

# THE EXAMINER.

No. 436. SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1816.

## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 425.

### TRIAL OF OUR COUNTRYMEN AT PARIS. [Concluded from last week.]

THE conduct of our noble countrymen has proceeded gallantly to the close. Great occasions make great thoughts,—at least where there is any thing like a fine mind to act upon; and the reader will admire in the speeches of Sir ROBERT WILSON and Mr. BRUCE that sort of conscious, suitable, and native spirit, which it would be the business of rhetoric to imagine, but which it is difficult for any thing but a real occasion to render so complete. This is particularly the case with the speech of Mr. BRUCE, which we mention not at all invidiously towards Sir ROBERT, (who has true spirit enough, we are sure, to feel sincerity a compliment) but because it is another argument in favour of an old theory of our's in favour of the positive wisdom of youth, as compared with what the very best of mankind are apt to get hampered with as they grow older. Sir ROBERT is far from being elderly; but he has seen a good deal of the world; he has encountered, and more particularly, we suppose, of late, a variety of falsehoods, meannesses, and perplexing worldly vices; and these, in contradicting the enthusiasm of our early years and rousing all our speculations upon our own infirmities and the causes of those of other people, are apt to make us fall too much into their mode of talking if not of acting, especially if we happen to have met with hypocrites, whose base conduct is in exact proportion to their lofty professions. This is the origin very often of those little worldly veins which are apt to run through the manners of the best of men, or appear to do so; and of which on the very greatest occasions they find it difficult to get rid, in the shape of something like flattery, and accommodation to circumstances. Even one of the finest principles of a generous nature,—the wish not to think better of ourselves at bottom than of other people,—is calculated to run us into the danger;—or it may be, on the contrary, that the better part of our self-love is concerned in not dwelling upon the vices of others;—and hence the most loathsome meannesses are sometimes spared by our silence, especially if particular circumstances have given us advantages over it. We congratulate ourselves, that we have them not also; but then we cannot say that we *might* not have had; and we take refuge from what afflicts the sense of our common nature and its fortunes, by endeavouring to forget it.—But we shall be rambling from our subject.

Mr. BRUCE's speech was very fresh, ardent, and complete. He speaks of having travelled: and he has done so, evidently, not like the Englishman in the French author, who *parcourut l'Italie tristement*,—ran over Italy with an air of despondency,—but with all the livelier feel-

ings of his age, and with a heart open to every happy and generous impression. His intellect has "eyes of youth." Perhaps we could not give the reader a better idea of what we think of the speech, than by saying, that it appears to us, such a one as Lord HOLLAND might have made on a similar occasion at the same period of life.

Mr. BRUCE took happy occasion to explain his feelings not merely as an Englishman, but as a constitutional Englishman: and this, as well as the recollection of Sir R. WILSON's hostility to BONAPARTE, has given mighty offence to the Bourbonites among us. They do not take time to reflect, whether these very circumstances are not great additional proofs (as in fact they are) that their countrymen were in the right, and the Bourbons in the wrong:—nothing, even of their own country, is of avail, when a canting legitimate court is to be defended at all events:—nay, the better it's opponents turn out to be,—the more unequivocal lovers of freedom,—they feel that it is only so much the worse for it; and here Sir ROBT. WILSON and his friends are to be held up as persons, first, who had no right to constitute themselves representatives of the English nation, (the said Bourbonites and their friends the Borough-mongers being, of course, the real ones);—secondly, as violators of the first duty of individuals in helping LAVALETTE to escape, which, they say, with a delicious begging of the question, is the same thing in principle as helping a "felon or murderer;"—thirdly, as preferers of brilliant and shewy principles to solid and "old-fashioned" ones,—those, to wit, of the *Morning Post* and the PRINCE REGENT;—fourthly,—with some more exquisite begging of the question,—as inconceivable sympathizers with Marshal NEY, "who had carried meanness, and perfidy, and ingratitude to a point, of which history affords no example,"—that is to say, history so far as these gentlemen seem to know any thing about it,—the history both of the BOURBON and STUART dynasties and their officers affording examples infinitely worse;—fifthly and lastly,—*horresco referens!*—an accusation that might make even CHATHAM tremble in his grave,—as *young men*,—two of them at least,—absolute, unwrinkled, unsophisticated young men! And then the *Courier*, poor fellow, in his eagerness to prove that the finest examples in history have all been lost upon him,—that is to say, unless we charitably suppose that he knows nothing about them,—proceeds to talk about "pity or laughter," and to accuse Mr. BRUCE of "attempting the hero"! Poor, unfortunate rogue, who takes pains to shew us that when the noblest feelings come in his way, he is a kind of political *Thersites*, and is disposed to pity or laugh at them!—But this accounts for what he is disposed to admire and treat with gravity, such as my Lord CASTLEREAGH's speeches, Mr. CROKER's poetry, and the PRINCE REGENT's companions. *Attempting the hero!* Why this is what he is applauding every day of his life, in all sorts of shapes. Mr. BRUCE is what he ought to be,—a gallant intelligent young man, with all the proper feelings of his sex, station, and country:—the *Courier's* hero,

we suppose, is one who is inexorable to a woman instead of assisting her—who has vulgar tastes and coteries,—and whose valour consists in looking big in a gold-plastered coat on a great horse,—not to mention a pretty abstract taste perhaps for contraband goods, being the way in which he performs his first duty as a member of society, namely, to the laws.

Our gallant countrymen wanted only these attacks to complete their triumph. They had obtained the applause of all the independent and generous;—nothing remained for them but the envy of the servile and mercenary;—a little *shame*, even with them, delayed the consummation; but at last, the triumph was too great to be borne, and it has come out in all its fury. *The Courier*, promises, perhaps we should say threatens (for this, we suppose, is what he means), to say more to Sir ROBERT WILSON, and announces also a separate consideration of what relates to Lord GREY. Into how many other quarters the rogue will carry his odd sort of eulogy, we know not;—but we wait to assist him in giving it all its proper effect.

Speaking of our countrymen as representatives of the land they came from, we may observe in concluding for the present, as a matter of curiosity, that they happen to be representatives of the three divisions of the kingdom;—Sir ROBERT WILSON is an Englishman, Mr. BRUCE of a Scotch family, Captain HUTCHINSON an Irishman. We wish to Heaven the Parliament happened to be made up in the same spirit of selection.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 26.—Count Torreno, a noble Spaniard, of an ancient family in the Asturias, was arrested on Sunday last in Paris. He is a brother-in-law to Gen. Porlier, who was condemned to death for the crime of rebellion against his Sovereign.

Wednesday, at seven o'clock in the evening, Sir R. Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, were conducted back from the Conciergerie to the prison of *La Force*.

### TRIAL OF WILSON, BRUCE, AND HUTCHINSON.

M. DUPIN, while addressing the Court in favour of his English Clients, observed, "For the sake of the strangers who listen to us, for the honour of our own nation, it should be known that an Englishman will find here as zealous defenders as he could have found in his own country."—(Here some expressions of applause having proceeded from a remote part of the Hall, the President ordered silence, remarking—"people applaud at a Theatre—they listen in a Court of Justice."—M. DUPIN proceeded to remark on some serious errors which had crept into the translation of Wilson's letters.

The PRESIDENT stated to M. Dupin that he would call the interpreter, because he was willing that the defence of the prisoners should have all possible latitude.

After some explanations, Sir R. Wilson said—We are satisfied as to the benevolent dispositions of the Court; but there are two sorts of tribunals—the one of justice and the other of public opinion; it is to the latter, especially, that we wish to justify ourselves.

The PRESIDENT—Wilson, there is in France only one sort of tribunal—that which tries in the name of the King.

M. DUPIN then continued his comments, contending that the passages selected from the Correspondence were not such as had been described, and that, after all, acts and not opinions were now to be judged.—"It is time however, Gentlemen, that I should make you acquainted, by his actions, with him whom it has been endeavoured to devote to public hatred, by describing him as an enemy of public order, and of the repose of nations.

It is time to explain to you these hieroglyphics of honour which he wears on his breast. He is decorated with the Orders of the Red Eagle, of St. Anne, of St. George, of Maria Theresa, of the Tower and Sword, of the Crescent, and of several others; because he has served with distinction in Flanders, Holland, Ireland, at the Helder, in Egypt, Poland, Portugal, and Spain, in Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Italy; because he has been charged with important missions at Constantinople, St. Petersburg, &c. He had already distinguished himself, when scarcely 21, he went to serve in Egypt: uniting his arms to those of the Mussulmans, he obtained by his merits the Order of the Crescent from the Grand Seignor; and, joining literary to military merit, he became the first historian of that famous expedition, where the uncle of Hutchinson commanded in chief the English army. Wilson went again to combat Bonaparte in Spain, where he powerfully contributed to arrest his progress, by himself raising that Portuguese legion which had so great an influence on the fate of the Peninsula. It was in this war he became acquainted with Marshal Ney: he fears not to avow that he was conquered by him, but in his defeat he had reason for praising the generosity of the conqueror; and hence the origin of that interest which, from ignorance of its deriving its source from a just gratitude, has been ascribed to political considerations. At Moscow Bonaparte had still Wilson opposed to him. In his bulletins he complains bitterly of that English commissary: this is, in other words, to attest the services which Wilson performed in that campaign. When Moreau received his mortal wound, Wilson was close by that General, and was the first to raise him and afford him succour. In fine, and to finish the picture, the eldest of Wilson's sons is a midshipman on board the *Northumberland*, that vessel which conveyed Bonaparte to St. Helena. I now ask you, Gentlemen, whether General Wilson be an enemy of the good cause—whether he is a Bonapartist? for that is the epithet with which it has been sought to tarnish his character. Wilson has performed signal services to all the sovereigns of Europe; he has had the happiness to be also, in more than one instance, useful to his Majesty Louis XVIII.—to that sovereign whose memory is strong enough to retain the smallest services. (Here M. Dupin read five letters addressed to Sir R. W. from the Emperor Alexander, Frederick William, and Prince Metterich, conveying to him the decorations of various Orders, and the thanks of the Sovereigns.) The Advocate next detailed some traits of Sir R. Wilson's humanity.—"In 1808, he found a great number of French prisoners in Spain. The son of the Duke of Feltre, the nephew of Prince Talleyrand, owed to him their safety in the Russian campaign: it was Wilson also who saved the celebrated French physician Desgenettes, and who gave him succours for the French prisoners. Well! Wilson, distinguished by so many traits of beneficence; Bruce, the nephew of the celebrated traveller, and who has travelled himself in order to enrich science with his observations; and Hutchinson, still too young to enable me to speak to you of his life, but who came among us by the paths of honour—all three are deprived of their liberty, and appear before you as prisoners for an act of generosity, which the very Arabs of the Desert would have pronounced worthy of the finest recompense."—M. Dupin concluded by urging, 1st, That there was no act of complicity between the accused Englishmen and the principal culprit: 2d, That the fact imputed to them could not be considered as a crime, nor as an offence."

The PRESIDENT—Sir Wilson, did you not write that you were armed and prepared to defend yourselves?

Wilson—Mr. President, as I am anxious that my friends and all those who are present at this trial should believe me incapable of altering the truth, I will read to you the passage from my letter, relative to the fact as to which you interrogate me:—"We are prepared for resistance; but we placed much more dependence on our presence of mind."

The proceedings having been closed, Sir R. Wilson rose, and, with a dignified assurance, delivered a speech, of which the following is the substance:—Monsieur le PRESIDENT.—You did me too much honour, in the proceeding of the day before yesterday, by saying that I had a profound knowledge of the French language. Unfortunately I am but little familiarized in it: I even speak it very badly. I must therefore beg, and I hope to obtain your indulgence. I must begin by thanking the Court for the full liberty they have given our Advocate, and the justice we experienced during the proceedings. Being not sufficiently acquainted with the code of your laws, the principles and forms of which are essentially contradictory to those of England, we have entrusted our defence entirely to our Advocate, and yet owe him all our gratitude, not only for the efforts of his talents, and that

eloquence which he knows how to display on all occasions, but also for the generous zeal which he has unceasingly manifested in our cause. There are yet explanations which remain for me to give, and which I intend to do with all the respect that I owe to authority, and to the majesty of justice. Gentlemen; you are not ignorant that a much heavier accusation has fallen on our heads. Threatened by this attack, directed against our life and honour, we have sought our safety neither in the policy of cabinets nor in clemency. Trusting in our innocence, we have demanded from no government any thing but the protection of an impartial judgment, and we have found our *Ægis* in the wisdom and justice of the Chamber of Accusation. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the decision of that Chamber, the prosecutors have persisted in inserting in the Act of Accusation a collection of facts foreign to the crime of which we are now accused: and while they have designated me as the enemy of all governments, on account of observations intended for the most sacred confidence, they have loaded me, in the face of Europe, with the most outrageous and calumnious expressions. Born in a free country, educated with the right of thinking freely on all subjects, and of communicating my thoughts, whether by speech or writing, I have made use of this right. Animated by love for justice, humanity and liberty (not revolutionary liberty, but that liberty on which the social order of my country is founded, and which we cherish as the vivifying principle of our happiness and our power), I have always expressed myself in my correspondence with the ardour that these sentiments inspire in me. There may no doubt be found in this correspondence, news, anecdotes, predictions which have not been verified. Knowing that they would never be made public by those to whom my letters were addressed, I communicated them without much consideration, but there is not one opinion of mine on the morality of politics that I am not proud to avow and ready to defend. It is true, that I imagined I saw on the political horizon of Europe storms ready to break out again, and lightning ready to burst forth; I thought I saw this fair France still suffering, and still removed from the happiness which, with all my soul, I wish her to possess; but I have only traced the foundation on which this belief was founded. Religion: yes, Gentlemen, the Religion of my Politics, hinders me from interfering in the internal concerns of other nations. I pity their misery; I wish them prosperity; I would wish to see, as my Advocate says, every man free and every state independent, but I never formed these wishes as a Conspirator. Devoted to honour and the Constitution of my country, I oppose and will always oppose every system, every act which, according to my opinion, wounds them, or even threatens them; but I march under the unfolded banner of that same Constitution, and my colours are neither the dagger nor poison, but the rights and laws of my country. Gentlemen, do not think it a crime for an Englishman to watch over the projects, and to set himself up as a judge over the acts of his Government. The liberty and the reputation of his country is his patrimony; he cannot cease to be their guardian, without betraying what he owes to his ancestors, to his fellow-citizens, and to posterity. Arbitrary Governments demand a blind devotion from their subjects; but a constitutional State requires from all classes of its citizens the most jealous vigilance over the Government itself. Nature, honour, and religion add to this obligation; and the exercise of this duty is the proud prerogative of a free man; and this is a truth which you will not doubt, when you shall have lived longer under your constitutional regime. My principles have been denounced as dreadful; but the people will hardly be persuaded, that principles which announce an attachment to good faith, clemency, patriotism, and philanthropy, are principles which arise from a criminal source; but it is from intercepted letters that proofs of criminality have been endeavoured to be derived against me. The violation of correspondence is a crime: thus it will have been by the aid of a crime that it has been wished to prove against me a correctional offence. I do not dwell upon this point; but I thought it my duty to point out this circumstance to the meditation of the Jury. But who has given publicity to my thoughts? Who are they who have got possession, and by what means have they got possession of a correspondence addressed only to my friends and countrymen—addressed only to the eyes of a brother, and of a personage whose name bears with it a guarantee of all that is most illustrious and most loyal in a nation, of which he has constantly been one of the most enlightened and most zealous supporters? The Procureur of the King has seemed not to wish that I should speak of these means: but as he wishes to take advantage of the fortuitous fruit of a crime, which by the French legislature is punished by afflictive and infamous penalties, and to present it as the proof, and the only proof, which there is of a crime purely correctional,

I have been obliged to raise the question, and I hope the Jury will give it all the attention it deserves. I will not enter into other details, since our Advocate has done us justice so nobly, and vindicated the honour of my brother, connected not only with the honour of his family, but that of the nation. As to the charge of having conducted M. Lavalette out of the French territory, I will not detain you long. The fact is acknowledged, I have only to detain you as to the motives. It is true that the character of M. Lavalette, with whom otherwise I had no particular connection, had inspired me with an interest which I saw was shared by all classes of society in France. The painful sacrifices, the interesting devotedness, and the boldness so wisely calculated of Madame Lavalette, had singularly increased that interest; and where is the man—where is the man who could have seen without pain and regret the glory and happiness of this virtuous and for ever illustrious woman, end in misery and desolation? It is true also that I looked on M. Lavalette as a man condemned in a revolutionary time for a crime purely political; and who having also surrendered himself voluntarily, confiding in his innocence, and the presumed validity of treaties made with the Allied Powers, deserved all our interest: but I declare that these powerful reflections have had a very secondary influence in my determination. The appeal made to our humanity, to our personal character, and our national generosity, the responsibility cast on us, of deciding suddenly on safety or death of an unfortunate man, and, above all, of an unfortunate stranger; this appeal was imperative, and did not permit us to calculate his other titles to our benevolence. At the voice of this appeal, we should have done as much for a person unknown, or an enemy fallen into misfortune; perhaps we have been defective in prudence; but we prefer, and we rejoice at this moment, having yielded to the feelings of our hearts. And these same men who have calumniated us without knowing either the motives or details of our conduct—these same men, I say, would have been the first to denounce us as cowards without honour and without patriotism, if by our refusal to save M. Lavalette we had abandoned him to certain death. Our friends and countrymen would have joined their reproaches to those of our enemies, and thus degraded by the just contempt of the world, consumed by our own shame, and deserving the death with which we were afterwards threatened, we should have drawn out an odious and tarnished existence. Gentlemen, I abandon myself with confidence to the generous feelings of a Jury purely French. If in your minds you think that we have offended the laws of your country, and that we owe it a satisfaction, we shall have at least the consolation of knowing that we have not offended the laws of nature, and that we have performed the duties of humanity.

This speech, pronounced in a firm and decent tone, made a lively impression on the public; and, notwithstanding the respect and reserve which should be preserved in Court, applauses were heard throughout almost all the Hall.

*Hutchinson* declared that he had nothing to add to the speech of his Counsel.

*M. Bruce* spoke as follows:—I appear before a Court of Justice, on an accusation of having contributed to the escape of Lavalette; if it is a crime to have saved the life of a man, I avow that I am guilty. I do not wish to derive any vanity from what I have been able to do: an appeal was made to my humanity, and my honour imposed on me the obligation of answering it. If the accusation had been confined to the affair of Lavalette, I should have but few words to say to you; but I have been accused of having conspired against the political system of Europe, of having excited the inhabitants of France to take arms against the authority of the King. It is true that this charge, absurd, ridiculous, destitute of all foundation, and which has excited equal astonishment and indignation throughout Europe, has been rejected by the wisdom of the Chamber of Accusation. But although this accusation has been rejected, the motives on which it was founded still subsist. The Procureur-General, in his Act of Accusation, has allowed himself to say—

*M. the PRESIDENT*—Accused, you speak French with very great facility; in speaking, therefore, of a Magistrate, and of so respectable a Magistrate, measure your expressions.

*M. Bruce* continued—The Procureur-General said that I am one of those persons who are imbued with anti-social doctrines; that I am an enemy, from principle, of all order and government; that I am an enemy, from principle, of all Kings, of justice, and of humanity; and the friend of the factious in all countries. These, it must be confessed, are grave accusations; but the explanation which I am going to give of my principles will be a conclusive answer to these calumnious allegations. I shall not enter into metaphysical abstractions on the rights of men, nor into digres-

sions on politics: I will confine myself to a description of the principles which have always directed my political actions. I was born an Englishman; I love with enthusiasm the constitution of my country—that is to say, the constitution as established by our glorious revolution of 1688. It was then that was formed that beautiful system of Government which excites so universal an admiration, which serves as a model to other nations, which makes our country called, by distinction, the classic land of liberty, which earned for us the deserved eulogium of the philosopher Montesquieu, who is the patrimony not only of France but of all the world, and who said of us—"The English are the only people in the world who know how to make use of their religion, their laws, and their commerce." From the revolution of 1688 may be dated the prosperity, the greatness, and the liberty of England. I am bound to say, that if these principles, which are mine, and which are those of the constitution of my country, are subversive of all idea of order and good government, and make me the enemy of Kings, of justice, and of humanity, I am then the most guilty of men, and my accuser is in the right. But if, on the contrary, these are the principles which procured for us our protecting laws, which secure to us our persons, our properties, and our religion, which have made of a people little favoured by nature or by fortune the most happy, the best governed and most flourishing nation of Europe, I have a right to conclude that the accusation is nothing but a revolting calumny. Yes; such are the principles of that Wilson and of that Bruce, of whom the Advocate-General spoke in so indecorous a manner. I inherited them from my ancestors—I shall carry them to my grave. As to the affair of M. de Lavalette, politics had nothing to do with it: I was moved only by the sentiments of humanity. You have seen, from my interrogatory, that I was hardly acquainted with him. It is true, that the goodness of his character, the amiability of his disposition, and the sweetness of his manners, had inspired me with a greater interest than is usually felt for a person whom one has seen so little. I was never at his house—he had never been at mine; and it was here, where I appear as an accused person, that I had the honour of seeing, for the first time, that virtuous and interesting wife, and have been enabled to pay her the homage of my devoted and respectful admiration. It has been demonstrated to you, that there was no connexion between us and the other persons accused. I did not go, like Don Quixote, in quest of adventures; but an unfortunate man comes and asks my protection: he shows a confidence in my character; he puts his life in my hands; he appeals to my humanity! What would have been said of me, if I had denounced him to the police? I should then have deserved that death with which I have since been threatened. What do I say? What would have been thought of me, if I had refused to protect him? I should have been looked upon as a poltroon, as a man without principle, without honour, without courage, without generosity; I should have deserved the contempt of all good men. But, Gentlemen, there were other considerations which decided me. There was something romantic in the story of Lavalette. His miraculous escape from prison, that cruel uncertainty between death and life in which he so long remained—the noble devotedness of his wife, that French Alcestis—her heroic action, which will live in history—all struck my imagination, and excited in my heart an interest so lively, that I could not resist its impulse: besides, as your La Fontaine says, who in his simplicity has said every thing:—

" Dans ce monde il se fait l'un l'autre secourir;  
" Il se faut entraider: c'est la loi de nature."

Gentlemen, I am yet young, but I have travelled a great deal: I have seen many countries, and have examined, with all the attention of which I am capable, the customs of the people. I have always observed, even among the most barbarous nations, among those who are almost in a state of primitive nature, that it is a sacred thing among them to succour those who have recourse to their protection; it is a duty enjoined by their religion, by their laws, by their customs. A Bedouin of the desert, a Druze of Mount Lebanon, would rather sacrifice his life than betray the man who had fled to him for an asylum: whatever be his country, whatever his crime, he sees only the duties of humanity and of hospitality. I, a civilized man, thought it my duty to imitate the virtues even of barbarians. And I cannot persuade myself that, among a people celebrated for their sensibility, their humanity, and their chivalrous character—which reckon among their Kings a Henry IV. that model of a Prince, and would to God all Kings were like him—which reckon among their heroes a Bayard, the completest of all, without fear, without reproach, whose device was always to succour his distressed fellow crea-

tures—I cannot believe that among such a people an Englishman can be condemned for having saved the life of a Frenchman. Gentlemen, I have confessed to you, with all frankness and honour, the whole truth with respect to the part I took in the escape of M. Lavalette; and, notwithstanding the respect which I owe to this Tribunal, I cannot be wanting in the respect which I owe to myself, by avowing that I feel the least repentance for what I have done. Gentlemen, I have now said all; I leave you to decide upon my fate, and I implore nothing but justice.

This discourse, pronounced with a strong foreign accent, and with a firm tone sustained throughout, produced, like Wilson's, the liveliest impression: and we heard several old advocates applaud equally the eloquence of the accused and of their defenders.

The Verdict and Sentence were then given, as detailed in our last, with this addition, that the expence of their Trial were to be paid by the three Englishmen.

The PRESIDENT then announced to the condemned that they had three days to appeal in Cassation, and the Court broke up.

#### FIRST PERMANENT COUNCIL OF WAR.

The trial of *General Cambrone* took place this day (the 26th April).—The prisoner, on his examination, stated, that being left for dead on the field at Waterloo, he was taken prisoner by the English, carried to England, and from thence voluntarily returned to France, when he heard he was comprehended in the King's Ordinance of the 24th of July. He farther stated, that the Treaty of Fontainebleau having permitted Bonaparte to take 400 men with him to Elba, he accepted from him the command of the light infantry of the guard. He considered himself as no longer a Frenchman, and as bound by no oath or act of adhesion to Louis XVIII. After landing at Cannes, he commanded the advanced guard of Bonaparte's army, until he was within three leagues of Lyons. From this time until his arrival in Paris he had no command. At Waterloo he had a command in the imperial guards. He denied that he knew of Bonaparte's intention to quit Elba until two or three days before their departure; and he was two days on board before Bonaparte told him they were going to France. He complained, as well as did Gen. Drouot, of the false proclamations which Bonaparte issued in their names.—The reading of the prisoner's examination terminated with certificates of his humane conduct in La Vendee.

On being brought into Court, the President asked him why he quitted the command of the advanced guard near Lyons? The prisoner here handed in a paper from Bonaparte in answer:—"Cambrone, I entrust to you the advanced guard of my most brilliant campaign. You must not fire a single musket.—Every where you will find friends only."—The prisoner added, that Bonaparte did not take the command from him, but merely sent him forward *alone*, for the troops which they brought with them were too fatigued, and could not march so quick as those whom they found ready drawn up to receive them.

PRESIDENT—Why did you follow Bonaparte to Elba?

Prisoner—The Provisional Government forced us, as part of his Guards.

KING'S PROCURATOR—No person forced you.

Prisoner (with vehemence)—And are we not to be forced by our duties? If we, military men, had not certain clear lines of duty to perform, we should be huddled about from one folly to another.

PRESIDENT—In whose name did you make the requisitions for the provisions on your march from Cannes to Paris?

Prisoner—In the name of Napoleon, Sovereign of Elba. I did not say any thing about politics to the Mayors; I only demanded provisions.

PRESIDENT—At what period was you nominated a Peer by Bonaparte?

Prisoner—I never paid any attention to it; I knew nothing of it; and I never sat as a Peer.

PRESIDENT—You said you refused the rank of Lieutenant-General from Bonaparte. What was your motive?

Prisoner—I certainly thought I was capable of commanding a division, but in an unfortunate affair I reflected that I might be embarrassed. All the world knows, that at the battle of Waterloo, the person who commanded us (Bonaparte) lost his wits, and then I would have found myself acting with old Generals of Brigade, who would have considered themselves humbled at being commanded by one less experienced than themselves.

The Rapporteur, and the Counsel for Cambrone (M. BERTIER, jun.) then addressed the Court, and after a few hours deliberation, the Prisoner was unanimously found Not Guilty of having betrayed the King previous to March 23, 1815. By a majority

of six to one, he was found Not Guilty of attacking France and the Government with arms in his hands. And by a majority of seven to five, Not Guilty of violently seizing upon power.—He was therefore ordered to be set at liberty in 24 hours.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 3.

#### THE STATUTE BOOK.

Earl STANHOPE said, there was no subject of more transcendent importance than what he was about to submit to the House. It was no less than the Statute Book itself, with all its inconveniences. A lawyer now living (Selby) had published a work on uses of Trusts and Powers, which he had exemplified by 1030 decided cases. On this account, the laws of England required simplifying. Mr. Viner had published a little pocket-work, called an Abridgment of the Law, in 20 and odd volumes in folio. If it had been continued till now, it must have been in 100 volumes. He (Lord S.) once went and sat on the woolsack with Lord Thurlow, who said to him, "I should be ashamed of myself if I had not a knowledge of every point of the common law; but I know nothing of your (using a word he could not utter there) Statute Book." Mr. Dunning never would give an opinion as to what was law according to the Statute. He used to tell people to bring him the Statute, and he would endeavour to expound it. The more they looked at the Statute Book, the more they would find it similar to the Augean stable. On wool, there were 246; on wine, 277; on gold and silver, 283; and on the fisheries and fish, 963 different Acts. There had been 1374 Acts passed and repealed, 1000 of which had been repealed in the present reign; so that they had passed Acts by waggons full to repeal them by carts full. He praised the shortness of the Laws called the Code Napoleon, and which is continued under the Bourbons. The Common Law of England was admirable also, as being a collection of principles, and was clearly and shortly expressed. In proof of this he instanced Magna Charta. His remedy was to appoint an Assessor, learned in the Law, with 20 or 30 clerks, to read the Statute Book backwards; because, by doing so, they would find what had been repealed; and so class the Statutes under their proper heads, capable of almost instantaneous revision. As to the Assessor, he would propose Mr. Thomson, the Master, who, with 20 or 30 clerks, would be able to do the whole of the business, not only without expense, but with magnificent economy. He concluded by moving, "That the House should resolve into a Committee, to consider of the best means of arranging the Statute Book into distinct and proper heads." After that, he should propose, by Act of Parliament, that no bill should be brought in containing any thing but what was in the title of it. This would prevent the Statute Book from ever again getting into confusion; for at present it was a public hotch-potch from beginning to the end—a perfect chaos.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that no Committee could be of much use in the way proposed; but he confessed that a classification of the Statutes might do some good; and therefore he should not oppose the motion for going into a Committee to consider the best means of making that classification. He moved an Amendment, that a Select Committee should be appointed, instead of a Committee of the whole House; which was agreed to *res. diss.* after a few words from Lord HOLLAND.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 29.

#### THE WOOL TRADE.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS rose for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Select Committee which had been appointed to examine into the policy of importing foreign seeds, and into the laws relating to the Wool Trade. He said, that he conceived that the Petitions which had been presented to the House on the subject of the laws relating to Wool, arose from a misconception that it was intended not to allow the importation of foreign wool at all. The Committee had shortly come to this conclusion, that it was not necessary to make any alteration in the existing laws. But he wished the House to understand that the Committee had not at all gone into the inquiry of the general question. So that the House remained in exactly the same situation, and could not be at all influenced by the decision of a Committee which had

not gone into the inquiry. He then moved that the Report be brought up.

Some conversation took place. Mr. WESTERN and Mr. BROUGHAM both protested against the Report. They said that the Committee had been desired to inquire into one thing, and they had merely looked to another.—The Report was ordered to be printed.

#### CLERK OF THE PLEAS IN IRELAND—GROSS ABUSES IN THE IRISH COURTS.

Mr. PEEL, after some remarks respecting the Chief Baron's presumed right to appoint to this office, moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to secure the profits of the Office of Clerk of the Pleas in Ireland, while the right of appointment to the said office was in litigation.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, that the fees of this office reached 30,000*l.* a-year, and that great abuses prevailed in the Irish Courts of Law.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER had no doubt that the greater part of the fees arising out of this office were illegally received. The chief Clerk of the office drew 10,000*l.* out of the profits, from which he ought to pay the salaries of the other Clerks; but, instead of that, he pocketed the whole of the money, and left them to raise the fees upon the suitors, on no other authority than their own assumptions.—He said that the Commission appointed to inquire into these things, had amassed extensive information concerning the history of the Common Law of Ireland, and the regulations of the Courts of Chancery. The great grievance to suitors arose more from the ingenuity of the Officers, in augmenting their emoluments by a sort of mysterious process, than from the exorbitance of the original fees. For a writ of error, the original costs of which amounted only to 1*s.* 6*d.* the ingenuity of the Officers had contrived in one case to levy upon the suitor 459*l.* A Master in Chancery, who drew 2*s.* 6*d.* for one attendance of a Clerk, had drawn for attendance in one individual case 400*l.* Six Clerks were paid for attendances in one cause, and 1300 of these attendances were charged. The ostensible charge for a single sheet in Chancery amounted only to the moderate charge of 8*d.*; but sheets of copies in one cause had amounted, by the official dexterity of the Clerks, to 500*l.* The Hon. Gentleman here entered into other details on the modes of proceeding in the Courts of Record in Ireland, and shewed the extensive extortion practised upon the public in every department of office.

Mr. W. SMITH said, it was to him surprising how abuses like those should so long prevail without any suggestion of a correction.

Mr. PONSONBY observed, that even the Judges of the Courts where such gross abuses prevailed were ignorant of their existence, and the persons who profited by them were only the inferior officers.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 30.

#### REFORM.

A Petition from Bristol for a Reform in Parliament, stating that *Taxation without Representation was Slavery*, was presented by Sir F. Burdett, and laid on the table.

#### M. PELTIER.

Some observations were made respecting various sums of money granted to M. Peltier, (Editor of *L'Ambigu*, French Royalist newspaper printed in London) who had during the peace of Amiens been found guilty of a Libel on Bonaparte! and is now Ambassador from the King of Hayti!—Lord CASTLE-REAGH said, that the money was given him for his public services in conveying intelligence to the Continent when no other channel could be found.

#### WATERLOO MONUMENT.

To a question put by Mr. Tierney, Mr. VANSITTART replied, that the cost of the Waterloo Monument, though it was not quite settled, might possibly reach five hundred thousand pounds; which, Mr. TIERNEY thought, was going infinitely too far.

#### CHARGES AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Lord COCHRANE observed, that unless the House would consent to hear Evidence on these Charges, it never could come to a satisfactory decision, nor even do justice to the Noble Judge himself. With this view, he should move that the Counsel employed on the trial, the Witnesses, and the Shorthand Writer, should all attend and give evidence before a Committee of the whole House on the 28th May, the result of which would clearly prove that the grossest injustice had been done him at the trial, and afterwards by a denial of re-investigation.

Sir F. BURDETT seconded the motion.

Mr. Law contended that the Charges were far too contemptible to require a laboured refutation. Their great object was to vilify the administration of justice, not to destroy the character of the Noble Judge, for if that had been the wish of the Noble Lord, he would have proceeded to praise the Lord Chief Justice. (*Here Mr. Law was called to order by Mr. Horner*).—Mr. Law said he submitted to the call, but he contended, that even if a Judge, in his arduous duty of summing up, had happened to fall into an error, it was not the duty of the House to visit it with severity; for perfection was an attribute of the Divinity alone. But in the present case, all he wanted was strict justice, and the House, he was sure, would reject Charges brought by a Convict against the Judge who had tried him. (*Hear, hear!*) The Noble Lord had talked of his responsibility; but it should be stated, that if the verdict of the Jury was correct, then in fact he was a perjured person, they having disbelieved his oath, and he was therefore an incompetent evidence in any Court. The motion, he was satisfied, would be met with contempt and indignation. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. PONSEBY said, he had on a former occasion voted against the expulsion of the Noble Lord, as he did not think there was sufficient ground for it; but the charges now brought forward were very grave ones; and as he saw nothing wrong in the conduct of the Noble Judge on the Trial,—no undue motive, no improper purpose,—a mistake perhaps being the utmost that could be admitted,—there was nothing to call for the interference of Parliament. He hoped therefore that the House would unanimously reject the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended there was not the slightest ground for attributing corrupt motives to the Noble Judge, who was known beyond almost any other for a sturdy independence, and for every quality that could render public and private life honourable. Had the Noble Lord said, "I will show that the Judge who tried me took a bribe; that he darkly consulted with others; that he suppressed evidence;" then he might have called for a Committee to examine into such facts: but he had done no such things, and it was impossible to listen to such allegations for a moment.

Sir F. BURDETT was sure that all the declamation about justice and weakening the public confidence was wholly unfounded in argument. To bring Judges under the tribunal of the House would reflect credit on our system of justice, however unpleasant it might be to Judges themselves. The trial had been pressed on when the Counsel for the defence were quite exhausted, which might fairly be urged as shewing a bias against the accused. The 13th Charge alleged that the Noble Judge had conveyed an opinion to the Jury that De Berenger had appeared before the Noble Lord in a red coat, suppressing the evidence that he wore a green uniform. This was not erroneous reasoning, but a positive fact. The Learned Judge used this language,—“Having hunted down the game, they showed what became of the skin.” Now there was not one word of evidence that De Berenger appeared before the Noble Lord “in the full costume of his crime,”—in this masquerade dress. The whole of Lord Cochrane's innocence or guilt depended on the evidence of Crane the hackney-coachman, who had been induced to come forward by the Stock Exchange having offering money for evidence,—a fact which should have excited much caution as to the reception of such evidence. This Charge therefore was not to be treated lightly. The Noble Lord had acted throughout the whole business as if he had been an innocent man. He had appealed in every quarter; and the refusal to grant him a new trial was a violation of the laws of the land. No wonder therefore that the Noble Lord was anxious to remove from him what he deemed an insupportable reproach; and he trusted that the House would consider the Charges a fit subject for consideration.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that it must prove highly satisfactory to the Noble Judge to learn that no person could be found to bring forward these Charges but the unfortunate Culprit who had been found guilty by a Jury of his country. He contended, that it was sufficiently proved that De Berenger had appeared before Lord Cochrane in the costume of his crime. If Crane's evidence had been false, sufficient time had elapsed to have proved it so. The House, he was convinced, would dismiss these Charges at once, as it was manifest that the Noble Judge's conduct on the Trial called for approbation rather than censure.

Mr. BARNAM, though he thought these Charges could not be entertained, still remained of opinion that Lord Cochrane was altogether innocent.

Lord COCHRANE said, he desired to reply to the observations of the Hon. Member Mr. Law. In his situation he was

excusable; but his Charges, he contended, remained wholly unanswered, though so warmly opposed. All he wanted was, that they should be inquired into at the bar of that House; and he really thought that Lord Ellenborough would not feel grateful for the opposition made to this demand. The Learned Judge had said, that he would have been ruined had not a rise in the stocks occurred; but he could prove that the loss he would have sustained could not have reached a shilling in the pound on his previous gains. Some of the Jury could hardly hold up their heads from stupefaction, and to be forced on his defence at such a late hour was a great disadvantage.

The House was then counted—Ayes, none; Noes, 89. Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane were the tellers.

Mr. PONSEBY then said, that as the House had decided that the Charges were unworthy of attention, it was proper that they should be expunged from the Journals; and he therefore moved to that effect.

Lord CASTLEREAGH seconded this motion; observing that the Noble Judge's character was unsullied, and his conduct had been such as was best calculated to support the credit of the public justice of his country.

Lord COCHRANE was happy that this vote would be come to without any of his Charges having been disproved. Whatever they might do, posterity would form its own judgement upon them. After the decision just made, it was useless to take the sense of the House on this new proposition. So long however as he held a seat in that House, he should from time to time bring his Charges forward, till he had established them.

The question was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 1.

Mr. BENNETT presented a Petition from several persons now in Cold Bath Fields Prison, for having taken illegal insurances. They complained that they had been committed on the oaths of infamous people. Mr. Bennett said he believed that some of them were entirely innocent; and he lamented the incentives held out by Government by their persisting in the plan of Lotteries.—The Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. C. WYNN submitted a motion, whether the appointment of Sir J. Thompson to the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital vacated his seat in Parliament,—when Mr. BANKES moved the previous question, which was carried on a division, 65 against 47.

#### BANK RESTRICTION.

Mr. HORNER remarked, that as a great reduction in the circulation of paper had taken place last year, circumstances were favourable for a return to cash payments, which he recommended should be gradual. A continued restriction, he said, would be the greatest evil to the agriculturalist, who was ruined by a fluctuation of price and value. Gold had now fallen to near the Mint price. There was no importation of corn—no exchanges against us; and he would therefore ask his Right Hon. Friend what reason he had to assign for not bringing in a Bill—not to propose the immediate resumption of cash payments, but fixing some period at which the country might look forward to that circumstance with some degree of certainty. The Hon. Gentleman observed, it would be vain for the House to attempt to deceive itself,—if the measure now proposed were not carried, cash payments would never be resumed. He would, therefore, now move for a Committee to enquire into the expediency of resuming cash payments by the Bank, and the best mode of doing so.

Mr. VANSITTART denied that a restriction for two years would be an extension for ever. Two years, with some degree of certainty, was better than one year with no certainty, and the Bank would require that time. A Committee of Inquiry therefore would be ineffectual.

Messrs. MARYATT, F. LEWIS, and J. P. GRANT, opposed the restriction for two years.

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended that, if the Legislature had not suspended the cash payments of the Bank, instead of a war of vigour and success, we should have been an impoverished country. Until he could see the exchange become so favourable, as to make gold more profitable in the shape of coin, rather than when melted down into ingots, he could not consent to call on the Bank to pay in cash. He therefore saw no reason to institute the inquiry sought for.

Mr. MANNING declared it to be the most anxious wish of the Bank Directors to be enabled to return to cash payments.

Mr. BARING hoped the country would be enabled to return, as soon as possible, to that system of payment in cash, which would alone secure the interests of the country. There was no check to the issue of paper currency, but the discretion of the Bank Directors.

Mr. HUSKISSON thought it was essential that they should declare to the Bank and Country that we should gradually return to cash payments, without which there was no safety for property. He thought it might be done in less than two years.

Mr. HORNER contended, that if Ministers persevered in continuing the Bill for two years, they would fatally shake public and private credit.

The House then divided—For the motion, 73—Against it, 146—Majority against the motion, 73.

#### ALIEN BILL.

Sir S. ROMILLY objected to the precipitancy with which Ministers were disposed to press the Alien Bill through the House, and moved for a return of the number of Aliens sent out of the country, under the Act, at the instance of any foreign Minister, since 1793.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he should be able to prove that urgent reasons still existed for its adoption.

Mr. H. ADDINGTON stated, that he had made inquiries, and he understood that in no one instance had any Alien been sent out of the country at the request of any Foreign Minister. The return, therefore, would be "nil."

Mr. BARING stated the circumstance of two Dutch merchants, who were sent out of the country at a moment's notice. He (Mr. B.) waited upon Lord Sidmouth, and was informed by that Noble Lord, that instructions or intimations had been sent from the Office of the Foreign Secretary to him; and he had no alternative but to send them out of the country.

The House divided—Ayes, 31—Noes, 82—Majority 51.—Adjourned till Friday.

—Friday, May 3.

#### ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave notice that he should on Thursday move a congratulatory Address to the Prince Regent on the marriage of his daughter.

Mr. W. WYNNE thought it should have been moved *instanter*.

#### THE CIVIL LIST.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he should now submit his motion to the House on this difficult and intricate subject. Difficult and intricate indeed, from the different views which different persons might take of it—and delicate in the extreme, inasmuch as it related to the personal expenditure of the Sovereign. As the Civil List at present stood, the greatest part of the expenditure was, in fact, as much public expenditure as the expenditure of the army and navy was. The measure, however, which he now should have to propose, would have for its object to simplify the Civil List Expenditure, and to shew at one view what was the expenditure of the Sovereign and what was public expenditure; and in doing this he should be able to shew, that out of a sum of 1,339,000*l.* the sum he should propose, only 409,000*l.* was really applied to the expenditure of the Sovereign; of which sum 60,000*l.* was set apart for the privy purse of the Sovereign. In this sum, however, he did not include the establishment of the younger branches of the Royal Family, or the establishment at present existing at Windsor, which were temporary; but he would submit, that when the expenditure of the Sovereign of this country was compared with that of the Sovereigns of the Continent, it would not appear extravagant. With respect to the arrears into which the Civil List had, from time to time, fallen, it was not the result of any increased extravagance of expenditure, but arose from the increased prices of every article and necessary of life. In 1809, the expenditure of the Civil List was 1,103,000*l.* In 1815, it was 1,480,000*l.* In 1812, the income of the Civil List was 995,000*l.* Since that time it had been 1,060,000*l.* Under these circumstances, the inevitable consequences had been, that the Civil List had got into arrear, and since 1804 the debt accumulated was 2,500,000*l.* Out of this sum Parliament, in its liberality, had granted 762,000*l.*; and the amount of revenue at its disposal, namely, Droits of Admiralty, West India revenue, &c. had applied a sum of 1,768,000*l.*, besides which the Crown had advanced from the same funds for the public service 1,000,000*l.*; now, if the Crown had applied this sum to paying its incumbrances, it would not have been necessary now to have come to Parliament for aid. The present income of the Civil List was 1,085,000*l.*; so that there was a deficiency of 250,000*l.* including the Windsor Establishment. The next question was, how to meet that deficiency; and here he was persuaded, that the best plan would be to withdraw a charge from the Civil List equal to that deficiency, the allowance to the junior branches of the Royal Family, amounting to 30,500*l.* &c. &c. The Noble Lord then enumerated the different departments and proportions in which savings would be made, and in plate and household furniture for

the junior branches of the Royal Family, which had, of late years, pressed on the Civil List, but would not occur again, at least not to the same effect. The Noble Lord adverted to a subject on which he had been questioned, namely, the non-production of the estimate for the Lord Chamberlain's department. The reason was, that his Royal Highness was, at that time, in the course of incurring a considerable expense at Brighton in the settlement of his family; and it was a matter undetermined, whether this expenditure was to be included in the Lord Chamberlain's department. The question arose from this circumstance, that Brighton was not a Royal Palace, but the property of his Royal Highness, who had always applied his own private property to the improvements and alterations made there; and after considerable discussion, his Royal Highness's Ministers advised that the Chamberlain's department should not be charged with these repairs, but that his Royal Highness should defray them out of the Droits of the Admiralty. The Noble Lord concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Civil List.

Mr. TIERNEY did not object to the bringing in of the Bill, not pledging himself to support it, if he should, upon a complete understanding of its contents, find it necessary to oppose it.

Sir F. BURDETT protested against the application of the monies arising from the Droits of Admiralty to the purposes of Brighton, which could have nothing to do with the splendour of the Crown. What the Noble Lord meant by the "tendency to outgrow the Civil List," he knew not; but he was assured of this, that the only way to prevent extravagant expences, was to deny payment of any debts which may be contracted. Ministers ought to be censured for allowing the excesses, and some responsibility be imposed on them in future. None of the excesses could have occurred, if Mr. Burke's Bill had not been so often violated; and it therefore became the House to watch over Ministers, which would do more good than any new Bill.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

#### SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. GRENFELL presented a Petition from certain individuals in the City of London, complaining of the present state of the Silver Currency. He hoped, that if any alteration was made in respect to the issue of Silver Coin from the Mint, it should be to provide, that every piece of Coin should be issued at its real value, according to the present price of Silver, the Government reserving to itself the expense of coining the silver into a standard currency.

Mr. W. POLE assured the House, that the matter was under the consideration of Government; and it could not be expected that he should state the progress made.—The Petition was laid on the table.

#### BANK RESTRICTION BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for continuing the Restrictions on the Payment of Cash by the Bank of England,

Mr. VANSITTART proposed to fill up the blank with the words "5th of July, 1818."

Mr. HORNER proposed an amendment, enabling the Directors, to pay in cash, either forthwith, or at any time previous to the 5th of July, 1818, and that they shall be liable after that period to pay their notes on demand.

Mr. VANSITTART said, the amendment of the Hon. Gentleman was not calculated to effect the object he had in view. What he (Mr. V.) would propose to add was, "that the Bank should, as soon as possible, resume payments in cash; but in order to afford time for resuming those payments, *without public inconvenience, &c.*"

A conversation ensued, and various amendments were proposed and negatived.

Mr. HORNER wished to know if the Bank Directors would say that they considered the preamble as a direction to them to resume cash payments as soon as possible.

Mr. THORNTON said, the Bank Directors had been preparing for cash payments; but they could not bind themselves to any period, it being impossible for them to command the course of Exchange, and many other circumstances.

Mr. HORNER repeated his question, and receiving no answer, he asked whether all this was not perfectly intelligible?

The Bill then went through the Committee.—Adjourned till Monday.

#### TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

##### BANKRUPTS.

J. Candlin, Minnie, clopeller. Atteries, Messrs. Whitecombs and King, Sergeant-at-law.

M. Phillips, Bevis-Marks, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Annesley and Son, Angel-court.  
 H. Sicklen, Godalming, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Chippendale, Crane-court.  
 T. Butler, Blackfriars-road, oilman. Attorney, Mr. Wilks, Finsbury-place.  
 W. Evershed, Tooley-street, pastry-cook. Attorney, Mr. Putt, College-hill.  
 T. Holwill, Nine-Elms, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Deykes, Thavies-cunt.  
 D. A. T. Young and W. W. Abbott, Water-lane, carpenters. Attornies, Messrs. Amory and Coles, Lotlibury.  
 J. Adlington, Gutter-lane, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square.  
 J. Gooding, Leatham, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Webb, St. Thomas's-street.  
 W. Branscombe, jun. Plymouth, tanner. Attorney, Mr. Young, Charlotte-row.  
 D. C. Marques, Queen-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Ewaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
 C. A. Ansell, Carshalton, paper-maker. Attorney, Mr. Eicke, Pinners'-hall.  
 T. Herbert, New Burlington-street, apothecary. Attorney, Mr. Maltby, Charlotte-street.  
 V. Evans, Newtown, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Cardales and Young, Gray's-inn.  
 T. and J. Peet, Horwich, calico-printers. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Co. Temple.  
 W. Crosland, Dewsbury, clothier. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-garden.  
 H. Howells, Carmarthen, tanner. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.  
 J. Cox, Chipstable, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.  
 T. Crowley, Hull, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 G. Walker, Ashborne, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Barbor, Fetter-lane.  
 J. Taylor, Birmingham, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Chilton, Chancery-lane.  
 H. Smith and N. S. Johnson, Manchester, manufacturers. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.  
 W. Reeve, Brackley, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Fisher and Sudlow, Gough-square.  
 W. Wood, Hanley, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.  
 S. Ollerenshaw, Ashton-under-Line, hat-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.  
 J. Mason, Pendleton, dyer. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 J. Frost, Brinkley, malster. Attorney, Mr. Dixon, Staple-inn.  
 J. Kay, Knowlwood, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Courteen and Robinson, Walbrook.  
 J. Gibson, Manchester, calico-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Courteen and Robinson, Walbrook.  
 S. Buffery, Stratford-upon-Avon, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.  
 W. Taylor, Nantwich, currier. Attorney, Mr. Hilditch, Sidmouth-street.  
 E. Bellis, Nantwich, woollen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Hilditch, Sidmouth-street.

### SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Carlton-House, Thursday, May 2, 1816.

This evening at nine o'clock, the solemnity of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringua, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, was performed in the Great Crimson-room at Carlton-house, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, and Mary, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, her Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Mademoiselle D'Orleans,

the Duke of Bourbon, the Great Officers of State, the Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign States, the Officers of the Household of her Majesty the Queen, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of the younger branches of the Royal Family, assisting at the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the marriage service, the registry of the marriage was attested with the usual formalities, after which her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Bride and Bridegroom, with the rest of the Royal Family, retired to the Royal Closet.

The Bride and Bridegroom soon after left Carlton House for Oatlands, the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the rest of the Royal Family, passed into the Great Council Chamber, where the Great Officers, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction present, paid their compliments on the occasion.

Immediately after the conclusion of the marriage, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other public demonstrations of joy throughout the metropolis.

*Extract of a Dispatch from his Excellency Lord Stewart, G. C. B. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria, dated Rome, April 12, 1816.*

It is with much pain I announce to your Lordship the death, on the 7th instant, of her Majesty the Empress of Austria, a Princess whose virtues and amiable qualities endeared her to all who knew her, and rendered her an object of adoration to her subjects.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Osbaldeston, Milk-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. P. Butler, Bilstone, Staffordshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.  
 J. Brown, jun. Rodborough, Gloucestershire, W. C. Brown, Stonehouse, and J. Morse, Downfield, Stroud, clothiers. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
 G. Trusler, Fashion-street, Brick-lane, silk-printer. Attorney, Mr. Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.  
 J. Stokes, Epping, Essex, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Jones, Size-lane, Bucklers-bury.  
 C. Martin, Aberlunvey, Brecon, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Watson, Clifford's Inn.  
 R. Beckett, Westbury-under-the-Plain, Wilts, innholder. Attornies, Sir S. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.  
 R. Wardle, King's-road, Pimlico, builder. Attorney, Mr. Willshen, Salisbury-street, Strand.  
 J. Bird, jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-factor. Attorney, Mr. Bick, Gray's Inn-square.  
 T. Wells, Gedney-Dike, Lincoln, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Secondaries-Office, Temple.  
 W. Gillman, Hulme, Manchester, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Duckworth Chippindale, and Demison, Manchester.  
 W. Worrall, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench-walk, Temple.  
 E. Craven and J. Haggas, Ellen Carr, York, cotton-spinners. Attornies, Messrs. Willis and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 R. Weakley, Plymouth-Dock, tavern-keeper. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.  
 J. Beale, Newport, Monmouth, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.  
 P. MacCamley, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Hanover-square, Liverpool.  
 J. Bamber, Liverpool, master-mariner. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.  
 J. Fawcett, Wakefield, Yorkshire, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Lake, Dowgate-hill.  
 W. Scott, Pall-Mall, taylor. Attornies, Messrs. Ross, Hall, Ross, and Brownley, New Baswell-court, Carey-street.  
 W. Allen, South Millford, Yorkshire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Maxon, Clement's Inn.  
 J. Tozer, Alderman's-walk, Bishopsgate-street, and W. C. Brown, Stone House, Gloucestershire, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd, Shaw, and Johnson, Temple.



J. Tucker, Linsted-Cottage, Kent, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Parnshaw, Red-cross-street, Cripplegate.  
 J. Cutbush, Aylesford, Kent, barge-builder. Attorney, Mr. Murray, Sun-court, Cornhill.  
 A. I. Bogen, Shooter's-hill, merchant. Attorney, Messrs. Holt and Farren, Threadneedle-street.  
 S. Gouion, Newgate-street, straw-hat-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Phipps, Weaver's-hall, Basinghall-street.  
 J. Crawley, Crimscoot-street, Bermondsey, skin salesman. Attorney, Mr. Humphrey's, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

## PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons..... 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  | Omnium (money) .... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  pt.

An Article next week, by the Editor, on the ROYAL MARRIAGE; and a translation, from the same hand, of CATULLUS'S *Epithalamium on the Nuptials of Julia and Marius*.

## THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE chief news from France this week is the acquittal of General CAMERONE, by a Court Martial, apparently on the ground of his having been doing his duty to his Sovereign, "NAPOLEON, Emperor of Elba,"—and the sudden prorogation of the French Chambers on Monday last. It seems that LOUIS the Desired took this step at a moment when various important matters were before the Deputies; such as the responsibility of Ministers, the restoration of an Emigrant Courtier's property, and the fixing a revenue for the Clergy. The motives of this measure are still in obscurity; the free press of Paris does not even hint at them. The Papers merely give the Monarch's Ordinance, closing the Session of 1815, and stating that the Session of 1816 is to open on the 1st of October; and they then add, that the Members of each Chamber immediately separated with cries of "Long live the King!"

The *Mercantile Advertiser* of March 29, an American paper, received yesterday, contains the following alarming report:—

## "DESTRUCTION OF SIERRA LEONE.

"Captain Young, of the ship *Charlotte*, who arrived at Providence on the 22d inst. in 44 days from the Isle de Los, brings a report, that two days before he sailed a large party of Blacks from the country attacked Sierra Leone; that they were joined by the Black Troops stationed there; destroyed all the buildings, and murdered most of the white inhabitants, together with several of the British Officers. These were communicated to Captain Young, while getting under way at the Isle de Los, by some persons in a boat direct from Bulam shore, opposite Sierra Leone."

The Gazette of last night announces the Royal Marriage, and the appointment of Prince LEOPOLD as a General in the Army. The death of the AUSTRIAN EMPRESS is also announced, though nothing is said of a Court Mourning.

As the Princess CHARLOTTE descended the stairs from Buckingham House, the Princess MARY, it is said, was bathed in tears. The Princess CHARLOTTE, on the contrary, though rather pallid, held up her head with dignity.

In addition to the ample details of the Royal Marriage in another part of our paper, we add the following from last night's *Courier*:—

The Altar for the celebration of the ceremony was placed near one of the fire-places in the crimson state room.—When every thing was ready, the LORD CHAMBERLAIN

gave notice to Prince LEOPOLD, who took his station in front of the Altar. The LORD CHAMBERLAIN then gave notice to the Princess CHARLOTTE, who was led to the Altar by the Duke of CLARENCE. The PRINCE REGENT took his place by the side of the Illustrious Pair. On the other side of the Altar was the QUEEN, for whom a Chair of State was placed. On her right hand were the Princesses AUGUSTA, ELIZABETH, and MARY, the Duchess of YORK, and her Highness Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER. On the left of the Altar stood the Royal Dukes of YORK, CLARENCE, and KENT (the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and SUSSEX, and his Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, were not present). The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was close to the Altar, and behind him the Archbishop of YORK. The Bishop of LONDON was on the right of the Altar, the Bishop of EXETER, as Clerk of the Closet, and the Bishop of SALISBURY, the Preceptor of the Princess CHARLOTTE.

The illustrious Personages had all taken their stations by a little after nine o'clock, when the service began. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, assisted by the Bishop of LONDON. It concluded at half-past nine.

Her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE advanced to the Altar with much steadiness, and went through the ceremony, giving the responses with great clearness, so as to be heard distinctly by every person present. The Prince LEOPOLD was not heard so distinctly. The REGENT gave away the Bride.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the Princess CHARLOTTE embraced her beloved father, and went up to the QUEEN, whose hand she kissed with respectful affection. Each of the Princesses her Royal Highness kissed, and then shook hands with her illustrious uncles. The Bride and Bridegroom retired arm in arm, and soon after set off for Oatlands, which they reached at ten minutes before twelve.

The Titles of the Prince of COBOURG are, his Serene Highness LEOPOLD GEORGE FREDERIC, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.

The Duchess of ORLEANS was not present at the Royal Nuptials at Carlton-house, as it was stated in the daily papers. Her Royal Highness has not yet been out since her confinement, and was prevented by the state of her health from attending the ceremony. The Duke of ORLEANS was present, with the Princess his sister, which has probably given rise to the above mistake.

The Prince and Princess of COBOURG will not remain at Oatlands more than a week. They live there in complete retirement, with a very few attendants.

Whatever opinion (says a Correspondent) may be entertained of Lord COCHRANE'S guilt or innocence, every wise and upright man will enter his protest against the doctrine laid down by Mr. LAW, in the House of Commons, that Judges, in directing Juries, should be left perfectly free from the fear of Parliamentary inquiry—a doctrine more hostile to the interests of justice, or to the Constitution, cannot be advanced. It is worthy of the darkest and most disgraceful periods of our history, and would become the advocates of the Inquisition. Influenced by it we might equally respect the upright decisions of a HALE, or the legal murders of a JEFFRIES. Would not the fear of Parliamentary inquiry have operated beneficially on the Judges of the Star Chamber, while inflicting their heavy fines and cruel imprisonments for the most trivial offences, or rather upon innocence? Would to God that a fear of Parliamentary inquiry had extorted a different conduct from the Judges who sent the seven Bishops to the Tower in JAMES II.'s reign; from the execrable JEFFRIES, while perpetrating his cruelties and execu-

tions after **MONMOUTH'S** enterprise: or, to adopt the case properly mentioned by **SIR FRANCIS BURDETT**, from the miscreants, clothed in ermine, who murdered those martyrs and ornaments of their age, **RUSSELL** and **SYDNEY**. **MR. LAW'S** legal reading and knowledge of history and facts must be miserably defective if he does not see a necessity for the fear he deprecates, and if he does not recognize in Parliament a court holding jurisdiction over every other court, capable not only of investigating judicial proceedings, but also of sending to impeachment and chastisement every Judge in the kingdom. Judges, like other men, are fallible; and we have seen that even the voice of conscience, and the solemnity of oaths, have yielded to the baleful influence of bad circumstances. What then remains but the fear of public opinion and Parliamentary inquiry? Has **MR. LAW** to be told, that if fear takes away the judgment, so do flattery of and fawning on the Great. Let us suppose a Judge the constant attendant at levees, the haunter of palaces, a man of aspiring ambition, anxious to aggrandize himself and family,—take away the fear of Parliamentary enquiry from such a Judge and he may become the compliant sycophant and mere tool of power, eager to stretch royal prerogative and invade public right, the partaker of indecent orgies, and the minister of vengeance on such as denounce despotism and its vices—the base prototype of **Cambyses' Judges**, who when their approbation was demanded by the Prince to some illegal measure, said that though there was a written law, the **Persian Kings** might follow their own will and pleasure.

“Our suspicions respecting Sweden were not without foundation. A war between that country and Denmark is hinted at in the French papers. The journey of the **EX-KING** to the North is doubtless connected with this state of affairs, and we should not be at all surprised to see **M. BERNADOTTE** follow the example of the other Potentates whom the French Revolution raised from obscurity to thrones.”—*Sun.*

Besides **COUNT TORRENO**, five or six other Spaniards have been arrested at Paris. It is also said, that all the Spanish refugees in France, who reside in Provinces adjoining to Spain, have been ordered to retire into the interior of the kingdom.

They write from the Hague, that the French Refugees have received orders to retire to the towns situated in the northern parts of the Netherlands.

The republic of letters has just sustained a loss by the death of **SIR HERBERT CROFT**, who lived in France for the last 15 years.

An Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Lima, dated the 23d of December, 1815, contains a dispatch from **PEZUELA**, the General in Chief of the army of Upper Peru, in which he boasts of having obtained a complete victory over **RONDEAU**, who commands the army of the Buenos Ayres rebels, as they are called.

On Friday a Special Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when **MR. ALDERMAN BIRCH** moved an Address to the **PRINCE REGENT**, congratulating him on the Marriage of the **Princess CHARLOTTE** with the **Prince of COBOURG**; another Address of a similar nature to the **QUEEN**; and the compliments and congratulations of the Court to the **Princess CHARLOTTE**, and to the **Prince of COBOURG**, separately. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

A letter has appeared, signed “**JOS. JACKSON**,” relative to the West India Colonies, and the Appointment of Agents in this country. Upon this letter, and upon Colonial affairs in general, we shall shortly have something to communicate, which will abundantly prove, that the system now established is founded in deception, corruption, and injustice.

Some foreign Papers have alluded to a Note, addressed by the Court of Rome to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Netherlands, approving the conduct of the **Belgic Prelates**, in refusing to accept certain Articles of the new Ecclesiastical Constitution.

A letter dated Verona, April 10, speaking of the death of the **Empress of AUSTRIA**, says, “One cannot make too public the noble and affecting scene that the last moments of the **Empress** presented. This august Princess desired to see successively, in private, all the persons of her household; she addressed to each of them words of kindness and consolation. She expressed some satisfaction that the **Archduchess BEATRICE**, her mother, was accidentally at a distance from a scene which would have too deeply affected her heart.—“The road to the tomb,” said the dying Princess, “is that of truth; all illusions cease; there is no more flattery, there is no more grandeur; it must be forgotten that I have been **Empress and Queen**. I wish that people may retain of me sentiments honourable to my memory.” Her **MAJESTY** desired to embrace the Ladies who approached the nearest to her, and the following were the last words that could be collected:—“Happiness is in a good conscience: I feel this soothing sentiment much more in death than upon the Throne.—Adieu! my friends! my children! Adieu!”—She ceased to breathe.”

To the City Address respecting the French Protestants, the **PRINCE REGENT** has returned the following “most gracious” Answer:—

“The just sense entertained by his Majesty’s subjects of the value and importance of Religious Toleration is necessarily calculated to excite in their minds strong feeling of uneasiness and regret at any appearance of the want of it in other nations of the world.—In such feelings, when called for and justified by the occasion, I shall ever participate; and, whilst I lament the circumstances which led to your Address, I derive great satisfaction from the persuasion that they are in no degree to be attributed to an indisposition on the part of the Government of France to afford to the freedom of Religious Worship the benefit of its promised protection and support.”

A letter has been forwarded to us respecting the death of a soldier, named **Hegg**, belonging to the 3d regiment of Guards. The Writer asserts, that the Sister of the deceased, on visiting him in the hospital, was told by him, that he had received an injury in his arm, and that he should not see her any more. He died soon after. Previous to this, he had complained of severe pain in his arm, which he attributed to the extent of the incision made when he was bled, which is described in the letter as being large enough to admit the first joint of the little finger. The Writer says, it has been given out that hard drinking occasioned **Hegg's** death; but this he strongly denies; and he adds, that the Sister of the deceased was refused admittance to see the remains, till the body was so changed that she with difficulty recognised it to be her brother’s, and the blood was then oozing through the shroud.

#### TO SOLITUDE.

O SOLITUDE! if I must with thee dwell,  
Let it not be among the jumbled heap  
Of murky buildings;—climb with me the steep,  
Nature’s Observatory—whence the dell,  
Its flowery slopes—its rivers crystal swell,  
May seem a span: let me thy vigils keep  
’Mongst boughs pavilioned; where the Deer’s swift leap  
Startles the wild Bee from the Fox-glove bell.  
Ah! fain would I frequent such scenes with thee;  
But the sweet converse of an innocent mind,  
Whose words are images of thoughts refin’d,  
Is my soul’s pleasure; and it sure must be  
Almost the highest bliss of human kind.  
When to thy haunts two kindred spirits flee.

**GENERAL STATE OF HUSBANDRY.**—By far the greater number of the letters enter into considerable details on the circumstances which denote the present deplorable state of the national agriculture, bankruptcies, seizures, executions, imprisonments, and farmers become parish paupers, are particularly mentioned by many of the correspondents, with great arrears of rent, and in many cases Tithe and Poor Rates unpaid. These circumstances are generally expressed in language denoting extreme distress, and absolute ruin, in a variety of instances.—*Report from the Board of Agriculture.*

### NATIONAL CURRENCY.

TO PASCOE GRENFELL, ESQ.

SIR,—The interest you have taken in the state of the Currency of the country, particularly as relates to the Bank, induces me to address you on a subject which probably will in a short time occupy the attention of Parliament,—I mean the Metallic Currency of the country.

Our gold coin has long since disappeared, and seems little disposed to return to circulate in company with the Bank paper. Our silver currency, consisting of pieces 20 to 25 per cent. below the standard weight, (not a few of them more than that in addition below the standard purity), and of the coins of all nations, which are in many instances of superior intrinsic value to the coins they pass current for, has for years been a subject of reproach to us amongst foreigners.

For our guineas, which have so much greater an affinity to strangers than to ourselves, and for our shillings and sixpences, such as I have described them, we can surely have no "foolish predilections." Having so little left of the old currency, we shall be more easily persuaded to adopt a new one, when it can be shewn to possess at least the advantage of being more simple than that now in use.

The decided superiority of the mode of dividing the currency of a country into decimals, has been shewn by the adoption of it by the Governments of the United States and of France. For the success of the measure, and the facilities it affords in all calculations, I appeal to any mercantile man who has visited either country. I see no reason why our currency should be continued in money of one denomination, while our accounts are kept in money of another.

Without further preface, I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of continuing the present standard both of gold and silver—of discontinuing the coinage of guineas, and in lieu of them, I would propose the coining of pieces of the value of twenty shillings at the relative standard to guineas—of making a new silver coinage of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings.

In order to introduce the operation of decimals, I would consider the pound as 200; the shilling as 10; the penny as 01: thus dividing the pound into 20 parts or shillings, the shillings into 10 parts or pence.

From the well known facility with which the people of this nation adopt the improvements of other countries,—from the wish which every tradesman, manufacturer, and merchant feels to facilitate and expedite business,—from the spirit of amelioration which pervades the country, I augur favourably of the adoption of some improvement in our currency, similar to that now suggested by your  
observer.

PLUTUS.

April 16, 1816.

### FASHIONABLE DISASTER.

MR. EXAMINER,—As your Paper is always ready to render assistance to the distressed, I hope it will not be trespassing too much upon your columns, to insert the following unfortunate circumstance, which may probably prove a useful hint to that part of your fair perusers who are extravagantly fond of the present Anglo-Gallic mode of dressing.

When leaning over the door of my pew at church on Sunday last, two elegant females, dressed in the height of French fashion, came down the aisle, and in consequence of some obstruction, could not immediately procure seats. To my great mortification they placed themselves so close to me, that one of the feathers in the bonnet of the shortest lady completely covered the surface of my prayer-book (12mo. size), and totally concealed it from my sight. This would not have been of any great consequence, had not the other lady, at the same moment, turned her head in such a direction, that in articulating the words O Lord! she forced her feather directly into my mouth. The tickling and unpleasant sensation occasioned by this unexpected attack, produced such a fit of spitting and coughing, in endeavouring to disengage the feathers from the roof and sides of my mouth, to which they adhered very closely, that I unconsciously bit the feather with my teeth, and, to add to my dilemma, before I could recover myself, a Gentleman opposite invited the Ladies into his pew, and thereby left the feather suspended from my mouth. The confusion that now overwhelmed me may be more easily guessed than described, and which did not fail to distend the muscles of those who were the most devoutly engaged. To finish my misfortune, the Lady afterwards insisted upon my giving my name, and of my making an apology for my unmannerly behaviour. This I have done; but not being yet able to appease her anger, we have both agreed to refer the matter to your superior judgment; and I earnestly request advice of what course I am to pursue to overcome the inveterate and insurmountable displeasure of said Lady.

If the foregoing should ever prove of benefit to any of my fellow-creatures, in enabling them to avoid similar disasters, it will fully compensate for all the anxiety and uneasiness it has occasioned.—Sir, your constant reader,

April 18, 1816.

Moresq.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

#### THE ROYAL NUPTIALS.

[From the Times.]

On Thursday the wishes and hopes of this nation were gratified by the happy event of the matrimonial union of the Prince LEOPOLD of SAXE-COBURG with the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES—that most interesting and illustrious personage, who, in all human probability, is destined on a future day to ascend the throne of these realms, and, we fondly and patriotically hope, to exhibit to an admiring world the third instance in our history of the wisdom and glory of the reign of a British queen. The salutary and magnificent energies displayed by the councils of the Queens ELIZABETH and ANNE are familiar to every English memory. May we be permitted to indulge in the hope, that when the high behests of Providence shall call the Princess CHARLOTTE to the same exalted station, the same benefits will be conferred on her subjects, and the same lustre shine out to all the world!

Thursday, as might naturally be expected, was looked to with eager and laudable curiosity by the public at large, who were not precisely informed whether the celebration of the royal wedding was to be of a public or of a private description. Hence multitudes flocked at an early hour to St. James's-park and Pall-mall, animated by an anxious desire to see the illustrious personages whose domestic lot, while it so strongly excites all the best wishes and feelings of generous loyalty, is so intimately connected with the dearest interests of the community. The crowd were certainly not gratified, if their object was to behold personages and processions, as the marriage was not, strictly speaking, a public ceremonial, though celebrated at Carlton-house in the presence of the Royal Family, the Royal Household, and the chief official persons in the Church and State. In the morning, we had the pleasure, more than once, of see-

ing his Highness the Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, and his appearance is, we think, eminently calculated to make a favourable impression on Englishmen. His manly person—his face intelligent, good-natured, and diffident—his manners simple, unaffected, and unassuming,—even the plainness of his customary attire—altogether present a picture the most congenial to English taste, because they are indicative of all that is most respectable in the English character. If his qualities correspond, as there is reason to believe they do, with his external mien, he is certainly a person likely to engage the affections of his new countrymen, and thus to justify in the best manner the choice of his illustrious wife.

His Highness, during the whole of the forenoon, showed the most good-humoured attention to the wishes of the various assemblages of people before the apartments of the Duke of CLARENCE, where he has resided for two or three days past. From ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, (with the exception of two hours, during which he rode out in his plain green chariot) he made his appearance three or four times an hour on the balcony of the first floor. His kindness led very soon to a perfect understanding between him and the multitudes who came to see him. As soon as a large number of persons were collected, they signified their anxiety to see his Highness by clapping their hands, when he immediately came forward, bareheaded, and after bowing, and standing about a minute before them, retired into the room. The people then dispersed; and in about a quarter of an hour a fresh multitude was collected, who signified their wishes in the same manner as the preceding, and his Highness came forward to gratify them without delay. He was dressed in a blue coat, buff waistcoat, and grey pantaloons. His ready and cheerful exhibition of himself seemed to diffuse the highest satisfaction among the spectators, and excited, long before the close of the day, a cordial familiarity. They gave him a hearty welcome, and his easy though modest manner showed that he felt himself at home among them.

The fineness of the weather gave an additional inducement to the pedestrian spectators, and produced the appearance of a public festival and rejoicing, of which the feeling was evidently uppermost in the minds of all. About ten in the morning, ten fine gray horses—chosen from a taste of the Princess for that colour of a horse—were brought up opposite the Duke of CLARENCE'S. His Serene Highness Prince LEOPOLD came out to view them, and expressed himself highly pleased with them. They were then forwarded to the Duke of YORK'S seat at Oulands, where Prince LEOPOLD and the Princess CHARLOTTE are to sojourn for a while. About two o'clock the Prince of COBOURG went out in a carriage, and drove to Carlton-house, where his Highness paid his morning visit to the Princess CHARLOTTE. He rode through the court and stable-yard of Carlton-house, and inspected the new travelling carriage prepared for him. He returned to the Duke of CLARENCE'S about half-past three. On his arrival there, the crowd had increased so much, that his Highness experienced some little impediment (not a disagreeable one of course) in getting out of his carriage. By the pressure, several women and children were pushed into the Duke of CLARENCE'S vestibule. A few minutes afterwards, his Serene Highness came out again, and walked across the way to the Duke of YORK'S. The assembled populace then loudly greeted the Prince, who was introduced with the usual etiquette to the Duke of YORK by Mr. CHESTER, the assistant master of the ceremonies, attended by Sir R. GARDINER.

The Prince of SAXE-COBOURG entertained a select party of Gentlemen at dinner at the Duke of CLARENCE'S at half-past five. The PRINCE REGENT dined at Carlton-house. At the QUEEN'S party to dinner at Buckingham-house were the Princess CHARLOTTE, and the Princesses

AUGUSTA, ELIZABETH, and MARY. The Princess CHARLOTTE dressed at the QUEEN'S house. A guard of honour of the grenadiers of the Foot Guards, with the band of the Coldstream regiment in full dress, marched from the parade into Pall-mall, and the court-yard of Carlton-house, accompanied by Sir N. CONANT and Mr. BIRNIE, and about 50 police-officers and constables to keep order. The entrance-hall of Buckingham-house was filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were permitted to station themselves there, to see the royal personages as they came out to their carriages. The Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER arrived at the QUEEN'S palace about half-past seven, to accompany the rest of the Royal Family to the PRINCE REGENT'S. The Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES descended the grand stair-case, being conducted by the Princess AUGUSTA on her right hand, and by Colonel STEPHENSON on her left. On her advancing to the entrance-hall, her Royal Highness was met by her MAJESTY; and, on their getting into the carriage, the QUEEN and the young Princess sat on the back seat. The Princesses ELIZABETH and AUGUSTA accompanied them, sitting on the front seat. The Princesses MARY and SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER followed in another royal carriage. A party of life-guards formed the royal escort. There was every possible degree of decorum among the immense numbers assembled in the Park; but their cheers and greetings in honour of the Princess CHARLOTTE were loud and incessant. The royal Ladies entered Carlton-house through the garden-gate, where they were most affectionately received by his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT at eight o'clock in the evening. The Prince of SAXE-COBOURG quitted the Duke of CLARENCE'S about half-past eight, with two royal carriages. In the first was Lord JAMES MURRAY (Lord in Waiting to his Serene Highness), Baron HANDBROKE (his Serene Highness's Secretary), and Sir ROBERT GARDINER (his Serene Highness's Equerry). In the other carriage were Prince LEOPOLD, accompanied by Baron JUST, the Saxon Minister at this Court, and Mr. CHESTER, the assistant master of the ceremonies. When his Highness came out to get into the carriage, great enthusiasm was manifested by the female spectators, whose hearty good wishes were not confined to the waving of handkerchiefs, or other ordinary expressions of congratulation, but proceeded to the homely but sincere declaration of the interest they felt in his hopes and future felicity by approaching him closely, patting him on the back, and invoking upon him all sorts of the best blessings. Attempts were also made to take off the horses from the Prince's carriage, and draw him, in the accustomed spirit of English good-will, to Carlton-house. From these attempts, however, the populace were persuaded to desist, though Prince LEOPOLD appeared perfectly ready to allow any indulgence which the joyful feelings of the populace inclined them to require. His Serene Highness received abundant proofs of public regard on his way to Carlton-house, in continual cheerings and gratulations; and when he passed within the colonnade, the band played "God save the King." A similar mark of attention was paid to the Duke and Duchess of YORK, the Duke of KENT, and other Royal Personages, on their arrival. The attendants at Carlton-house belonging to the Royal Household (guards, yeomen, footmen, &c.), appeared in state costumes, and the great hall was brilliantly lighted up.

With respect to the ceremonial within Carlton-house, the QUEEN and Royal Family, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of ORLEANS, and the Prince of SAXE-COBOURG, were introduced to the PRINCE REGENT, on their arrival, in his Royal Highness's private closet. The royal servants, &c. lined the apartments from the closet to the grand crimson saloon, where the marriage-service was afterwards celebrated. This saloon had been prepared and fitted up for this occasion with an elegant temporary

altar suitable to the august ceremony. The altar was covered with crimson velvet. The crimson velvet cushions, and the splendidly bound prayer-books, &c. were brought from the Chapel Royal, St. James's; as well as the massive candlesticks, and other church plate, from the military chapel at Whitehall. The Serjeant of the Chapel Royal attended also in his office of Verger. The PRINCE REGENT and all the Royal Family, with all his particular attendants, entered the three grand rooms next to the throne room. Her MAJESTY, with the female branches of the Royal Family, and their attendants, were conducted to the west ante-room. Among the attendants were Lady JOHN MURRAY, and Lady EMILY MURRAY: the Cabinet Ministers, the foreign Ambassadors and Envoys, and their Ladies, also attended by particular invitation, and proceeded to the grand crimson room. When the QUEEN left her apartment, her Majesty's attendants were conducted through the great hall. The Prince of SAXE-COBURG and the Princess CHARLOTTE remained in the closet till after the procession had advanced through the suit of apartments towards the altar, which was attended by the Lords of the Privy Council. Among the nobility in procession were—

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Eldon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Earl Bathurst and his Countess, Viscount and Lady Castlereagh, Viscount Sidmouth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Mu'grave and his Countess, the Earl of Westmorland, Viscount and Lady Melville, the Right Hon. W. W. Pole and Mrs. Pole, the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, the Marquis of Hertford and his Marchioness, Viscount Jocelyn, the Marquis of Cholmondeley and his Marchioness, the Marquis of Winchester, as Lord in Waiting, and his Marchioness, the Right Hon. John McMahon, Colonel Stanhope, the Duchess of Montrose, the Captain of the Band of Pensioners, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord John Thynne, Lord Somerville, and the other Lords of the Bedchamber to the King, the Grooms of the Bedchamber, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Equerries to the King, the whole of the Attendants of the Queen, the Princesses, and the Royal Dukes, the Clerk of the Closet, the Rev. F. W. Blomberg, the Rev. J. S. Clarke, the Bishops of Salisbury, London, and Exeter, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Harrington, the Earl of Yarmouth, Silver Stick in Waiting, the Rev. Dr. Short, Mr. Leach, General Hulse, Mr. Watson, Viscount Keith, the Deputy Earl Marshal, Sir Benjamin Bloghfield, General Hammond, Sir R. H. Vivian, General Bayley, Sir W. Congreve, Colonel Mellish, Hon. C. Percy, Colonel Palmer, Colonel Quintin, Lord Forbes, Sir G. Wood, Sir John Colbourn, Colonel A. G. Woodford, Hon. F. G. Ponsonby, Colonel J. C. Smith, Sir H. F. Bouverie, Hon. B. Craven, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Admiral Sir G. Martin, Alderman Sir E. Naylor, Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk, Admiral Sir E. B. Butler, Admiral Sir G. Campbell, Admiral Sir H. Blackwood, Admiral Sir J. B. Boscawen, and Admiral Otway.—The indisposition of the Earl of Liverpool prevented his Lordship's attending, but the Countess was present.

When the ceremony was to commence, the LORD CHAMBERLAIN returned to the closet, and conducted the Prince of SAXE-COBURG to the altar. His Lordship then went again to conduct the Princess CHARLOTTE, and was accompanied by the Duke of CLARENCE, who conducted his Royal Niece on his arm to the altar, where she was received by the PRINCE REGENT. The ceremony was then performed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. The Princess CHARLOTTE was given away by her Royal Father the PRINCE REGENT. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in regimentals, and wore all his orders.—The Austrian Order of the Fleece was particularly brilliant. His Royal Highness led the QUEEN to a state chair, to the right of the altar, where her Majesty sat during the ceremony: at the conclusion of which the Royal Pair retired arm in arm, and received the heart-felt congratulations of all present. They soon after set off in a travelling-carriage for Oatlands.—The whole party then partook of elegant refreshments.

As soon as the marriage-service was concluded, the brazen throats of the guns on the parade of St. James's-

park, and the battery of the Tower, announced, in royal salutes to the metropolis, the auspicious event. In the evening the tradesmen of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE illuminated their houses, with the initials of P. C., and with rows and festoons of lamps. We understand that the Ladies who attended as bridesmaids to the Princess CHARLOTTE were Lady CHARLOTTE CHOLMONDELEY, Lady CAROLINE PRATT, Lady SUSAN RYDER, the Hon. Miss LAW, and Miss MANNERS, (the Archbishop of CANTERBURY's daughter). The nuptials were attested by the chief official characters present.

The Prince of SAXE-COBURG wore at the wedding a full British uniform, decorated with the insignia of the new Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs, and other emblems of knighthood of Saxony, and of Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Denmark. His Serene Highness wore a magnificent sword and belt, ornamented with diamonds, and studded with various gems.

It is understood that the QUEEN will hold a grand drawing-room in about a fortnight or three weeks hence, when her MAJESTY will receive the illustrious young couple. A superb canopy of crimson Genoa velvet is preparing to be placed over the QUEEN, who, it is stated, will receive her company in future seated, to avoid the unnecessary fatigue of standing for several hours.

The first visit of the Prince LEOPOLD and the Princess CHARLOTTE to inspect the preparations at Camelford-house was on Wednesday. The Prince went in a plain green chariot, which he has used since he has been in town, and his servants wore plain dark-green liveries. At the marriage-ceremony uniforms were prevalent. The REGENT and the Duke of YORK were in military costume, and the Duke of CLARENCE was in full naval uniform as Admiral of the Fleet. All the ladies were elegantly dressed, but without hoops.

“Her MAJESTY, in the most handsome and liberal manner, (says the *Courier*), gave directions for bride cakes, which have been preparing for some time by Mr. BARKER, her confectioner, to be sent on Thursday to all on the Royal establishments at the Queen's Palace, Windsor, her private establishment at Frogmore, at Kew Palace, amounting in the whole to near 500 persons, to celebrate the Royal Nuptials.”

We subjoin some account of various superb dresses prepared on this occasion for her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE by Mrs. TRIAUD, of Bolton-street:

1. The Wedding-dress, composed of magnificent silver lama on net, over a rich silver tissue slip, with a superb border of silver lama; the embroidery at the bottom forming shells and bouquets; above the border an elegant fulness, tastefully displayed in festoons of silver lama, and finished with a very brilliant relief of lama. The body and sleeves to correspond, trimmed with beautiful point Brussels lace. The mantle of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, trimmed round with a superb silver lama border in shells, corresponding with the dress, and festooned in front with diamonds. Head dress, a wreath of rose-buds and leaves composed of brilliants.

2. A superb gold lama dress, with an elegant border of lama over a white satin slip; the body and sleeves embroidered to correspond, trimmed with an elegant gold blond net in vandyke; also a most magnificent gold tissue manteau, lined with rich white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful gold border in network and shells, and fastened in front with diamonds.

3. A silver lama dress richly embroidered on net, with superb border, over a white satin slip; body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with a rich silver blond lace; the manteau to suit, composed of a rich silver tissue lined with white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful silver lama border, fastened in front with diamonds.

4. A very superb blue and white figured silver tissue dress, trimmed with a full elegant trimming of lama on net, tastefully interspersed with silver orange blossom and corn-flowers. The body and silver elegantly trimmed with lama and silver blond lace.

5. An embroidered gold muslin dress, with an elegant Indian gold border; above the border two flowers of most beautiful Mechlin lace. The body and sleeves richly trimmed with Mechlin lace. This dress had a particularly beautiful effect.

6. A very superb Brussels point lace dress, elegantly trimmed with point lace over a slip of rich white satin. This dress cost 800 guineas.

7. A rich white satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace, with a beautiful satin and net trimming above the blond: the body and sleeves very full with blond lace.

8. An elegant sprig book muslin dress, trimmed with rich Mechlin lace over a white satin slip.

9. A rich figured satin dress, trimmed with blond lace.

10. A travelling dress of rich white Reys silk, elegantly trimmed with flounces at bottom of Brussels point lace, with corresponding ruff and cuffs.

11. A rich white satin wedding pelisse, trimmed with beautiful ermine.

12. An elegant white satin hat, tastefully trimmed with blond lace, and a fine plume of ostrich feathers.

The jewellery of the Princess is of the most magnificent description, consisting of a beautiful wreath for the head, composed of rose-buds and leaves of the most superb brilliants; a necklace of a single row of large brilliants, of the finest lustre, with large drop ear-rings to correspond, and a brilliant cecus of great value. Her Royal Highness has also a pearl necklace, and bracelets, with diamond clasps, equally splendid. Her Royal Highness's casket contains other ornaments, consisting of coloured stones, richly encircled with jewels. She has besides a rich diamond *armlet*, presented by the Prince of Coburg.

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 236.

COVENT-GARDEN.

WHY they put Mr. KEMBLE into the part of *Sir Giles Overreach*, we cannot conceive; we should suppose he would not put himself there. *Malvolio*, though cross-gartered, did not set himself in the stocks. No doubt, it is the Managers' doing, who by rope-dancing, fire-works, play-bill puffs, and by every kind of quackery, seem determined to fill their pockets for the present, and disgust the public in the end, if the public were an animal capable of being disgusted by quackery. But

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great  
In being cheated, as to cheat."

We do not know why we promised last week to give some account of Mr. KEMBLE's *Sir Giles*, except that we dreaded the task then; and certainly our reluctance to speak on this subject has not decreased, the more we have thought upon it since. We have hardly ever experienced a more painful feeling than when, after the close of the play, the sanguine plaudits of Mr. KEMBLE's friends, and the circular discharge of hisses from the back of the pit, that came "full volley home,"—the music struck up, the ropes were fixed, and Madame SACHI ran up from the stage to the two chilling gallery, and then ran down again, as fast as her legs could carry her, amidst the shouts of pit, boxes, and gallery!

"So fails, so languishes, and dies away  
All that this world is proud of . . . .  
Perish the roses and the crowns of kings,  
Sceptres and palms of all the mighty."

We have marred some fine lines of Mr. WORDSWORTH on the instability of human greatness, but it is no matter; for he does not seem to understand the sentiment himself. Mr. KEMBLE, then, having been thrust into the part, as we suppose, against his will, run the gauntlet of public opinion in it with a firmness and resignation worthy of a Confessor. He did not once shrink from his duty, nor make one effort to redeem his reputation, by "affecting a virtue when he knew he had it not." He seemed throughout to say to his instigators, *You have thrust me into this part, help me out of it, if you can; for you see I cannot*

*help myself.* We never saw signs of greater poverty, greater imbecility and decrepitude in Mr. KEMBLE, or in any other actor: it was *Sir Giles* in his dotage. It was all "Well, well," and "If you like it, have it so," an indifference and disdain of what was to happen, a nicety about his means, a coldness as to his ends, much gentleness and little nature. Was this *Sir Giles Overreach*? Nothing could be more quaint and out-of-the-way. Mr. KEMBLE wanted the part to come to him, for he would not go out of himself into the part. He is in fact as shy of committing himself with nature, as a maid is of committing herself with a lover. All the proper forms and ceremonies must be complied with, before "they two can be made one flesh." Mr. KEMBLE sacrifices too much to decorum. He is chiefly afraid of being contaminated by too close an identity with the characters he represents. This is the greatest vice in an actor, who ought never to *bill* his part. He endeavours to raise Nature to the dignity of his own person and demeanour, and declines with a graceful smile and a wave of the hand the ordinary services she might do him. We would advise him by all means to shake hands, to hug her close, and be friends, if we did not suspect it was too late—that the lady owing to this coyness has eloped, and is now in the situation of Dame Hellenore among the Satyrs. The outrageousness of the conduct of *Sir Giles* is only to be excused by the violence of his passions and the turbulence of his character. Mr. KEMBLE inverted this conception, and attempted to reconcile the character by softening down the actions. He "aggravated the part so, that he would seem like any sucking dove." For example, nothing could exceed the coolness and *sang-froid* with which he raps *Marall* on the head with his cane, or spits at *Lord Lovell*:—*Lord Poppington* himself never did any common-place indecency more insipidly. The only passage that pleased us, or that really called forth the powers of the actor, was his reproach to *Mr. Justice Greedy*; "There is some fury in that *Gut*."—The indignity of the word called up all the dignity of the actor to meet it, and he guaranteed the word, though "a word of naught," according to the letter and spirit of the convention between them, with a good grace, in the true old English way. Either we mistake all Mr. KEMBLE's excellences, or they all disqualify him for this part. *Sir Giles hath a devil*; Mr. KEMBLE has none. *Sir Giles* is in a passion; Mr. KEMBLE is not. *Sir Giles* has no regard to appearances; Mr. KEMBLE has. It has been said of the *Venus de Medicis*, "So stands the statue that enchants the world;" the same might have been said of Mr. KEMBLE. He is the very still life and staturary of the stage; a perfect figure of a man; a petrification of sentiment, that heaves no sigh and sheds no tear; an icicle upon the bust of tragedy. With all his faults, he has powers and faculties which no one else on the stage has; why then does he not avail himself of them, instead of throwing himself upon the charity of criticism? Mr. KEMBLE has given the public great, incalculable pleasure; and does he know so little of the ingratitude of the world as to trust to their generosity? He must be sent to Coventry—or St. Helena!

## FINE ARTS.

### ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

AN estimate of the merit or demerit of an Annual Exhibition of an associated body of Artists, ought always to be derived not only from its specific portion of talent, but from a comparison with the degree of talent in preceding Exhibitions. For as the mind is capable of a progressive improvement through life, and as it is an attribute of true genius to make advances towards that perfection which is always in the eye though out of the reach of the emulous,

the public have reason and a right to expect, that the Artists they patronize, especially the younger ones, should afford them fresh evidences of their personal industry and professional powers. Has this been the case in this 48th Exhibition? In many instances we are happy to say it has, notwithstanding the greater proportion perhaps than ever of indifferent portraiture, notwithstanding that some of our most valued powers continue stationary, and others are absent from our accustomed admiration. Mr. FUSELI no longer brings his airy visions before us with a pencil that had the commanding energy of *Prospero's* wand. Mr. DEWINT has not afforded us any of his rich and natural and novel display of our island scenery. But besides others, which we shall hereafter mention, Mr. WESTALL has returned to us with a fresh welcome from our hearts for his amiable and elegant qualities; Mr. MULREADY has nearly, if not quite, brought us to as clear and correct a mirror of familiar life as Mr. WILKIE; and Mr. HILTON has been working with intense and sufficiently prolonged application to produce what will bear the warm praises of criticism, and to shew that our damp and chill atmosphere, if not so congenial to Art, is not preventive of its lofty efforts. His *Raising of Lazarus* has admirable grouping and character. The story is in many respects correctly and strongly told. Such is the instantaneous movement of *Lazarus*. Such is the eager gaze of astonishment in the beholders of the miracle, some looking with admiration at Christ, others pressing forward to rivet their wondering eyes on the prodigy of a man who has just "burst his restraints." Such is the quick approach of *Lazarus's* Sister to thank the great Deliverer from Death, naturally turning at the same time her head to look at her brother, and such the noble aspect of power and command in Christ. The young man, whose protruded and suddenly turned head and fixed look at Christ so well describe his emotion at hearing the authoritative and sublime cry of "Lazarus, come forth!" is pregnant with truth and energy. The mass of shade that is thrown over nearly the whole of the figures assists the subject's solemnity, and the colouring, while it has due richness, is subdued to a due gravity of tone. These are its chief beauties. Its main defects are, want of height in the Saviour, unmeaning touches of red colour, on parts where red reflexions could not possibly appear with truth, and a degree of plagiarism rather too apparent, such as in the man who is lifting up part of *Lazarus's* dress, taken from RAFFAELLE'S Cartoon, where a person lifts up the garment of the restored lame man.—Mr. STOTHARD too has given ample scope to critical and tasteful admiration in several poetical and historical pictures. *The Uncle delivering up the Children to the Russians*, from *the Ballad of the Children in the Wood*, is rich in colour, and more so in the expression of infantine vivacity and mysterious villainy.—Mr. THOMSON deserves praise for his never omitting to grace the Exhibition with an historical picture.—Sir W. BEECHER has given us the best portrait of the Duke of Sussex ever yet exhibited, and perhaps it is Sir WILLIAM'S best work.—Sir T. LAWRENCE, Messrs. OWEN, PHILLIPS, LONSDALE, RAEBURN, JACKSON, &c. are more than ever excellent in their respective and well-known endowments.—Among many other charming Landscapes, we shall have to remark in future on those of TURNER, CALLCOTT, COLLINS, HOFFLAND, ALSTON, CONSTABLE, Rev. R. H. LANCASTER, CLENNELL, &c. &c.—There are some good pieces of Sculpture, and the Miniatures and Drawings by EDWARDS, CARBONNIER, NEWTON, A. E. CHALON, R. A. ELECT, WATTS, ROBERTSON, STUMP, ENGLEHEART, Mrs. GREEN, Mrs. MEE, &c. &c. are more than ever honourable to their talents.

R. H.  
(To be continued.)

[A notice shall shortly appear of the large Picture of Brutus now exhibiting in Piccadilly.]

## LAW.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRAMBERLAYNE v. BROWN AND OTHERS.

This was an action against the defendants, for carrying the plaintiff to a madhouse contrary to his will.

The defendants pleaded, that the plaintiff was a lunatic, and that they had committed the trespass as his friends, in order to prevent his doing some bodily mischief to himself.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, the plaintiff had formerly been a druggist, in Fleet-street, and after having accumulated a comfortable independence, retired to live in Rackett-court, Fleet-street. He was mild in his manners, and universally esteemed; latterly he had become very extravagant, frequently purchasing articles at auctions, which could be of no use to him; his manners had also become changed, and upon the whole, the defendants, who were his friends and relatives by marriage, conceiving his mind to be deranged, caused him to be sent, upon the certificate of Dr. Sutherland, a gentleman eminently experienced with diseases of the mind, to a house for the reception of lunatics, kept by Mrs. Baskerville, in the King's-road, Chelsea, where he remained for two or three days, and was again removed to his own house by the defendants themselves. It was admitted by the Attorney-General, that the defendants had acted from no improper motives, but had really conceived that the plaintiff was deranged in his mind.

Mr. SCARLETT, on behalf of the defendants, called several witnesses, who stated a variety of acts, from which it might be inferred that the plaintiff was a person of unsound mind.

The Jury, under the direction of Lord Ellenborough, found a verdict for the defendants.

## ARCHES COURT.

Monday, April 29.

BLACKMORE AND THORPE v. BRIDER.

This was a criminal proceeding, promoted by the Churchwardens of Hastings, in Sussex, by reason of an incestuous marriage. It appeared that W. Brider, after the death of his wife, married Mary Walton, her daughter by a former husband: there was no appearance given on the part of the defendant, and Sir JOHN NICHOLL was of opinion that the charge was clearly established, and pronounced the marriage to be null and void; condemned the defendant in the costs of the suit, and ordered him to do the usual penance in such cases. A similar proceeding was then heard against the wife, and the same decree pronounced.

## POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

On Tuesday, Capt. Waddington and Mr. Serle, of the East India service, were charged with assaulting Messrs. Bowdidge and Glover. Mr. Bowdidge deposed, that on Sunday evening, while passing over Blackfriars Bridge, he observed the prisoners walking closely behind two respectable females, whom they insulted in the most indecent manner, by attempting to raise their clothes, one with his hands, the other with a stick. At this conduct, which had excited the attention of numbers of people, the witness remonstrated, in consequence of which, after considerable abuse, he was knocked down, bit, and otherwise ill-treated by Capt. W. A general riot ensued, and Mr. Glover having come to the assistance of the prosecutor, he was also struck and grossly abused by the prisoners. In a short time several hundred persons had assembled, a number of whom had witnessed the commencement of the outrage; and by the aid of the Patrole, the prisoners were secured and taken to the Compter. During the examination the prisoners behaved with much levity; the Magistrate, however, not thinking so lightly of the affair, ordered them to find bail for their appearance at the Sessions, which they were not prepared to do, and it was nearly three hours before they could obtain their liberty.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

On Thursday, Mr. COLQUHOUN received another letter by post, which throws some farther light on the murder in Newton's court. The writer says, Dodd was the man who knocked down the sailor, and when he begged for mercy, Dodd replied, "You—, I will finish you;" he then cut his face with a razor, as before described. The writer adds, that he would have come forward to give evidence before, could he have been sure of pro-

fection, as the gang have declared they would murder any person who would *note*, as they term it; that Mrs. Brocklow could tell more, but for fear of her life. Mr. Cotquouox promises every protection in his power to any individual who knows any thing about the circumstances, if they will give evidence.

*J. McNaughton, Esq.* Deputy-Commissary to the army under the Duke of Wellington, was charged with riotous conduct at the Pelopon Coffee-house. It appeared that the prisoner came into the room about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, ordered supper, and afterwards took a bottle of wine; he then kept ringing the bell, calling waiter, &c. to the great annoyance of all present, saying a Bible should be set on the table before every Gentleman, as Newspapers were of no interest now-a-days. Major H. Tool, late of the 82d regiment, and Lieutenant O'Connor, of the 67th, were in another box, and the Major recollecting that he had seen Mr. McNaughton in the Peninsula, remonstrated with him on his conduct; but Mr. McNaughton, considering this an insult, demanded immediate satisfaction, overturned the tables, and threatened to break the windows, until the watchman were called in, when he was taken to the watch-house. Major Tool also charged the watchman with abusing him for ordering him to do his duty in preventing Mr. McNaughton from assaulting him on their way to the watch-house.—Both ordered to find bail.

#### MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Wednesday night, one *Belsham*, butler to a Gentleman in Baker-street, underwent an examination.—Belsham's fellow-servants, two young women, had been upon terms not at all familiar with him, in consequence of having observed some libertine appearances in his conduct. At the usual hour for receiving porter for supper, Belsham went and brought two pints of porter to the complainants. The girls perceiving that there was a considerable sediment in the vessel from which they drank, and a powder floating on the surface, and the porter far from palatable, they sent back Belsham to get it changed. He returned immediately, and observed that the beer was very good; but, notwithstanding, he had done as they desired. The girls drank, but still found that the flavour and the sediment were the same. The full effect of the mixture did not shew itself instantaneously; it was a gradual irritation, which at length became intolerable, and which attacked the whole system. The girls were convinced that they were poisoned; they told their master, and a surgeon was sent for; who, upon examination of the vessel from which they had drank, declared, that if the powder had been a little more freely administered, death would have been the consequence. After some private conversation with the girls, the surgeon stated to the Magistrates, that although a larger quantity would have been fatal, the powder was not of such a nature as was used in cases where the destruction of an object was accomplished or meditated; administered in small quantities, it would cause an excessive irritation, vulgarly supposed to be symptomatic of violent love for the person by whom it was presented.—The prisoner, after another examination, was reprimanded and discharged.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MR. EXAMINER,—I shall be happy to be informed, through the medium of your Paper, whether it is possible to punish individuals for cruelty to *Horses*? I am led to this inquiry, in consequence of having been witness to a most wanton act of inhumanity to an animal which had the shaft of a chaise run into the hind quarters and broke the bone: this happened in Oxford-street last Thursday, after which, two men compelled the poor beast to limp on to the Westminster-road, goading it with the whip, twisting its tail, and otherwise ill using it, until faint from loss of blood and fatigue, it expired under their lash. Upon inquiry, I was told that the Horse belonged to one of those persons who purchase them for slaughter, who refused to give up the names of his men. Having made application at Union-Hall, for a summons against them, I was informed the Act does not extend to *Horses*, but only makes the drivers of Cattle liable. I should be glad to know if this be correct; and if it is, hope it may merit the observation of some person in Parliament, who may bring forward an amendment of the Act.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

May 3, 1816.

T. B.  
Temple Coffee House.

An inquest was on Tuesday held in Grosvenor Mews, on the body of *J. How'ey*. *J. Randall* deposed, that he lodged in the next room to the deceased, at the Queen's Head, in Swanton-street. On the evening preceding Good Friday, he heard the cry of "Murder," and on quitting his room he saw the deceased, who informed him that his wife had stabbed him; the blood was flowing profusely from his side. The deceased was a white-smith, about 24 years old, and his wife was double his age. He believed jealousy was the cause of the dispute. A Surgeon from St. George's Hospital proved that he died in consequence of the wound, and the Jury pronounced a verdict of *Willful Murder* against the wife, who has absconded.

Miss Caroline Crane, a young Lady resident in the neighbourhood of Scho-square, was attacked by a wretch in Greek-street, who stabbed her with some sharp instrument above the knee; he did not speak to her on passing, but inflicted the wound and ran off. Surgeon Bell, of Dean-street, being sent for, came and dressed the wound, and it was his opinion it would have been mortal, but the length of the stays prevented the instrument from entering the abdomen. We are happy to learn that she is out of danger.—*Ledger*.

The following most distressing circumstance occurred at Scarborough on Tuesday evening about ten o'clock, when Mr. Wilson, the guard of the mail coach between that place and York, took a pistol and shot himself dead on the spot,—his head was blown to atoms; no reason is assigned for this rash act; he had been out spending the evening with some friends, and was in good spirits—came home—laid his watch on the table—and in the absence of Mrs. W. told the servant if any thing was wanted, all would be found in his desk; he took a candle and went into his lodging-room where his two children were in bed, and committed the rash act. He has left a widow and two children to deplore his loss. Mrs. W. has been in a state of derangement ever since, and is expected to be confined every day. Mr. Wilson was a man generally respected.

A Belfast Paper, dated April 26, says—"In our last we mentioned that Mr. Greer, residing near Rasharkin, had been found murdered in one of his own out-houses; that the body was dreadfully mangled, and that a hatchet was lying beside the mangled corpse. The Coroner, having speedily repaired to the place, and, after a minute enquiry, it appeared that two of the sons of the deceased, and a daughter, were implicated in the murder of their father. In consequence thereof, they have all been committed to jail. The eldest son is about 24 years of age, the second about 20, and the daughter about 17."

#### MARRIAGES.

April 30, The Rev. Thos. Robinson, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Dornford, only daughter, of the late Josiah Dornford, Esq. of London.

May 1, G. Sinclair, Esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Sinclair, B. rt. to Catherine Camilla, second daughter of Sir W. Manners, Bart.

April 28, Mr. Isaac Carter, of Shoreditch, to Miss Charlotte Southwark; when, being Unitarian Dissenters, they presented to the Minister a protest against the orthodox Marriage-ceremony, to which, according to the law of the land, they were compelled to subscribe.

#### DEATHS.

At Presteigne, on the 26th ult. in his 72d year, George Handing, Esq. First Justice of the Brecon Circuit, and Attorney General to the Queen.

Wednesday se'night, at Greta-hall, Keswick, Herbert, the only son of Robert Southey, Esq. poet-laureat, aged nine years; a boy (says the *Fyne Mercury*) of uncommon promise, having attained in a great degree a proficiency in the following languages, viz. English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and German.

April 12, at Draveil, near Paris, Mr. W. Stone, formerly of Rusland-place Wharf, and of Old Ford.

On the 26th of April, in his 83th year, A. Deyis, Esq. of Albury, Surrey.

April 27, at Henwick house, Bedfordshire, Nathaniel Bogie French, Esq. jun. third son of N. B. French, Esq.

April 28, at Norwood-green, aged 70, W. Spencer, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Middlesex.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER-Office, 21, Maiden-Lane, Covent-Garden.—Price 10d.