not visit him with any very severe measure of punishment.

The Court sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment in the King's Bench Prison, and to pay a fine to the King of 10l. and be then discharged.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Tuesday, Mr. J. Richardson, a dealer, charged Mr. H. Richardson, a bill-broker, with assaulting him on Saturday. The prosecutor stated, that having called upon the defendant, and used some words relative to a bill between them, the latter knocked him down. The defendant denied that he had knocked the prosecutor down, but said, that being irritated by the latter calling him a "swindler," he gave him "a d—n good blow on the chops," and with much warmth appealed to his Lordship, whether he would not have done the same?—The Lord Mayor replied, that he was neither disposed to assault an individual, nor was he in the habit of uttering imprecations. He could not, therefore, but express his indignation at such intemperance in a Court of Justice.—The defendant was held to bail.

On Thursday, T. Donnelly and T. Dixon were charged on suspicion of having set fire to the premises of Mr. Dunkin, tallow-chandler, in Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday night, when the whole of the dwelling, furniture, &c. were destroyed, together with the upper part of the house of Cockerton and Son, oilmen, adjoining. These two houses, with another on the north side of Mr. Dunkin's, it may be remembered, were also destroyed last year by fire, and had been just rebuilt. Mr. Dunkin deposed, that on Wednesday night, about half-past 12 o'clock, two men entered his bed-room, and having drawn aside his curtain, one of them seized hold of him, and shewing a knife, threatened to "do for him," if he made the slightest noise. The other placed a pillow upon his face, and prevented his crying out. They then asked him for the keys of his desk, money-chest, &c. He said he did not remember where he had placed them; and finding that he was not willing to satisfy them, they dragged him from bed, and brought him to the landing-place of the stairs. Here one of them proceeded to tie his neck, hands, and arms, to the bannisters, while the other fastened two handkerchiefs about his eyes. One of them then proceeded to search for the keys, and soon after called out to his companion, who had remained with witness, that he had got them. The parties then informed him, that they would soon leave the house, but that if he attempted to call out previous to their closing the street-door, they would have his life. They then left him, when after remaining a short time, he heard the door shut, and instantly called for help. One or two persons, who slept at the top of the house, immediately came to his assistance, and he was released from his situation. During the whole of the out-

rage, he never distinguished the faces of either of the persons, not even in his room, where he usually burnt a rushlight. He thought, however, from their voices, that one was an Irishman, and the other an Englishman. Donnelly was an Irishman, and one of his day porters, who had lived in his service some years. Suspicion fell upon him; and Harrison, the officer, having gone to his lodgings, in Cow-cross, he found Dixon (an Englishman). Donnelly was apprehended at the fire, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found either at their lodgings or on their persons.—A porter and two of the servants of Mr. Dunkin deposed to the alarm given by the latter, and the state in which they found him. After releasing him from his situation, they opened the windows which looked into the street, and discovered a smoke, as if from a fire, issuing from the cellar. They instantly gave an alarm; but the night being wet, it was some time before assistance was procured; and notwithstanding every subsequent exertion of the engines and inhabitants, the fire continued to burn until the whole of the interior was destroyed, including every article of furniture, &c. and leaving merely the walls standing. The iron chest, in which were deposited the books, money, &c. was found to have been opened, and a quantity of bank-notes, and 400 gold Napoleons, were stolen therefrom. A bag, containing a considerable sum in silver, was left behind; as were also the account-books, five of which were saved. During the fire, about three o'clock in the morning, the flames having communicated to the house of Cockerton and Son, next door, where some combustibles were deposited, an explosion took place, and the top rooms and roof were blown into the air. Nearly the whole of the furniture in the latter, however, was saved. The fire was not completely subdued till five o'clock.—After thoroughly investigating the case, the Lord Mayor was of opinion that there was not the slightest evidence of suspicion attached to the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged.

On Friday an investigation, in order to ascertain the causes of this fire, and some clue to the discovery of the incendiaries, took place. Mr. Dunkin gave a detailed account of the manner in which the two persons entered his chamber. From the present statement, however, it appeared that the parties had blindfolded him by tying two handkerchiefs round his eyes previous to dragging him from his bed; they also made an incision in his breast with a knife, and would have proceeded to further violence, if one of the party had not said, "Don't harm him, for he is the friend of an Irishman." His wrists also were much marked with the cord which they used in tying him. — Deane, a watchman, was in his box near Mr. Dunkin's. He did not observe any suspicious persons about, nor did he hear the slightest alarm of fire proceed from the house. Somebody desired him to spring his rattle. He did so, and immediately perceived a smoke issue from the cellar of Mr. Dunkin.—Peter Harold, another watchman, saw the last witness in conversation with two persons, about half past one o'clock, and heard the rattles spring. He had been on the beat previously, but did not see any suspicious characters or other persons about. There was no thoroughfare up Shaftesbury-place, nor was there any ladder or other article seen about there.—J. Herbert, a patrol, in passing Mr. Dunkin's, had observed nothing particular. After he had gone some distance, he heard a rattle spring, and returned towards the house, from whence a smoke issued. He was the third person who reached the spot, and assisted in knocking at the doors and shutters of the place, and called out loudly. A man got in at the fan-light over the door, which he opened, and Mr. Dunkin ran into the street in his shirt, crying, "Good God, they tied me hand and foot, then covered, and robbed me." Mr. Dunkin then fainted, fell down, and was carried to the Doctor's. When witness and others entered the house, by the front door, there was a great deal of smoke, but they did not perceive any flame. Mr. Dunkin soon after came running back, naked, and wished to enter the house, but he would not suffer it. No flames appeared in the front until a considerable time after Mr. D. rushed into the street.—The Constable of the Night stated, that he assisted in breaking the fan-light. When he entered the house there was no flame apparent. He saw Mr. Dunkin naked in the street previous to the bursting out of the fire, and picked up two handkerchiefs nearly opposite the door.—Price and another servant, in consequence of the alarm of their master, came down stairs and released him. Price, in coming down, saw the bed-room door open, and a rushlight was burning; could not say whether the closet door was open; nor did he see any plate.—W. Taylor, street-keeper, assisted Mr. Dunkin in taking five books from the iron chest. Mr. D. said to witness, he "did not know what he had done that he should

have been served so."—Mr. Fairbrother lives opposite Mr. Dunkin. He heard the springing of rattles, and having looked out of the window, he twice heard the cry of murder proceed from the house of Mr. Dunkin. He immediately went into the street, and soon after Mr. D. ran out. Witness had heard the knocking before this.—Price, the servant to Mr. D. was recalled, and stated that he had not heard the rattles spring; nor did he distinguish any knocking at the door.—T. Robinson, a fireman, had examined the ruins. On the third staircase of Mr. Cockerton's house he found a quantity of plate; some was perfect, the remainder was injured by the fire; the former belonged to Mr. Cockerton, the latter to Mr. Dunkin. A party-wall which stood between the two houses remained firm; and how the plate of Mr. D. was conveyed to the adjoining premises could not be conceived.—Mr. Cockerton deposed, that he saw his plate in his closet the night before. [Here the LORD MAYOR observed that the case seemed involved in more mystery than ever, and wished to know if Mr. Dunkin could throw any light upon the circumstance.] Mr. D. answered in the negative.—Sophia Brown had the care of Mr. Dunkin's plate; she usually locked it up in his closet: it was not used on the day before the fire, nor did she see it. Witness heard a noise in the street before the servants came to alarm her in her bed-room. She slept on the floor over Mr. D. She and her fellow-servants escaped over the leads, and saw the flames proceed from the rear of the house in Shaftsbury-place.—Another female domestic deposed to being alarmed when the servants came to her room. She instantly thought her master was murdered, as he had said in her hearing that the dog had howled the night before. The other servants, however, did not hear the dog howl, and though it was stationed about the cellar and passages, it escaped the conflagration. The person who entered the sun-light, and subsequently opened Mr. Dunkin's door, was called, but did not appear. This the Lord Mayor regretted, as his evidence would be material, to show how the door was fastened.—The LORD MAYOR having heard all the evidence that could be adduced, desired to know from Mr. Dunkin what he would wish further to have done. Mr. Dunkin wished to offer a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of the perpetrators. The Lord Mayor then held a consultation with several persons belonging to the Fire-offices (particularly the Agent of the Phoenix, where Mr. Dunkin is mostly insured) who retired to deliberate, and who are to make known their determination of joining Mr. Dunkin in his offer of reward. The Lord Mayor added, that he would write to the Secretary of State upon the occasion, and, independent of a reward, would endeavour to procure a pardon for one of the accomplices in this nefarious outrage.—Here the investigation closed.

GUILDHALL.

On Tuesday, *G. Horro*, an elderly man, was charged with an assault on the person of Eliza Pike, a girl of ten years of age.—The prisoner was held to bail.

BATTON-GARDEN.

On Monday, *D. Day* was charged by Mr. Belton, landlord of the Elephant and Castle, St. Pancras, with beating him in an unmerciful manner. It appeared that Mr. Belton had a few friends celebrating his son's birth-day, after the house was shut up, and between one and two o'clock in the morning some persons knocked violently at the door, when Mr. Belton went down to open it, on which they insisted on admission and being served with liquor. He attempted to push them out and shut the door; but they dragged him out, knocked him down, and kicked and beat him most unmercifully; when some persons who were above stairs came to his assistance and secured the prisoner, the others effected their escape.—He was committed for want of bail.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Monday, *W. Flatty*, a watchman in the parish of St. James, was charged with committing a violent assault on Mr. Worthy, of Leicester-street, Swallow-street, on Sunday night. The complainant stated, that he was returning home, when the watchman, and another man who afterwards escaped, attacked him in Brewer-street, Golden-square, with sticks and kicks, crying out they would murder him, by which his head was dreadfully cut. Mr. Perry, an auctioneer, in Brewer-street, confirmed this statement, and added, he was induced to get out of bed in consequence of the screaming he heard; when on witnessing the outrage, he caused the prisoner to be secured.—Committed for want of bail.

John Roberts, who stands charged with stabbing John Hall, groom to Lord Rivers, was on Friday re-examined. The wounded man appeared in person, but he seemed at times to be very unwell. The prisoner met him near Stanhope-gate, when riding behind his Lordship, and he made a stop as if to seize the horse's

head. Informant checked his horse to prevent it, when the prisoner struck the horse with his left hand, and assailed informant with the other. Hall believed he struck the prisoner with an ash plant, but not until he was first assaulted. The prisoner got hold of the horse's bridle, and plunged a dagger (about 12 inches in length) into informant's right side.—The prisoner went on most incoherently. He called himself prince of this island, said a judicial bench had nothing to do with such nonsense, and that he should be tried by counsel; that he was a descendant of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, &c. &c. that the Secretary of State ought to have been there, &c. He was fully committed for trial.—The prisoner was closely ironed on the hands to prevent his doing mischief. His looks were frantic in the extreme.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Saturday week, between six and seven in the morning, two men, dressed as plumbers, knocked at the door of a house in Devonshire-place, Paddington, and requested to examine the pipes; stating, that as the main pipe had burst, they might be inundated: the credulous servant admitted them; and whilst one of them pretended to look at the pipes, the other managed to carry off a silver jug and snuffers' stand. It would be prudent, when the establishment is small, for the servant to answer inquiries from the area, at such times as the family is not in the lower part of the house.

About ten o'clock on Monday night, Mr. W. Woodhatch, of Marchmont-street, Tavistock-square, arrived at his house, from the country, leaving his horse at the door in the care of a boy; when a villain came, mounted, and galloped off with it before the boy could give the alarm. No account has been heard of it since.

On Sunday evening, a boat with six young men and four women, of genteel appearance, approached London Bridge, in its way down the river, from an excursion. The tide was going down rapidly; and a waterman perceiving their intention to go through the bridge, apprised them of the danger of such an attempt. The women were alarmed, and put ashore above bridge; after which the six men rowed back, and made an effort to shoot through the middle arch; when, unfortunately, the boat went down head foremost. Four of the party were washed off and drowned. The other two stuck to the boat, which came up immediately, and, with assistance from the shore, which was full of spectators, were saved. Two of the bodies have been found. One of the persons lost was brother of one of the survivors.

Tuesday morning, as Mr. Whitechurch, Clerk to Mr. Calvert, an Oporto merchant, was going down one of the gateways leading to the quays, he was jammed against the wall by a cart, and had both his arms broken.

DEATHS.

June 21, suddenly, the Rev. Joseph Joyce.

June 21, Pat. Bannermaan, Esq. of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

At his seat, at Wesdean, on Thursday last, the Right Hon. John Lord Selsey, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was succeeded by his son, the Hon. Captain Peachey, R.N.

Last week, in Portugal-street, the Right Hon. Lady Diana Fleming. She was the only daughter of Thomas the late Earl of Suffolk, and widow of Sir M. de Fleming, Bart. of Rydall, Westmoreland.

On Sunday morning last, at his residence, Mordon Hall, Surrey, Sir Robert Burnett, aged 76 years. By his death (says a Correspondent), a numerous acquaintance in the neighbourhood of his seat and at Brighton will be deprived of a valuable friend, and the poor of a liberal and unostentatious benefactor.

On Sunday night, the 24th inst. at his Father's house in Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, in the 19th year of his age, Cornelius Peter, fifth son of Mr. John Murphy, after an illness of 10 months, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude.

On Monday, as a Two-penny Postman was delivering a letter at a gentleman's house in Charter-house-square, he dropped down, and immediately expired.

Lately, at Edinburgh, aged 67, Geo. Wilson, Esq. Barrister who for many years attended the Norfolk Circuit. After enjoying the society of a few friends at dinner, he retired to rest, and the next morning was found dead by his servant, apparently without a struggle.

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