

NOTABILIA.

THE DEVONSHIRE MEETING.

The result of the Devonshire Meeting is precisely what we expected. The ignorant must be Anti-Catholic, and therefore the vast majority of the mob will in all places be Anti-Catholic. The dread of Popery occupies in the national mind the respectable place which used to be filled by the fear of witchcraft. Where there is a wild undefined apprehension on the one hand, and a state of safety on the other, it is natural for obtuse men, who cannot distinguish between what is and what is not necessary to such safety, to desire all the conditions of their present posture to remain unaltered. It is vain to object, "You are unnecessarily oppressing the Catholics;" the answer is, "How do you know that the oppression is unnecessary?" and the silent selfish reflection reserved is, "Whether it is so or not, as I feel easy, I care not." Enlightenment, which will shew the nothingness of the phantom, is the slow and sure cure for these errors. We boast much of the march of mind, which, after all, is but a cripple's gait; nevertheless it has advanced, is advancing, and will advance. Where there formerly were ten adversaries to toleration, there may now be seven, and Time is gathering obstinacy to congenial clods. It is a fine theme for exultation, that the world in the nineteenth century, within two centuries of coming to age of discretion, has almost mastered its horn-book; but it is true that it has nearly done so, though the truth does not appear to us a particularly glorious one. We suspect indeed our world is rather a dunce, and behind other planets in attainment. We apprehend that in the moon there is neither such a nonsense as a Pope, nor the fear of him. However, we are but young yet, and not out of our churches.

It is certainly whimsical to observe the manner in which the people are spoken of, by the liberal prints, on the occasion of the Devonshire Meeting. Their errors on the Catholic question subject them to the favourite accusation of being "unwashed." Whenever the people are found in opposition to any party, the discovery is made that they are "unwashed," and on this ground their sentiments are despised. It is all very right, no doubt, that their opinions should be despised when they are hostile to reason, but we don't see what washing has to do with the matter. The old song says, "'Tis not wealth, 'tis not birth can value to the mind convey;" and surely, "'Tis not soap, 'tis not water." But let that be as it may, "unwashed," the people must always be; for if liberal, they are "unwashed" in the *Standard*, if illiberal, they are "unwashed" in the *Times*. That journal, speaking of the deficiency of rank and intellect in the Anti-Catholic ranks at Exeter, says,

"To supply the defect, the rabble—women and children reckoned in—were marshalled at their backs, and supported by their "most sweet voices," their unwashed aprons and greasy caps, a motion of which they understood as much as the hobnailed shoe which carried them."

Such sneers are in our opinion not becoming. It is better to repose with satisfaction on the assurance that the brain of society is with us, than thus to scoff at the furniture of the members rebellious to reason. The head will yet, we may be sure, rule the body. Some excellent observations on the present fastnesses of bigotry in ignorance, appeared lately in the *British Traveller*, and we regret that we have not the article at hand to quote in corroboration of our views.

THE QUEENBOROUGH TYRANT.

At the meeting in favour of the persecuted fishermen of Queenborough, Mr Platt, the Barrister, made this statement:—

"He wished that more of those who now heard him had been present at Maidstone, when the case of Skey, that excellent and valiant fisherman, came on for trial. On that occasion the plaintiff (Greet) sat during all the trial in Court, and his (Mr Platt's) blood thrilled within him when he saw the diabolical grin which sat upon his countenance, while evidence of the distress of the free burgesses was given,—evidence which ought to have made him hide his face from his fellow-men, and retire from the Court with humiliation and shame. (Cheers.) He wished that that corporate Magistrate was now present to give them an exhibition of

- that dull-rooted, callous impudence,
- Which, dead to shame and ev'ry nicer sense,
- Ne'er blush'd, unless, in spreading Vice's snares,
- It blunder'd on some virtue unawares."

It is distressing to find that public opinion, our only security against so many crimes not cognizable by law, nay, perpetrated by the children or kinsmen? What, in short, are the holds connect-

ing him with the world and its humanities, and how is it that they are not acting upon him, at least, for the restraint of his barbarity within the pretences of decency? This is a problem we would fain understand. The most satisfactory solution would be, that the particular malignity was beyond the common excesses of human malignity, and demoniacal. But then what a terrible instrument for the hand of a fiend is the law of England—what a knife for the assassin's hand is our sword of Justice!

PROPOSAL FOR THE BETTER REWARDING OF PAW-PAWNESS.

THE daily papers have been full of a scandalous anecdote, respecting a titled lady, whom a Great Man endeavoured to plant in the pockets of the people, of course in consideration of certain services rendered in a field, which we must be excused for not referring to more distinctly, than by observing, that it is not exactly accounted the bed of honour, though noble Captains often lie in it, and noble houses often derive their honours from it. Indeed the most exalted part of our Peerage may be traced to adultery and fornication, and the most ancient to robbery. For this reason it possibly is, that titles are esteemed in proportion to their distance from the source, commonly so foul and filthy. But to return to the scandal of the day, Lord Anglesey is said to have resisted the attempt to quarter the paw-paw person on the public, and hence to have brought upon him the sore displeasure of prodigiously Great Men, one of whom is quoted as a paragon of every excellence under the sun. We knew some little about this affair, and it strikes us as very unjust in those editors, who know as much or more, to suppress the name of the party; the consequence of which is, that the reputations of half the ladies of title in the land come under injurious question. Such a mystery causes one great *battue* of fame. There is no excuse for the suppression. The case would not bear a prosecution for libel; and it is hard that many tender characters should suffer for one guilty.

As for the matter itself, we regret that it should have occasioned any differences between leaders of the state. More straightforward public practices would obviate such personal misunderstandings, as exact understandings of a Job for a Miss are called. All the world knows that these things are done, and will be done, and why therefore should they not be done in a regular, business like way? Last summer we urged this very improvement of proposing to Parliament the necessary votes for Concubines or other elegant irregularities pertaining to the possessors of power. Such an arrangement would really save expense, besides preventing quarrels between Statesmen. What a sad thing to see the Duke of Wellington and Lord Anglesea at strife about a pension for worthy Mrs Cole! It were better that King's Place should receive the endowment of King's College, than that such feuds between invaluable servants of the nation should arise. We see no objection to putting the Dollies of high life regularly on the footing of a national establishment. John Bull, we are confident, is not the man to grudge articles of such long proved necessity, and he will have the sense to perceive that his service will be better performed on the adoption of the recommended improvement. For if the Dollies essential to state purposes are not paid in money, they have their recompence, as the saying goes, in meal or in malt; and to the detriment of some branch of the public administration sacrificed to their jobs. Dolly's sons, nephews, brothers, cousins, obtain offices, the duties of which they cannot discharge, and one-fourth or eighth of the salaries of which would make Dolly a comfortable Princess. Now, according to the old plan, there is really an excess of remuneration, and that by means of the wages of unperformed services: by our method, there would be a remuneration better adapted to merit or meretriciousness (they are the same thing—see the world passim), and offices would be relieved of preposterously unfit occupants, the immense families of Coles, Windsors, Woods, &c. When the Dollies are taken into the Constitution, another improvement will remain to be effected. Sorry are we to be obliged to declare, that these ladies have a pestilent itch for meddling in politics, and that they are perpetually endeavouring to influence virtuous Peers to promote their whimsies or desires in public affairs. Now, knowing the world as we do, we are not going to propose so idle and impossible a thing as the prohibition of such practices. But we are for giving a fairer vent to it. A Dolly with a heart in politics will corrupt twenty or thirty Peers to speak her sentiments in Parliament. To prevent this excess of debauchery, we suggest the introduction of a Bench of Dollies into the Upper House. There might be twenty four of them, and they might take their titles from their noble friends. The Dolly of W—, the Arch-Dolly, Lady Primate,

who would of course be the Dolly of the greatest and best. We might have something too corresponding with Sodor and Man, as some Dollies are partial to pluralities.

STEPHENSON'S ESCAPE.

The next best thing to killing a pigeon would seem to be a narrow miss of hitting a crow. The officers sent in pursuit of Stephenson have to brag, that though they were not near catching the banker and his clerk, they were almost captured themselves in mistake for them. What a fine thing! By the bye, it is impudently urged now, that they did not commence the pursuit till eight days after the Honourable Gentleman's flight, which took place, according to the apocryphal authority of Mr Welch, on the Saturday morning. Now on the Tuesday that oracle, Sir Richard Birnie, stated, that he confidently looked for the captured delinquent's arrival in town on the Thursday night. It is for Sir Richard to answer the officers' apology.

Poor Sir William Curtis, after having sat long at life's feast of turtle and venison, has gone to his *dessert* in the other world. The *Morning Chronicle*, in an eulogy on this worthy man, says that his political attachments were strong but *without rancour*, which is we must thence suppose a frequent quality of attachments.

I R E L A N D.

DUBLIN, JAN. 17.—This day several deputations of the parishes waited on the Lord Lieutenant with addresses on his departure. Dr Murray, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, read the address from the metropolitan parish, and his Excellency's reply, which was delivered in the most impressive manner. Mr O'Connell then read the address from St Andrew's and St Mark's:—

“TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA, LIEUTENANT AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

“We, the undersigned parishioners of the united parishes of St Peter, St Mark, and St Andrew, in the City of Dublin, united by a common zeal in the cause of civil and religious freedom, have heard with unfeigned and deep regret that your Excellency is about to be recalled from this country.—Whatever be the diversity of sects and parties in this country, one feeling, we sincerely believe, is shared by all the enlightened and the good—gratitude for the impartial justice which has marked your course through the factions that disturb this unhappy state, and for the paternal vigilance with which you have devoted your attention, and sacrificed your ease, to sustaining the commerce of Ireland, and forming a society which might recall her wandering nobility and gentry to their home.—But by us, whose conduct has been always actuated by attachment to the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne, and who maintain that we interpret those principles rightly, the departure of your Excellency is regarded as a great national calamity.—We have discerned, through the whole of your administration over this people, and in that parting advice you have written upon their hearts, that your Excellency is at one and the same time the most firm supporter of the throne and the most sincere friend of the people.—We hold that they who at the revolution compromised their lives and fortunes in defence of their rights of conscience, virtually established the same rights for every other man; that if the enlightened champions of those essential privileges acted on some occasions against their own principles, they alleged the strongest necessity—self-preservation. The contest was, then, between those of every sect who asserted the rights of civil and religious society, and the partisans of a Government which was accused of infringing both. Had the latter triumphed, all sides might have been alike oppressed; but the bitterness of the feud has remained after the plea for the exclusion had passed away, and the contest is now absolutely carried on when all parties acknowledge the same political doctrines, and urge the same rights.—It argues ignorance of history to assume that slavish opinions were peculiar to Catholics. We reject the calumny with calm indignation: it proves an ignorance of our sentiments and conduct to accuse us of divided allegiance. We own no allegiance save to the King. We disclaim all political and temporal power or authority save that of the law and of the constituted authorities in the State. We ardently cherish the constitutional rights of the people; we are ready to die in the defence of the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown. With these fixed principles of action, we merit the patronage of your Excellency, and we gratefully acknowledge the high and important value of that wise and dignified patronage.—In attempting to keep us depressed, the Protestant unites us by the bond of common wrong, and betrays the principles of that constitution he means to uphold.—To this cause chiefly we attribute the state of recklessness and inquietude which impede the national flow of capital to a country where land and labour are comparatively cheap, and which turn the mind of our countrymen from the pursuits that improve life, to those that stimulate the passions.—In the government of your Excellency we saw and hailed the beginning of a wiser policy—we sought not, neither could we expect, peculiar favour; all we desired was strict impartiality. We found in your Excellency that impartiality—constant, calm, and dignified. Our gratitude was deep. Our exultation was great; but that exultation has been short. Your departure presses on our minds as one of the most bitter of the calamities that have afflicted a country long steeped in political miseries.—But our gratitude shall long survive, and that gratitude will be best and most suitably expressed by the respectful and constant attention we shall pay to the wise and salutary coun-

sels which have emanated from your wisdom and benevolence.—You leave us, but you carry with you the grateful recollections and profound respect of Irishmen. Gallant in the field, and wise in council, your memory will be cherished by every human being capable of appreciating your high and manly qualities. May the blessings of a brave, a loyal, and a suffering people, cheer your career of life, and solace you for being deprived of the opportunity of effectuating so much good in Ireland as you intended, and would have been able, had you remained amongst us, to produce to the King and the people.”

To which address his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

“I thank you most sincerely for the feelings which you have been pleased to address towards me.—Believe me, that I meet them with the utmost affection for Ireland, with an earnest zeal for the prosperity, and with the deepest gratitude for the generous kindness which I have experienced from the people.—The sentiment which you express of loyalty to your Sovereign and devotion to your country, will, I trust, be ever centred in the hearts of all classes of his Majesty's subjects.—The interests of the King and those of his people are inseparable.—The attachment of the people is the true strength and glory of the Crown: the due maintenance of the Royal authority the best security for the rights and liberties of the subject.—In conducting the government of Ireland, it has been my constant object to act with strict impartiality; to soften political asperities; to allay religious dissensions, and to promote peace and good-will amongst all denominations of men.—The spirit which breathes through the address with which you have honoured me shows that your feelings correspond with mine.—In proportion as I wish to see general concord established,—the union of the empire cemented,—Protestants and Catholics incorporated, and rendered, as in other countries they are, one happy people, and thus that the King may be enabled to wield their united energies for the public good,—so do I feel anxious that the great question to which you refer should be set at rest by a wise, liberal, and conciliatory adjustment.—I am sanguine enough to hope, that this wished-for consummation is at hand; and that to ensure it, it is only necessary for the people of Ireland to preserve their loyalty unshaken,—to obey the law,—to respect the constituted authorities of the state, and constantly to bear in mind the parental admonition of their Sovereign when he departed from their shore.—Although I must now take leave of you, my heart will ever be with Ireland, my humble services at her command, and her happiness will be mine.”

After the addresses and answers had been read, his Excellency had a private interview with Dr Murray and Messrs O'Connell and Shiel, during which his Excellency declared his fixed determination to employ his best efforts for a fair and conciliatory adjustment of the question of emancipation, which he declared to be as beneficial to the Protestants as to the Catholics. He added, that although he regretted that, not being much in the habit of public speaking, he could not be, perhaps, as serviceable as he could desire, yet that he appreciated the object and views of those who sought for a restoration of their rights, and that he should promote them to the utmost of his power and the extent of his influence.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

MONDAY EVENING.—This morning the citizens of Dublin presented themselves at the Castle at ten o'clock with the address, which was prepared by persons of all ranks and religious persuasions, to testify their respect for the Lord Lieutenant, and their deep regret upon his departure. Upon entering the drawing room, his Excellency received them standing in front of a semi-circle of official dignitaries. On his right stood the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Francis L. Gower; next them was Lord Plunkett, the Lord Chief Justice Bushe, the other Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. The Marquis of Anglesey was dressed in a blue frock coat and white trousers, and in the most gracious manner received the deputation, among which were the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Duke of Leinster;—Earls Milltown, Howth, Portarlington, Glengall, Bective, and Landaff;—Viscount Clements;—Lords Cloncurry, Clanmorris, Riversdale, Rossmore, Forbes, and Killeen;—Hon. Robert King;—Sirs John Newport, Thos. Esmonde, Chas. Style, Chas. Morgan, Edm. Nugent;—R. Shiel, Esq. Daniel O'Connell, &c.

The Lord-Lieutenant immediately delivered the following answer to the address:—

“The noblemen, gentlemen, freemen, and inhabitants of the city of Dublin engage my warmest gratitude by their address. It was one of the main objects of my administration of the government of this country to lead the way to an equitable adjustment of all differences, by showing to all classes of Irishmen, that loyalty to their King, obedience to the law, and kindly feeling and forbearance towards each other, would afford the surest guarantee that a due attention would be paid to every other important object attainable by legal and constitutional means; and I quit the shores of Ireland with the less regret, inasmuch as I have seen those views partly accomplished. By concurrent testimony, public tranquillity has been restored,—commerce has been revived,—industry stimulated,—and employment thereby in a considerable degree provided for the labouring classes. I therefore most confidently hope that the same means which have produced these happy results will continue to be exercised. Next to the gratification which this will afford to me in my retirement, will be the remembrance of the generous construction put upon my conduct by the inhabitants of Dublin, and I take my leave of them with sincere regret; but I do not, and never can, relinquish the interest I feel in their happiness and in the prosperity of the kingdom and capital of Ireland.”

At the conclusion his Excellency's voice faltered, and he appeared

deeply affected. He afterwards spoke in familiar terms with several gentlemen, who took leave of him. As the levee broke up, the appearance of the streets became extraordinary. The soldiers of the garrison were drawn out in single files, and reached from the Castle to the point near Kingstown, where the Marquis of Anglesey embarked, a distance of near seven miles. The multitude poured forth along the whole line of road, and not a hedge or a window was unoccupied. It was a crowd composed of all classes. The manufacturers from the principal parishes bore banners, entwined with crape, as a symbol of the injury which their respective trades sustained by the abrupt removal of so distinguished a patron. Similar emblems were exhibited in houses along the road, and the emotion of the people was in the highest degree impressive.

As the clock struck twelve, the Marquis of Anglesey took his leave of the Castle. When he appeared in the streets the shouts were deafening, and he appeared deeply affected by this unequivocal exhibition of popular feeling.—The Marquis rode on a beautiful blood horse, surrounded by a body of military officers, most of them wearing Waterloo medals. In front were Lord Anglesey's two young sons, mounted on ponies, and he rode immediately after them; other members of his family followed. He took off his hat in return for the public cheers which resounded from all sides, and rode smartly through the streets. In the cavalcade immediately attending upon his person was a large body of gentlemen on horseback, and ninety-three carriages, in which were some of the principal inhabitants of the city and resident nobility, who closed this part of the procession. In Merrion square as many more carriages joined, and in all the avenues pouring into the Kingstown road, carriages and equestrians poured in, until the passages became completely blockaded. There were above 300 carriages, many of them drawn by four horses each.

The streets of Dublin were soon deserted by their occupants, and the roads to the harbour presented one dense mass of persons of all ranks in every kind of vehicle. Those who remember the departure of his Majesty from Ireland were struck with the similarity of the popular enthusiasm now displayed on the same ground; the Marquis of Anglesey's cortege having, however, one advantage,—there was less of mere form, and a more decided commixture of the public in one great congregated mass. The day was beautiful, and the appearance of elegantly dressed ladies in carriages and houses imparted an additional interest to the *coup d'œil*. It was at a late hour, as the mail was just starting, when Lord Anglesey entered his yacht (the *Pearl*) accompanied by his brother the Admiral, and the rest of his family. The harbour was covered with boats of all kinds, and the vessels had their colours hoisted. The shouting and parting cheers, though in so wide an expanse of air, were perfectly deafening.—The principal shops were closed in Dublin upon Lord Anglesey's departure.

(From the Dublin Morning Post.)

At twelve o'clock precisely his Excellency came forth attended by his Staff, mounted his horse, and bade a final adieu to the Castle of Dublin. It was a moment of the most intense interest; one mighty simultaneous expression of acclamation bursting from the assembled thousands of individuals, distinguished and respectable in their country, who thronged the Castle yard and the approaches to it, hailed the appearance of the Friend of Ireland in a manner that must have been as grateful to his feelings as it was expressive of their own. The cheering was instantly caught, and promptly responded to by the multitudes without the Castle precincts; and the welkin rang again with acclamations.

"Each tongue was loosed—a general cry,
"Which shook the firmament on high,
"Burst forth at once."

Indeed, language can scarcely do justice to the general enthusiasm, which ran like an electric fluid through every breast. A very large number of officers, in gorgeous uniforms, and mounted on superb chargers, surrounded his Excellency, while a long cavalcade of gentlemen on horseback followed. The accessions that swelled the body as it passed onwards were enormous; every street, lane, and passage poured forth their multitudes—the number of carriages, in particular, was prodigious. During the progress all seemed to vie with each other in their affectionate greetings and manifestations of attachment. A great many of the horsemen, in the far extended train, bore rods, from which waved black banners, in testimony of mourning. Several of them bore inscriptions, as "No Oblivion!" "Anglesey, Farewell," &c. &c.; while other individuals expressed their respectful regret by wearing black crape on the arm. But, perhaps, the most forcible and most affecting proof of this feeling was that exhibited in the closing of the shops, which was observed throughout, with very few exceptions. The cavalcade had now passed Baggot street bridge, and as it advanced was joined by immense multitudes of persons, principally from distant parts. The Noble Marquis proceeded at a quick pace till he reached Kingstown, all the way receiving testimonials of public gratitude and esteem. Having arrived at the pier, the spot whence his Majesty took his departure, the cavalcade drew up; the shouts of the immense concourse of persons that thronged the pier, quay, and surrounding heights, rent the air. Here his Excellency alighted. Sir Harcourt Lees, presented the address of the inhabitants of Kingstown, to which his Excellency returned a suitable reply. O'Gorman Mahon also came up to the Marquis, and addressed some observations to him, which he replied to in a most affable manner. As the moment of his Excellency's final departure from our shores approached the scene, he was observed to be more sensibly affected. He entered the harbour, which was to convey him to the Admiral's yacht amid the shouts of the assembled thousands, which were answered by the guns in the yachts. The harbour at this moment presented a most imposing appearance, the

yards of the vessels being manned. The boat then pushed off, and his Excellency was conveyed on board the yacht, which was in waiting, which shortly after put to sea.

GRAND MEETING IN DUBLIN.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings that ever assembled within the walls of any public building took place on Tuesday in the Rotunda. It was attended by the Duke of Leinster, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Miltown, the Earl of Bective; Lords Dunally, Cloncurry, Gormans-town, Rossmore, Riversdale, &c.; Sir John Newport, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., Sir C. Morgan, Hon. Mr Preston, J. D. Latouche, Esq. N. P. Leader, Esq., Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P., Hon. Robert King, M.P., T. D. O. Jephson, Esq. M.P., and a vast number of other Gentlemen of the highest respectability from all parts of the country. The Duke of LEINSTER, President. After several animated Speeches had been delivered, various resolutions in favour of Catholic Emancipation were voted, and also a *Petition* to the King, to be presented by the Duke of Leinster and 50 Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first rank.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

LORD ANGLESEY'S RECALL.—At the Meeting on Thursday week, Mr BARRETT said, "I deplore, in common with the nation, the effects upon public security of Lord Anglesey's recall, but the real and primary cause of that recall has not yet been laid before the public. Perhaps I may be able to throw a light upon the subject. Let me suppose the case of a man of high and mighty titles having been in the good graces of a certain Marchioness not unknown to public report. Suppose this man of mighty names mainly instrumental in destroying the union and peace of one noble family, and of staining the honour of two. (*Hear!*) And suppose him to have entertained the project of quartering his victim upon the taxes of the country, and procuring a pension upon the *concordatum* fund. Supposing him to have written to Lord Anglesey to debauch him into a co-partnership with this foul job; and suppose Lord Anglesey to possess the magnanimity which he does, and to have refused with scorn to concur in the iniquity. (*Hear!*) Suppose that from that refusal may be dated a deliberate system of annoyance, an *espionage* upon his private hours, upon his social intercourse, and every vile pimp and incendiary about the Castle put into requisition to furnish tattle and slander enough to form pretences for a recall. (*Cheers.*) Suppose, after this recall, the candid Mr Peel, the *Joseph Surface* of the Ministry, the man of indefatigable professions—of unceasing claims to superior candour, truth, and manliness; and, like all other ostentatious boasters of superior purity, the most destitute of the qualities he is so anxious to appropriate peculiarly to himself. (*Cheers.*) Suppose this, the worst man of the worst Ministry that ever infested the country, protests upon his honour and manliness, when the deed was done, he had no hand in it, what are we to think of him—what of the man of mighty titles—what of the flagitious transaction itself? We know at least what we should think of Lord Anglesey, who rejected any participation in the corrupt proceeding. Much as we approve of the humanity which made him, as Lord Lieutenant, protect equally all classes of the people—much as we admire the impartiality evinced in the distribution of offices—truly as we estimate the wisdom which enabled him to discern the necessity of doing justice to this country—his claims to public gratitude and respect are, if possible, transcended by his having resisted the man of mighty names—the titled profligate—the hoary debauchee, in the foul attempt to quarter his cast-off mistress upon the revenues of the people. (*Loud cheering.*) This will be called personality and violence. Well, if it be, it is Protestant personality and violence, and you are not answerable for it. (*Cheers.*) What an anomaly is this Penal Code? Your exclusion is to be continued because you are sometimes personal and violent—yet here am I eligible by law, who may be as violent and personal as any of you. (*Hear, hear!*) If personality and violence be a reason for continuing exclusive laws against you, as Catholics, why not the violence of Protestants for the same reason justify enacting exclusive laws against them? Yet, the worst Protestant is now eligible, and the best Catholic excluded from glorious Constitution. (*Cheers.*) I know not whether those are most weak or wicked who support the continuance of so absurd and mischievous a system. (*Loud cheering.*)

DEVONSHIRE NO-POPERY MEETING.

A County Meeting, at which the High-Sheriff, Wm. Langmead, Esq. presided, was held in the Castle yard, Exeter, on Friday the 16th inst. which was attended by between 16 and 17,000 persons. The No-popery party were arranged on the right of the hustings, the Liberals on the left. Among the former were seen Lords Rolle and Exmouth; Sirs L. V. Palk, W. T. Pole, T. Lethbridge; E. P. Bastard, Esq. M.P. for Devon; between 40 and 50 Clergymen, &c. Among the Liberals, the Duke of Somerset; Lords Seymour, Morley, Boringdon, Ebrington; J. Russell, Clinton; and Clifford; Sirs T. D. Acland, T. Baring, G. Bampfylde, A. Chichester, B. Wray, and J. Kennaway; the Hon. G. Fortescue, &c. As, from the very commencement of the business, a strong disposition was evinced to prevent a fair hearing, the HIGH SHERIFF announced, that as soon as he saw anything like clamour,—any improper attempt to prevent fair discussion,—he would instantly dissolve the assembly.

Mr FURSDON, then, in a short speech, containing some of the well-known topics urged against the Catholics, proposed a *Petition* to the House of Commons, praying that, as persons professing the principles of the Romish Church could not safely be entrusted with power in this Pro-

testant Kingdom, the Hon. House would refuse to sanction any law which would weaken or destroy the bulwarks of the Protestant Constitution in Church and State, as by law established.—Mr B. FOLFORD seconded the petition, conceiving that the admission of 40 or 50 Catholic Members in Parliament would be fatal to the Constitution.

Lord MORLEY, in a speech of some length, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by the violent clamours of the No-popery side, opposed the petition, and defended the Catholics from the aspersions cast upon them by their enemies,—aspersions which have been over and over again refuted in all sorts of ways, by Pitt, by Fox, by Burke, by Windham, by Whitbread, by Canning, &c. His Lordship contended, that the peace of the Empire depended on the settlement of the question; and he pointed out the great importance of such settlement, if it were only on the ground of expence; for the maintenance of the present detestable system in Ireland, by the bayonet, cost the nation annually the sum of 1,060,000*l.* for the army which it was necessary to keep up in that country—a sum greater than that derived from the tax on coals carried coastwise, (803,000*l.*) which Government had repeatedly been urged to repeal, but which, they always said, they could not relinquish consistently with the interests of the country.

Here there was a prodigious clamour from the No-popery side; and a cry from the other of, "Ah! they don't like to hear that—it comes home to them."

Lord Morley concluded by moving, as an amendment, a resolution, the object of which was, to leave it to Parliament to adopt measures for the establishment of peace and security within the United Kingdom.

Mr COURTENAY seconded the resolution, and asked the freeholders if they were prepared to see themselves additionally taxed in order to pay for illiberally keeping down five millions of their fellow-subjects?

Mr HOLDSWORTH opposed the resolution, and said he never expected to see the day when the Catholics could be admitted to a civil equality with the Protestants. (*Applause and hisses.*)

Lord EBRINGTON spoke, amidst much hostile clamour, in favour of the Catholic Claims.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE denounced the Catholic Association as containing traitors, and the Catholic religion as a horrid step-mother. (*A laugh*)

Mr BULLER moved a second amendment, calling upon Parliament to consolidate the power of the country, by restoring to the Catholics the privileges which had been taken from them, without which restoration there could be no peace, and the empire must continue degraded and divided.

Lord SEYMOUR seconded the amendment, but was prevented from speaking by the clamours from the No-popery side.

The SHERIFF was now repeatedly called upon to keep his promise and dismiss the meeting; instead of which he proposed to put the question. Sir T. ACLAND, Member for the County, in vain attempted to make himself heard, such was the uproar from the Brunswickers. Again the High Sheriff was reminded of his pledge to dissolve the meeting unless fair play was allowed on all sides—he persisted in putting the question, declaring that it was near four o'clock, and it was time to decide. After several other ineffectual attempts to induce him to alter his determination, the High Sheriff put the question on the amendment of Lord Morley, which was negatived by a very large majority, as many of the Liberals declined to hold up their hands under such circumstances. The amendment of Mr Buller was then put, which was negatived by full three to two. The original Petition was finally carried amid the cheers of the No-popery men. The Meeting was then dissolved.

The leaders of the liberal side afterwards dined together in Exeter,—Lord Somerset presiding. The various means adopted by the Illiberals to obtain a temporary triumph were commented upon, and Capt. Buller stated, that, in going to the meeting, he had met a waggon-load of his own labourers on the road to it. He asked them if they could lose their day's labour, and what they were going to do? They told him that they were to be paid for their time, and though they did not know much about the matter, they attended the meeting to support the King against the Papists. (*Much laughter.*) The friends of the Catholics, he said, had not condescended to support them by such proceedings. (*Cheers.*) Mr J. W. BULLER (of Down) observed, that such practices were disgraceful, but after all they were a proof of a falling cause; for when men stooped to such disreputable means, they felt that they were driven to their last shift. (*Cheers.*)

The Gentleman who reports for the *Times* says, the meeting "consisted chiefly of the lower orders, a boisterous assembly, which refused to listen to anything like discussion, and who systematically interrupted every individual who did not belong to the party which so many of them had been paid to support." Those persons, he adds, were guided by persons in the Castle yard, who were to pay them their day's hire. The men from Brixham were brought in covered wagons, 28 miles, and had their expences paid, as was openly avowed at the Meeting. The uproar they kept up was incessant, and most effectual in preventing a fair hearing of those who advocated the Claims of the Catholics. One individual expended 150 guineas in "bringing up his men." They were guided in their conduct by a regular system of signals,—the waving of two large union flags, which had been previously hoisted on poles on the No-popery side. Whenever they were raised, a shout was sent forth sufficient to drown the voice of the most powerful speaker—and these flags, it was remarked by many, were never raised while those on the No-popery side were speaking; which at once proved the object of their display!—The majority (this Gentleman says) in favour of the Petition, was two to one, including the boys and women—without them, it exceeded but a little, if at all, three to two,

BOROUGH OF QUEENBOROUGH.

A public meeting was on Monday held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the distressed condition of the inhabitants of Queenborough.—[It should be understood, that the free burgesses of the borough of Queenborough, who are chiefly fishermen, have refused to submit to the dictation of the Select Body who form the Corporation; the consequence of which is, that the Corporation have passed regulations in regard to the fishery, which have brought misery upon a large portion of the population.—The Select Body, under the influence of a Mr Greet, who is on good terms with the Board of Ordnance; want to obtain the votes of the burgesses—and all the misery of the inhabitants is in fact caused by the corrupt borough system. Lord Downes and Mr Capel are the present Members.]—Among the gentlemen present were Mr Capel, M.P. for Queenborough, Mr Alderman Lucas, Mr Serjeant Merewether, Mr Platt, Mr Carruthers, Mr Wilks, Mr R. Taylor, and several other individuals of great respectability. There were also a number of the burgesses of Queenborough in the room.

Mr CAPEL was placed in the chair, when he informed the meeting that the subscriptions raised for the unfortunate burgesses of Queenborough had been expended in supplying them with the necessaries of life, of which so many of them had been deprived by the conduct of the Corporation. He had applied on their behalf to Mr Peel, who had declined to interfere in the business, though he admitted that the propositions offered by the Corporation to the burgesses were most unreasonable. Mr Peel had recommended law; but he (Mr C.) told him, that these poor people had not the means to go to law, and would perish from hunger before they could obtain a verdict establishing their rights. The Select Body of the Corporation have refused to relax their proceedings, unless the burgesses would sign a paper, promising to conform to all the regulations they should make in future! To sign such a paper would be to surrender at once all the privileges which had been granted to them by repeated charters. The population of the borough was not so great at present as it was last year. Death had been busy amongst it; but it notwithstanding consisted of almost 700 persons: out of this number, 431 persons, men, women, and children, were now left without the slightest resource. (*Cries of "Shame."*) There were 105 men, 122 women, and 204 children, entirely destitute of the means of support. These individuals were unable, from the cruel and tyrannical disposition of the Corporation, which withheld from them their only source of livelihood, to touch a single oyster that was lying on their shores, though there were now upwards of a thousand pounds' worth lying in a fit state for the market. (*Shameful.*) This was not all of their oppressive conduct. An individual for merely repeating his wants at a Court Leet, was fined by the Head of this Select Body in a penalty of 40*s.* and his goods, which had been seized, were selling by auction at the very moment that he was addressing them. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure that, under such circumstances a British public had only to be made acquainted with such wrong in order to come forward to relieve them. As a last resource, they resolved to petition his Majesty in council, and he did hope, that when his Majesty heard the allegations and listened to the evidence, he would either order some alteration to be made in the present charter, or would give an entirely new charter to the place. The Hon. Gent. proceeded to show how their Select Corporation managed the funds of the borough, which were turned from their proper objects, and used for their own advantage. The widows, who formerly were allowed 10*l.* each, were totally deprived by them of this benefit; the Mayor was voted 60*l.* a-year, and the Chief of the Select had obtained one per cent. on all the debts and credits of the oyster-account; and an annuity for his wife and himself, to which he had no sort of right! He had voted similar advantages to his dependants, and his conduct had aroused the general indignation. Mr Greet the individual in question, had great power with the Board of Ordnance. For a hundred years or more, the borough had been, for Parliamentary purposes, under the influence of the Board of Ordnance. Mr Greet, in 1802, contrived to sever it from that influence. On the morning of the election, and not before, he contrived to induce Messrs Moore and Priestly to declare themselves candidates, and so turned out both of the Ministerial nominees. Ever since he had given that proof of his power he had been hand and glove with the Board of Ordnance; and by his patronage had risen from very humble fortunes to be worth at present 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* Every one who was at all acquainted with the history of the borough, knew that Mr Greet had commenced his career as a dredgerman. He got into the Select Body by advocating the rights of his brother freemen; and as soon as he succeeded in getting in, he used all his abilities to annihilate them. (*Hear, hear! and cries of "Shame."*) He had said to them, "If you don't sign the paper, you shall not have another oyster put down for the next seven years." When the free burgesses met to sign their petition to the King, they thought that they would, before they resorted to such a measure, try once more whether they could not come to some fair understanding with the Select Body. They therefore sent a deputation to them to know whether they would stock the oyster-grounds, and so give them a respite from starvation. The only answer which they received was this,—"Sign the paper," pointing to the paper which he had read to the meeting—this is, "surrender every privilege that you have, declare your willingness to abide by all the by-laws which we may make; and then, and then only, shall your oyster-grounds be stocked." (*Cries of "Shameful."*) He (Mr Capel) hoped that the public would stand by these poor men and would show their oppressors, that in their struggle for their rights they should not be crushed by such beings as Mr Greet and his wretched coadjutors. (*Cheers.*) The subscription of last year had

pletely counteracted the diabolical purpose of Mr Greet. He wished to drive the freemen to the parish, and by that means to disfranchise the borough; for, as everybody knew, no person receiving parish relief could vote at elections. The subscription had saved 50 or 60 of the burgesses from becoming paupers, and had so rendered the borough still free.—The misfortune of the matter was, that this Corporation was a *self-elected Corporation*, in which not even residence was required. Mr Greet could go to any other place he choose for his jurats. Indeed, Captain Dickison, who was one of his jurats, lived at Woolwich many years. The present Mayor of Queenborough was Mr Greet's farming man, and in Mr Greet's presence durst not call his soul his own. If Mr Peel would send for that Mayor, he could tell him, if he would, such a story as would appal him to the utmost. For another jurat, Mr Greet had obtained a place of 100*l.* a year in the Ordnance, and he had never been on duty except twice in the last seven years. The burgesses had nothing whatever to do with the election of the Corporation!

Mr R. TAYLOR thought the mode of relieving the distress of the burgesses would be by restoring them to their pristine rights: the remedy would then be in their own hands, and they would have no occasion to appeal to the public in future for protection.

Mr HELPS, jun. said, that the distress under which the inhabitants of Queenborough laboured, was not to be attributed to their idleness, but to the oppressive conduct of the seven wise dignitaries of the place. So eager were they to obtain an honest livelihood, that during the last summer some of them had plunged to the bottom of the deep for stone for cement, to earn a scanty pittance of from 10*d.* to 20*d.* a day. That resource was now rendered unavailable by the rigour of the season, which was aggravating the distress which already prevailed there.—Mr HELPS concluded by moving,—“That the unparalleled distress of the freemen and inhabitants of Queenborough continues with unabated severity, and calls powerfully for the increased sympathy and further assistance of a British public.”

Mr Alderman LUCAS seconded the resolution, and lamented exceedingly that any corporate body could have degraded itself so much as the corporation of Queenborough had degraded itself, by its oppressive conduct to these poor fishermen.

Mr PLATT (the barrister) said, that they were not met as Whigs, or Tories, or Radicals, for any party purpose, but as Englishmen and as Christians in the common cause of humanity; and he trusted that in a British assembly such a cause would never be without supporters. Mr Platt noticed a trial at Maidstone, in which the individual who caused all this mischief was plaintiff. On that occasion (said Mr P.) the plaintiff sat during all the trial in Court, and his (Mr Platt's) blood thrilled within him when he saw the diabolical grin which sat upon his countenance, while evidence of the distress of the free burgesses was given,—evidence which ought to have made him hide his face from his fellow-men, and retire from the Court with humiliation and shame. (*Cheers.*)

Mr Serjeant MEREWETHER said he had been all but an eye-witness of the sufferings, and he stated that the more distinctly, because many would scarcely believe that there were 500 individuals almost starving in England with a supply of food placed before their eyes. What prevented them from availing themselves of it? Man stepped in, and by his inhumanity prevented his neighbour from availing himself of the benevolence of Providence, thus realizing the assertion of the poet, that

“Man's inhumanity to man

“Makes countless thousands mourn.” (*Hear, hear!*)

Individuals might perhaps ask whether there was no remedy for such a grievance. He did not stand there to cast blame upon our institutions, but every body would admit, that to speak to persons in a state of starvation, of remedies which they could only have through a tedious process of litigation, was palpably monstrous and absurd. (*Hear, hear!*) The fisheries—he spoke as a lawyer—were the property of the free burgesses of Queenborough; and the seven individuals who now occupied, had no right whatever to them. He made that assertion, having in his pocket the charter of the Crown, which granted them to the free burgesses. The charter constituted seven individuals the managers of those fisheries; but those individuals had no right over them, except that which they derive from their election by the free burgesses. The property of the fisheries is in direct words given to burgesses, and the burgesses are therefore entitled to the rights from which these grasping corporators have for the present succeeded in excluding them. In the predicament in which these poor fishermen now stood, no course seemed left to them but an appeal to the Royal mercy. In that quarter, if their appeal could make itself properly heard, there could be little doubt of its success. Should it, however, be intercepted on its road, there was one other place to which they might still appeal. The higher branch of the legislature had been appealed to, but in vain. Application to the House of Commons should be made. He would venture to predict, that neither the patriots nor the Government would give the slightest opposition to a motion for inquiry. If inquiry were once granted, he was convinced that truth would soon make falsehood blush for its own deformity, and tyrants tremble for its own misdoings. (*Cheers.*)

Mr FINDLAY said, he had visited Queenborough about three months ago, and he scarcely knew it. It was once a happy and a flourishing town; now it reminded him of nothing so much as the *Deserted Village* of Goldsmith. (*Hear, hear!*)

After various other observations, the resolution moved by Mr Helps was carried, as were others proposed by Messrs Platt, Merewether, &c. and a vote of thanks to the Chairman was also passed for his munificent and noble conduct in behalf of the oppressed fishermen.

Several fresh subscriptions were announced—among them, another 100*l.* from Mr Capel; 20*l.* from Mr Sergeant Wilde; 5*l.* from Mr Adolphus; and 5*l.* from Mr Findlay.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH—SELECT VESTRIES.

A Correspondent, last week, called the attention of the inhabitants of this parish to the conduct of their Select Vestrymen, warning them, by their past proceedings, to be vigilant in watching those which were to come; and intimating that the overtures which, in the apprehension of losing all, those Select Gentlemen may now be disposed to make, proceed from any other possible feeling than that of respect for the interests and opinion of the parishioners, which they have so boldly sacrificed and set at nought to the last.

The Select, it appears, fearing that they may not next Session be again able to prevent the passing of a Bill to amend the present most disgraceful system, have made overtures in the way of conciliation, which are very naturally regarded with a suspicious eye by the parishioners, seeing what these men have hitherto done, as well as left undone.—The Marylebone Select Vestry now elect to the vacancies in their body for life—their proceedings are secret—they audit their own accounts, and publish them exclusively for their own use—and being required by law to nominate and appoint thirty *discreet* householders to be Directors and Guardians of the Poor, they invariably and modestly elect that Board from the Members of their own immaculate and magnanimous body.

This is a system which manifestly leads to every sort of abuse. It has already involved the parish in an enormous debt—(227,000*l.*) doubled the rates, and excited such general disgust, that, unless the Select are prepared to “reform it altogether,” and to enter upon that reform with entire good faith and promptitude, the parishioners will of course pay no sort of attention to their pacific overtures,—if such they be—but, as our Correspondent judiciously hints, will merely consider them as so many artifices designed to lull apprehension and to gain time till the period for passing private Bills shall have expired, and another year be thus obtained by the Select to mature their future plans and confirm their ill-obtained and ill-used power.

The parishioners are doubtless sufficiently reminded, by the frequent visits of the tax-gatherers and the amount of the parochial rates, of the almost unbearable burthen inflicted upon them by their Select Taskmasters, during the last twenty years of their irresponsible rule; but we may as well recall to their recollection a few simple facts, which will aid in showing the scandalous spirit of extravagance which has prevailed in this close body, and which in fact has almost always prevailed amongst bodies similarly got together.

They will see by the report made by their Committee in June last, that for one single dinner, these Select Gentry had the pecuniary interests of the parish so little at heart, they absolutely expended no less a sum than 452*l.* They will find also, that their love of show was quite on a par with their taste for eating and drinking, for that, in decorating the interior of their new Church, the most lavish and unnecessary expenditure was incurred. The upholsterer's bill alone reached the almost incredible sum of 2,152*l.* For the *dressing* of the pulpit—(designed, be it remembered, for the accommodation of the Preacher of the “religion of the meek and lowly Jesus,”—not for a Priest of the Scarlet Hussy of Babylon)—for the dressing alone of this modest Protestant Pulpit, they allowed the sum of 321*l.* and for that of the reading desk, 139*l.* on the principle, we suppose, of “like master, like man.” Then again, they provided for their preacher a cushion, on which to rest his sermons,—discourses in which he doubtless declaimed at times against the “poms and vanities of this wicked world,”—a single feather-pillow, at the unheard of price of fifty-two guineas! And, that everything might be in harmony with this wanton extravagance and ill-placed splendour, the pews of the right worshipful overseers, too, must be tricked out with damask curtains, to shelter, we suppose, these portly personages from the gaze of the unselect vulgar.

Compared with other expenditures, these indeed are small matters; but they are picked out, in order to expose the wasteful and silly spirit which has so much prevailed in this Select Vestry. Their caprice and bad taste are quite as remarkable as their extravagance. They contract for the erection of a chapel at a cost of nearly 20,000*l.*; when it is raised to the cupola, they alter their minds, pull down a portion of the building, and convert it into a Church, at an expense of nearly 73,000*l.* From such an undigested and piecemeal plan, one can readily conceive what sort of a building must be the result,—a union of the grand and mean, of the clumsy and the graceful,—alike offensive to good taste and common sense. Works of art, too, are ordered, supplied, and placed in the Church,—a painting at the price of 800*l.* and various sculptured figures at the cost of between 3 and 400*l.*—all to be removed and put away in a short time, with or without reason; and all this time, be it not forgotten, the parish is advancing annually into debt, the rates are increasing, and the heavy burthens of the unfortunate poor accumulating.

Let the parishioners reflect upon these doings—let them be assured, that, under a close, irresponsible, self-elected Vestry, similar proceedings will always take place—and that if they really desire to free themselves from an extravagant, insolent, capricious, and in fact illegal system of misrule, they must turn a deaf ear to all the cajoleries and promises of the Select, and be satisfied alone with a change which shall give them such a voice in the appointment of their Vestry, as shall at least make it their own fault, for the future, if their funds are squandered away, their rates unnecessarily increased, and their business neglected or ill-managed,

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE "DECENCIES" OF PRIVATE LIFE!

"We were yesterday obliged, from a press of matter, to leave out the report of the proceedings of the Catholic Association, in which Mr Barrett alludes, in a very pointed manner, to a circumstance connected with the recall of the Marquis of Anglesea, more honourable to that nobleman than to some other great personages. Instead of one delicate investigation arising out of the recall, we are, it seems, about to have several. We suspected from the first, that there was something more in the matter than our holy Protestant religion. We knew, indeed, before this story appeared in the Dublin papers, that the Marquis had been so uncourteous as to refuse to quarter the lady of a Commener, who fills a high official station on the Irish Pension List, unmindful of the admiration in which she is held by his chief. But this is not the case alluded to by Mr Barrett. It seems the recommendation was extended to the widowed wife of an Irish nobleman of high rank, herself the daughter of an English peer, whose honours are of equal dignity. It will be remembered that our Courts of Law have been of late frequently occupied with the investigation of domestic misunderstandings, and in apportioning a suitable maintenance to the lady above alluded to. It is surmised, that the spirit of liberality which has marked the public conduct of the husband, has been visited with this attempt at a humiliating retaliation, implying more favour in a certain quarter than might be desired by him. At all events, whatever may have been the motive for the application, it is highly to the credit of the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that this job has been defeated, however exalted the quarter whence it came. We are far from saying that disappointments of this nature were the grounds of the recall. We would, however, recommend to Lord Lieutenants desirous of remaining in place, not to refuse pensions to ladies high in the favour of exalted personages."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"The *Morning Chronicle* had, this day, a paragraph upon the subject of Lord Anglesey's recall, so disgracefully violating the decencies of private life, that we shall not allude to it farther than to assert, that it is a tissue of falsehood from the beginning to the end."—*Standard*.

"Observing in one of the Association speeches, that the proposal to provide for a lady of rank, lately hinted at in this paper, has received a colour not justified by the circumstances of the case, we think it right to remark, that the objectionable proposition did not originate with the Duke of Wellington, but came from a still higher quarter. If the number of the *Times* which contains a reference to this transaction be examined, no allusion will be found in it to the individual party from whom the application in favour of her ladyship proceeded. That the Duke was cognizant of it, is another matter, and that the correspondence on this subject was one of the preliminary steps towards and a precursor of the recall, we have already stated our opinion; that it produced the recall, we denied."—*Times*.

"We are not very open to the accusation of a disposition to violate the decencies of private life; and in this particular case, we have only alluded to what is no longer a private matter. So far from wishing to read a moral lesson to his Grace, we should, in the storms which are gathering in the political horizon, have seen a source of hope and consolation in that vigour of mind and body which enables his Grace, in addition to the fatigues he undergoes in the superintendence and management of the complicated affairs of this great Empire, to take so active and successful a part in the management of so many other delicate affairs. There are some men of so kind and benignant a disposition, that however oppressed with the fatigues of office, they cannot refuse an application from a distressed fair one for assistance in domestic embarrassments. But where the public are made a party, by the application for public money, it is not unnatural that the merit of the objects for whom the application is made should be discussed. We have not stepped out of our way to interfere with the private affairs of his Grace; but his Grace having been mixed up at a public Meeting with the pension demanded for a certain lady, in whom his Grace was known to take an interest, we were drawn with the herd to notice the circumstance.—We are far from supposing that, if his Grace wished an objectionable proposition to be made (and we are far from saying that he wished an objectionable proposition to be made), he is so raw in tactics as to originate the proposition himself. There is an etiquette to be observed in all these matters, and no man can object to a detour for the sake of an object which he has at heart. This much is known, that the Marquess of ANGLESEY refused to place the lady alluded to, though we believe the application was made, *selon les régles*, by one of still higher rank than his Grace, and who had a title to make it. If we are not misinformed, the object was at last effected through the interposition of the sign manual."—*Morning Chronicle*.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We are utterly at a loss to conjecture what has moved Mr T. Roscoe to edit the *Memoirs of Scipio de Ricci*. The use of a work of this peculiar kind is to furnish materials for history; the main substance of the *Memoirs de Ricci* consists of evidence of the vices which had possessed the religious establishments of Italy in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr T. Roscoe, from regard to decorum, omits the strongest part of this matter, and it remains for him to explain what he has proposed to accomplish by the publication of the book castrated of its indecency, and with it of its staple commodity. Mr Roscoe has been acting with these Memoirs like the scrupulous puppet-show-man in Tom

Jones, who performed the serious and moral part of the *Provoked Husband* in dumb-show. Following the excellent example of the patrons of that prudent manager, we may commend the propriety of the editor, but we question whether there was any pressing occasion for the exhibition of it. The Memoirs can only be useful in their original form; and if they cannot be presented to a British public in that form, we see no sort of reason for presenting them in a mutilated one. The name of Roscoe is too respectable for mere book-making, and with that regard we offer these remarks.

Though the *Memoirs of de Ricci* will not, in their English dress, serve à l'Histoire, they may yet answer the purpose of ministering a la Bigoterie. With this view, the reader will omit to observe that de Ricci was a Catholic Bishop, labouring to reform the vices of religious establishments, and he will keep his eye steadily and solely fixed upon those vices identifying the Catholic faith with their commission. In the same spirit, the candid foreign traveller who visits the Sessions House at the Old Bailey, should not regard the Judges and the Jury employed by our community for the investigation and correction of crime, but he should exclusively occupy himself with the enormities proved in evidence, and continually comfort his nationality by the reflection that such and no other are the acts of Britons. The good zealot never looks at things in the whole: he dwells on the part proper to his antipathies, and on it feeds his passion of ill-will. This practice has as much virtue as the division of labour: the mind occupied, free from disturbance of balances and off-sets, with its one subject of hatred, becomes exquisitely accomplished in virulence. The good zealot need not, like the lover, modestly call on the Gods to annihilate both space and time, for he will do these two things without the aid of any deity. From the fourteenth to the nineteenth century it is all the same to him, and there is not a particle of difference between Italy and Ireland, Rome and Dublin. There are Papists in the one and Papists in the other; which fact, like the river in Macedon and the river in Wales, confounds all geographical distinctions. Observing these rules, as he well knows how to do, we promise the hearty Brunswick a treat in the perusal even of Roscoe's castrated *Scipio de Ricci*. In reading it, he will not fail to bear in mind that all the naughty doings are as proper to Irish as to any other Catholic priests; for Papists, as he will surely logically reflect, are Papists all the world over—a truth, indeed, which settles the whole question in Brunswick argumentation. For our own parts, we must honestly confess that we have found some food for satirical enjoyment in the book before us. It is pleasant to read of those Madonnas who opened their eyes, and thereby caused themselves to be complimented with petticoats, tiaras, and even wax candles, by enraptured thousands. Miracles are things we never dispute; and, allowing that the opening of a doll's eyes is a great one, we submit that there is another still more wonderful and *vindice dignum*, which has never been performed, namely, the opening of the eyes of a people to the various frauds, in State as well as in Church, that are practised on them.

Of the very remarkable Madonna at Ancona, who opened her eyes with alarm at the doings of the Apostles of Revolution, a particular and amusing account is given, including a circumstantial detail of the reverent manner in which Bonaparte treated her: he

"Took the image and looked at it with the greatest attention for a long time. 'It cannot be precisely asserted,' says M. Albertine, 'that the image opened her eyes in his presence, but one cannot help at least supposing so.' This great man continued looking at the image steadfastly, and suddenly was seen to change colour. He also made gestures indicative of trouble and surprise. He finished by restoring to it all its jewels and ornaments (to the great detriment of the hospitals and the poor, whom the new miracle again plunged into misery)" and had it replaced on the altar, where, for greater care, adds the writer, he ordered it to be covered with a veil."—*Vol. 2, p. 113.*

The letters of Francisco Milizia, written at Rome in the eventful years immediately succeeding the French Revolution, which are contributed by Mr Roscoe, are extremely pleasant, and it is satisfactory to find that such a spirit had existed in the foul atmosphere of fraud, ignorance, and bigotry. He amuses himself with the horror the Romans entertained for the French, and the fictions of their discomfiture, with which they solaced their fears. In one letter, dated October 1796, he says, "I laugh like mad, to see so many fools distracting their brains with politics, and producing nothing but romances."

The wit of this passage must excuse its looseness:—

"Our Lord the Pope has had a retention of urine. Syringes, glysters, and bleeding, are now the order of the day. In the mean time, the Cardinals are thinking of choosing another Vicar of God, who can make water more freely. Venice, the most ancient of virgins, is most serenely getting rid of her virginity as fast as she can."

On the 16th of December 1797, he writes to his friend—"We here

* Napoleon had previously made over the virgin's property to their uses.

take great delight in Madonnas, great and small;" on the 2d of May—98 (misprinted 88) "Rome is without a Pope: Sienna possesses his Holiness. What is our Lord about in your country with Cardinal Zeladæ." He announces that the tree of Liberty had been planted by the French in quiet, but that

"The quarters of Monti, Trastevere, Borgo, &c. abandoned themselves to the Devil, and, with Christs and Madonnas in their hands, and shouts of *Long live Mary!* rushed against the French and new-created Roman Republicans."—*Vol. 2, p. 129.*

The collocation is wickedly happy. We must by no means conclude our notice without mentioning a fine orthodox opinion, delivered on the occasion of Leopold's attempt to extend good religious instruction in his dominions:—"The people," said the objectors, "are the better for being ignorant of matters of religion—a Bishop or Priest who should be appointed to bless a nation from the top of a tower, is equal to all their wants."

There is a moderate demand on the behalf of the people! But, allowing that a Bishop or Priest, blessing from the top of a tower, would satisfy the wants of the people, we should yet like to have learned from the same excellent judges, what should satisfy the wants of the Bishop or Priest for such tower-top duties.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ADELPHI.

We have heard this denominated the age of wonders, although miracles have ceased, and we are tempted to believe the denomination a judicious one, when, almost beguiled of our tears by the laughter-stirring MATTHEWS. Our sympathies are very little roused by the high sounding pomp of tragedy; but bursts of natural affection and feeling, ably portrayed, seldom fail awakening a respondent chord, and this was powerfully effected by the *Monsieur Mallet* of MATTHEWS, on Thursday last, in a little piece of that name, produced at this theatre on that evening. The plot is very meagre, indeed the whole interest is founded upon an incident mentioned in Mr MATTHEWS's "transatlantic tour," of an old exiled French officer's daily inquiring at the post office for a letter, and, as regularly receiving the chilling annihilation of his hopes, "that there was not one of that name." Yet, upon this slender material is worked out a piece of Three Acts, which never failed to interest during the time that MATTHEWS was on the stage. The rest of the story is nearly as follows:—*Adelaide* (Mrs YATES), the daughter of *Monsieur Mallet* (from whom this anxiously sought letter is expected by her doating parent), comes to America; and, during the voyage, becomes acquainted with a young Englishman, her fellow passenger, who has run away from business and commenced strolling player. His assiduities gain her heart, in return for his vows of affection, and when they land at Boston (being disappointed in meeting her father), he consigns her to the care of a respectable American merchant, who is the correspondent of his father's mercantile house, in Liverpool. This agent having been previously apprised of the young gentleman's runaway tricks, mistakes the lady who accompanies him for *Melpomene*, with whom he stands charged for an unlawful dalliance and *Crim. Con.* and determines to consult the wishes of his employers, by effecting a separation between the parties. With this view, he places *Adelaide* in a boarding-house, and refuses the knowledge of her retreat to the lover. Another couple have also eloped and are pursued, which occasions some confusion at the close of the piece, the two fathers encountering each other's daughter instead of their respective stray lambs; finally, everything is explained to the satisfaction of all parties, and the lovers are united. Mrs YATES looked a very interesting daughter, worthy the tender solicitude of such an affectionate and venerable parent—her imperfect English was however preferable to her entire French accents; more especially in the utterance of that delicately sounding word, "Monsieur," so difficult to pronounce by English mouths. We would also advise her pleading a bad cold as an excuse for omitting the song. Our favourite, T. P. COOKE, looked as picturesque as usual, and made the utmost of a wretchedly poor part—his German comes forth as broad, and gushing from his mouth as if it were "native to the soil." We remember being delighted some years since with a Dutch skipper of his in *The Maid of the Inn*, a piece wherein Miss KELLY fascinated her audience. Mr BUCKSTONE mistakes clamour and vociferation for humour and ability; he is a clever young man, we hear, out of his immediate profession, and a sprightly useful person in the scene: we wish he would be a little more articulate and moderate; a small dose of this latter ingredient we also recommend Mr YATES to infuse in his singing of *Orinoxa*, "the nigger" in the piece; who, though stage-black, is not a raving, roaring, absolute lunatic. Of Mr MATTHEWS's singing, we despair giving an accurate idea, by words; it should be seen thoroughly to understand the depth of feeling which it is possible to convey by gesture and words, of broken inarticulate passion, both

tender and angry. His first and last scenes are our favourites; in the others the dialogue was rather tedious and oft repeated, which might be easily curtailed. The meeting with his child, the fond gaze, the baring of her forehead that he may drink in all her features, and trace all the resemblance to a beloved wife, were touches of nature that thrilled every one, except a few impenetrables in the gallery, who look for nothing but *fun* from MATTHEWS, and a Frenchman's broken English. If we were disposed to cavil, after receiving so much pleasure, it would be as loyal subjects of Great Britain, that any one should show off a Frenchman (our "natural enemy," according to politicians) in such amiable colours, whilst our descendants, the Americans, speaking our language, and rivalling our independence and boasted superiority, appear nothing more than a parcel of ignorant, unfeeling, vulgar, brutal worshippers of Mammon.

One word also upon a nuisance which exists in this theatre, we think, without the sanction of the proprietors. We rejoice in the reward which their talents meet from such crowded houses, but cannot believe in the box-keeper's assertion that *all* the places are engaged in the first circle immediately after the doors are opened; it is true, we see men seated in the boxes, who, as *Mrs Malaprop* says, "like Cerberus, are three gentlemen in one," and keep even more than that number of seats; but we know that a shilling can work wonders in dislodging these guardians, and think this is an extortion, calculated, after the overflow of the Christmas holidays, to injure the managers seriously. An order likewise, for those "vulgar large hats" to be admitted no farther than the saloon, would also prove beneficial to the interests of the concern, as these are only worn by women of the town, or of unfeeling selfish natures, who disgust the rest of the audience by their unaccommodating spirit, and keep them from the theatre, where they run a chance of seeing nothing after having paid the admission money. The police officers should also be more on the alert, as a lady who accompanied us had her reticule cut from her arm on our way out of the theatre.

MONSIEUR BOCHSA AND THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A curious pamphlet, entitled "*An Explanation of the Differences existing between the Manager of the Italian Opera and the Non-conforming Members of the late Orchestra, written among themselves*," has just made its appearance. It consists chiefly of a letter of remonstrance to M. Laporte, on the regulations proposed by M. Bochsa—M. Laporte's answer, approving the conduct of M. Bochsa—a string of comments by the "Non-conformists," on the answer of M. Laporte, and some extracts from letters and observations in a morning paper bearing on the subject. It would seem from the introduction, part of which we subjoin, that the differences between M. Laporte and the very able musicians who have seceded from his establishment, arose entirely out of the new regulations proposed by M. Bochsa, who has rendered himself self obnoxious to the persons over whom he was placed in authority. The introduction says—"M. Laporte, having been long in France, left M. Bochsa charged with the commission of engaging such orchestral performers as might be required. M. Bochsa, ever more happy in the centre of bustle than in the aspirations of retired and 'heavenly contemplation,' summoned to his presence at different times a variety of Instrumentalists, by a proportionate number of circulars. They appeared successively; and, according to their respective temperaments, sentiments, or necessities, either signed or rejected the 'New Regulations.' Every principal performer of any celebrity spurned the idea of affixing his signature to 'Regulations' exacting obedience 'to all rules made, or that may be made;—Regulations, too, proffered by the hand of a ——! But we reserve exclamations for some future occasion, and proceed to particulars. M. Bochsa, finding that success was difficult, had recourse to the fascinations of oratory, and the subterfuges of finesse. The importation of a 'whole French band, ready to embark,' was menaced. 'These were to be had at so much a head; and nothing but the (benevolent) desire of encouraging native talent, prevented the certain influx of a swarm of hungry competitors.' M. Bochsa persisting in requiring obedience to his regulations, the Non-conformists, Messrs Lindley, Nicholson, Willman, Mackintosh, Platt, Harper, Anfossi, Crouch, Taylor, Wagstaff, Rae, Powell, W. Lindley, Anderson, Nicks, and Card, addressed their letter to M. Laporte, who gave a long answer, which, however, as it contained an approval of M. Bochsa's conduct, appears to have rendered a separation inevitable. Without offering an opinion as to which party is in the right, we cannot help expressing our regret that so many able musicians should, from a difference, the removal of which was so easy, be lost to the King's Theatre—a loss which, under any circumstances, would be a very severe one, but which is just now quite irreparable. It would be unjust not to add, that the Non-conformists speak in warm terms of M. Laporte's gentlemanly conduct towards them last season.—*Globe.*

FASHIONABLE HATS AT THE THEATRE.

MR EXAMINER,—Neither my sex nor age will suffer me to be a despiser of fashion: to go with it in some of its vagaries I should prefer to a neglect of it altogether. In Rome, to do as they do in Rome, is a maxim of policy as well as good breeding; it is a proof of that accommodating spirit that suits itself to times and circumstances, and which must have been the feeling of Yorick, when he said, "I would go fifty miles a day to kiss that man's foot, who is pleased, he knows not why and cares not wherefore." What I have suffered from a want of this spirit in my own sex is the cause that puts me to try, by your aid, a check to the evil. Men have differed on the best means to fortify a town, but all agree, the Schoolmaster, that is, the Public Press, is the certain way of shaming a public nuisance. I give myself credit for being a lover of the drama, in the true meaning of the term. I love it not only because it affords me a high intellectual treat, but its use as an exemplar of morals, the best standard of taste, and the guide to an attainment of those outward forms that constitute the grace of good breeding: every part in life's fitful dream is there portrayed in glowing colours, and the prince as well as peasant, while he is delighted with the cunning of the piece, cannot be less than instructed by its moral. My admiration of the histrionic art does not lead me to sacrifice to it, as the slave of a blind passion: my visits to the theatre are not so frequent as to endanger satiety. When you, Sir, have pointed to some novelty of the day, I go, all ears, all eyes, carrying in my memory your judgment as the touchstone, not the despot of my own. In your character, as a critic, you must feel how necessary is the absence of every obstruction to sound and sight. To those whose limited means curtail the frequency of the treat, the interruption given to the free exercise of those senses (at times) by ill-natured persons, is an abuse that cannot be too severely censured; yet this abuse is an almost every evening's complaint, and not unfrequently a deprivation to the extent of the suspension of the visual organs. When I was last at the theatre, certain fashionable females, with hats that shadowed two such tiny beings as myself, wore them during the performance of the play as if they grew to their heads: neither prayers nor remonstrances could move them to that courtesy which they owed to the audience as a right, not favour. In such a dilemma, behind two canopied dames, it was my misfortune to be placed in the pit of Covent-Garden Theatre, to hear a Kean and a Kemble, and to pass the evening in deploring my loss of sight with more bitterness than I should have done had I been blind. Might I not, Mr Examiner, have stood up and have risked the decision of the audience behind me? It would have been very unpleasant to have caused a disturbance in the house, and a want of delicacy in a female to do it; yet to be deprived of half my right, curtailed of that portion that reads the passion in the eye and marks the grace and energy of feeling, as seen in such finished actors, how was I to fill up every pause in the voice, how recognize the struggle of contending feelings? I felt at the time the beauty and the satire of Sterne on this subject: "How did Garrick speak the soliloquy last night?" The temper of his critic would have been of service to me: as it was, I cared not for a stop watch; I wished the Darlington's more charity and good breeding, and, in the spirit of retaliation, that they might suffer like inconvenience the first time they needed eyes for the clown's tricks in a Christmas pantomime. May I hope for your assistance, to teach fashionable heads that without accommodating hearts they have no passport to the creditable in society.—I am, Mr Examiner, truly yours, B.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, January 20.

INSOLVENTS.

J. Copley, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, upholsterer.
A. M. Rose, Hertford place, New Haggston, coal-merchant.
J. W. Buckland, Great Tower street, tailor.
J. J. Candlin, Fenchurch street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

E. Kershaw, Milnrow, Lancashire, flannel-manufacturer, to Feb. 7.
F. Broughton, Great Russell street, chemist, from Jan. 23 to March 13.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Pyne, Great Scotland yard, broker. [Venning, Copthall court.
J. Brindley, Shelton, earthenware-manufacturer. [Wheeler, Gray's inn.
J. Goodwin, Manchester, flour-dealer. [Milne and Parry, Temple.
H. Powell, Boroughbridge, corn-factor. [Dawson, New Boswell court.
J. Manger, Mount street, grocer. [Brooks, Lincoln's inn fields.
J. Kendrick and T. Bruze, Tipton, engineers. [White, Lincoln's inn.
R. Griggs, jun. Eltham, farmer. [Dawson and Co. New Boswell court.
T. H. Leighton, Blyth, chemist. [Plumptree, Temple.
S. M'Kee, Liverpool, merchant. [Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.
J. Wright, Ashton-under-Line, cotton-manufacturer. [Clarke, Richards, and Metcalf, Lincoln's inn fields.
J. D. Sloper, Store street, shoemaker. [Cates, Robert street, Adelphi.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 20.—The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed, granting unto Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G., the office of Constable of his Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Warden and Keeper of his Majesty's Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports and their Members, and likewise all wrecks of the sea whatsoever.

WINDSOR CASTLE, NOV. 24.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Vaughan, Esq., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Friday, Jan. 23.

INSOLVENTS.

J. Tonge, Grappenhall, Cheshire, dealer.
W. Hare, Marchmount street, Russell square, silk mercer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Cardinal, Halstead, currier. [Hewitt, Tokenhouse yard.
J. Thompson, Great Quebec street, merchant. [Noy, Cannon street.
J. Wilkinson, Bucklersbury, merchant. [Nicol, Queen street.
J. Peer, Coleman street, coach master. [Gates, Lombard street.
D. Goatley, Windsor place, ironmonger. [Hyde, Ely place, Holborn.
E. Cock, East Cheap, stationer. [Stratton and Overton, Shoreditch.
S. Cooper, Wapping, victualler. [Mataule, Prancras lane.
S. Hooper, Luston, Herefordshire, mason. [Smith, Basinghall street.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We have perused with great satisfaction the various statements that are made up at this period of the year as to the consumption of different articles. Those that we have particularly turned our attention to are the ingredients used in the principal manufactures of the country, and we find them uniformly in greater demand. The consumption of Indigo we have already noticed; but it is not in that commodity alone, the use of which has so much increased, that the activity of manufactures is to be appreciated. Every article used in the preparation of the Cotton, Woollen, or Silk fabrics, has proportionably increased. If we had no other evidence of the advantages that result from liberal commerce, we should deem it sufficiently conclusive; but it is only a part of a series of proofs that might be adduced in support of those principles of trade, that are now so universally considered to be sound. We apprehend the present Cabinet, weak as it is, will feel that there is more nerve required to abandon than to uphold them, for by the former course it would outrage the mature opinion of the great majority of the nation; whilst by the latter it would only disappoint the hopes of a few interested individuals, who are clamorous indeed in proportion to the paucity of their numbers, and the weakness of their cause. The withering effects of the Corn Laws have been most severely felt during the last twelve months; but still, with this *incubus*, Commerce has advanced; a clear proof that if trade were really free, it would increase in a degree that would at once put the question at rest—even we should imagine with the most besotted restrictionists.

The Indigo sale commenced on Tuesday, at the India House. The biddings have been carried on with great animation, at an advance of 4d. to 6d. per pound upon the last sale's prices.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—Inland navigation is now nearly stopped by the frost, so that the arrivals were very small in Mark lane this morning, and the business was extremely limited. Prices much the same as last week.

The Hop market has been exceedingly animated, and prices have generally advanced 3s. and 4s. per cwt.; East Kent Pockets, 130s. to 145s.; Mid. Kent, 90s. to 115s.; Sussex, 84s. to 88s. The brewers are largely in the market as buyers.

HAYMARKET.—Coarse Hay, 55s. to 60s.; Fine New, 65s. to 70s.; Fine Upland, 75s. to 95s.; Clover, 80s. to 125s.; Straw, 30s. to 45s.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY.—Beef, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Mutton, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; Veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; a brisk sale.

THE FUNDS.

Consols yesterday were not quite so buoyant as on the preceding day, when they were very firm, but the general appearance of the money market shews strength. After the settlement on the 22d, there was an evident improvement in the English Stock Market; but the past week has been a most uninteresting one, and in Foreign Securities there have really been no transactions. The mail from Portugal reports the Exchange at 46½ 7. Consols ex Dividend 86½ ¼; New 4 per Cents 101½; 4 per Cents, 1826, 105½ ½; 3½ Reduced 95½ ¾; Reduced 86½ ¾; Exchequer 67 8; India Bonds 68; Brazil 63½; Buenos Ayres 47 8; Colombian 22½ 3; Danish 63½; Greek 15 16; Mexican 33; Russian 96; Spanish 9½ 10.

We fully agree with our Friend "J. C." upon the necessity of something being forthwith done for the poor sufferers at Queenborough, "to rescue them from their ruthless oppressors." It is to be hoped that the humane, the affluent, and philanthropic will never stand by and see a whole Town annihilated! The houses are nodding to their ruin!—the half-starved inhabitants walk about like ghosts in the scenes of their former happiness! And all because the Voters chose to elect Mr Capel instead of another Nominee (with my Lord Downes) from the Ordnance Board!—*Kent Herald*.

"FOR SALE.—An illiterate grocer on the long wharf, in Boston, placed an empty cask in front of his store, upon which he wrote in chalk, "for sail." A wag, shortly after, wrote underneath, "for freight or passage apply at the bung hole."—*Scots Times*.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

TOMORROW—PIZZARRO. And The QUEEN BEE; or Harlequin and the Fairy Hive.
TUESDAY—Charles XII. The Portrait of Cervantes. And The Queen Bee.
WEDNESDAY—Love in Wrinkles. The Youthful Queen. And The Queen Bee.
THURSDAY—Charles XII. The Portrait of Cervantes. And The Queen Bee.
FRIDAY—A Performance of Sacred Music.
SATURDAY—Charles XII. Master's Rival; or a Day at Boulogne. And The Queen Bee.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

TOMORROW—The POINT of HONOUR. The BOTTLE IMP. And HARLEQUIN and LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or the Wizard and the Wolf.
TUESDAY—The Nymph of the Grotto. And Harlequin and Little Red Riding Hood.
WEDNESDAY—The Sublime and Beautiful. The Invincibles. And Harlequin and Little Red Riding Hood.
THURSDAY—The Beaux Stratagem. And Harlequin and Little Red Riding Hood.
FRIDAY—No Performance.
SATURDAY—The Nymph of the Grotto. And Harlequin and Little Red Riding Hood.

Under the Management of Mr T. Dibdin.

ROYAL WEST LONDON THEATRE.

TOMORROW, and during the week, CUT YOUR COAT ACCORDING to YOUR CLOTH. The WOLF of the FOREST of ARDEN. KISS and FRIENDS. With CALEDONIAN CAPERS. VON DONDERMAN; or the Two Minstrels. With The WATCHMAN. And in SPITE of his TEETH.

New Maritime View, Splendid Harlequinade, &c. ARGYLL ROOMS.

FRENCH THEATRE du PETIT LAZARY of Messrs MAFFEY from PARIS. By Permission of the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain.
TOMORROW, and five following evenings, the amusements will commence with a Fairy Harlequinade, ornamented with splendid decorations, called, HARLEQUIN SWALLOWED by a WHALE; or the Valet Magician, in the course of the evening a variety of Comic Prestiges, Harlequin's Budget of Whims and Oddities, and for the first time an Animated picturesque View of St Helena, the whole to terminate with a Ballet called La ROSIERE.—Doors to open at seven, to commence at half-past seven.—Boxes and front seats, 3s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Children under seven years, half price.—Places to Boxes secured from Eleven till Four.

. Good Fires constantly kept in the Rooms.

THE EXAMINER OF THIS DAY CONTAINS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Article respecting Messrs LECESNE and ESCOFFERY throws no new light on the case of those much-injured individuals. If our Correspondent will supply us with any account of their situation and prospects, we shall be glad to give it place.
 A. B.'s Exposition of the present State of PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS in ST MARYLEBONE, shall appear in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JAN. 25, 1829.

An official document has been published this week purporting to be a notification from the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia, to the OTTOMAN PORTE, that the Morea and the isles of the Cyclades are to be deemed under the protection of the aforesaid Powers, until a definitive arrangement can be adjusted. This declaration, which has been carried to Constantinople by a M. JAUBERT, appeared first in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, whence it was copied into the French papers, without obtaining implicit credit. It has since, however, been held authentic; nor is there anything on the face of it to render it incredible, unless it be deemed discreditable to stay a progress of intended extermination, after the fashion which certain Irish divines of the establishment have deemed applicable, as a *dernier resort*, against Catholic Emancipation. It is astonishing how good wits jump: the SULTAN had graciously adopted a plan for extirpating the Christian inhabitants, with a view of replacing them by African hordes of the faithful, a scheme not very dissimilar to the last shift of the Reverend Mr HORNER. In short, so far as it goes, this paper is satisfactory in itself, and only to be read with disappointment as affording no sort of indication or hope that the wider hostilities of the east of Europe are in the slightest approximation to adjustment.

A sort of consternation has been produced in France by a sudden visit to Paris of Prince POLIGNAC, the Representative of CHARLES X to the Court of Great Britain. In the unsettled state of the French Ministry, it is apprehended that this respectable nobleman may be called into power, and his previous attachment to French High

Church is a source of very natural trepidation. It is asserted, and we believe from French indications truly, that there is little or no ground for this fear; but the feelings aroused by it on both sides are worth attending to. Our Tories rejoice at the probable check of what they deem a too liberal system in France, and are for upholding in that country the "Idolatry" and Jesuitism which ought to render Ireland a land of slaves for ever. Should Prince POLIGNAC be able to modify a plan of French retrogradation, Europe at large, as well as Great Britain, may have to lament an existing British Ministerial Ascendancy, resting principally upon feelings, principles, and interests, which are necessarily confined and exclusive. The ultimate result, indeed, is not doubtful, even looking at these things in the worst point of view; but that the WELLINGTON triumph in England is encouraging to re-actions in a similar spirit elsewhere, is becoming more and more apparent every hour.

It appears certain, that the severity of the winter has completely interrupted all offensive operations between the armies of Russia and Turkey.

It is reported, that an Illustrious Personage has required and received from the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a pledge that he will not, directly or indirectly, sanction any proceedings by which the Catholic Cause may gain ground in Ireland.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The Duke and Duchess of Clarence gave a grand entertainment on Monday evening, at Bushy Park, to the young Queen of Portugal. The young Queen arrived at seven o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Marquis de Barbacena, the Countess Itagipe, the Chevalier Saldanha, and Dr Pereira. The Queen was received by the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, who conducted her to the ball room. Her Majesty danced with the sons of the Foreign Ambassadors, having for her partner in the first set, Prince George Lieven, (son of the Russian Ambassador); in the next, the son of Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador; and in that following, Count Calerge, the eldest son of the Marquis de Palmella.—Some of the visitors brought as many as seven children. The band of the Grenadier Guards played a number of pieces from the works of Handel, Weber, Rossini, Paccini, &c., the celebrated march composed for Buonaparte's coronation, in a very superior style.—Quadrilles were danced during the evening, till just previous to supper, when a country dance was called for, which was led off by the young Queen and Master Arthur Wood, son of Colonel Wood. The young Queen appeared to enjoy the change, and danced remarkably well. At ten o'clock, the Duke of Clarence conducted her Majesty to the apartments on the first floor, in one of which a hot supper was served. The young Queen retired at 11 o'clock, conducted to her carriage by the Duke of Clarence.

The Duke of Northumberland, is to succeed the Marquis of Anglesea as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *Times* says, "Amid the public regrets for the recall of Lord ANGLESEY, it is consolatory to know that his successor will most likely tread in his steps. The sentiments of his Grace on that all-absorbing subject, the Catholic question, have already undergone a considerable modification, and much may be expected from the influence of circumstances which have already converted several of his predecessors. Without having become as yet, in the full extent of the term, a supporter of Catholic emancipation, the newly appointed Viceroy has surrendered all claims to be considered its decided opponent, and expresses himself as one who is most anxious for an early, judicious, and conciliatory arrangement of that great question."

ENGLISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday, at the Freemason's Tavern, when a long debate took place respecting the question of "Securities," which, it appears, the Irish Catholic Association will not now hear of in any shape, while the English Association seem disposed to hear at least what may be proposed, before they turn a deaf ear to the question.—Mr BLOUNT, the English Association Secretary, had, on a former occasion, intimated the disposition of the British Association on this point; which gave such offence to the Irish Association, that they proposed to discontinue their intercourse with them, unless they united with the Irish Association in rejecting all "Conditions." After an animated and somewhat bitter discussion, a resolution was carried, by 18 against 17, approving of the sentiments expressed by Mr Blount, and expressing their deep sense of that gentleman's valuable services to the Catholic body.

Mr George Spence, for some time past facetiously styled by the Reading serviles "*our real Representative*," has this week signified to his *disinterested* friends, that he has "*determined upon resigning* all pretensions as a candidate for the Parliamentary suffrages of the borough." A new pigeon is immediately wanted! We have the first authority for stating that the title of "*real representative*," first and last, cost Mr Spence *eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds!*—*Reading Mercury.*

So severe a frost as at present prevails has not been experienced for several winters past. All inland navigation is completely at a stand, and it is expected, if the frost continue, of which there is every appearance, that the Thames will be altogether blocked up. Large masses of ice are floating up and down with the tide, in immense quantities, rendering it exceedingly dangerous to attempt a passage. One gentleman reports he was an hour in crossing below London bridge in a boat; and the proprietors of several powerful steam boats, respectively refused 45 guineas to tow a vessel down. If the frost continue much longer, we may shortly expect a repetition of the celebrated frost-fair of 1813-1814, with all its extraordinary festivities.

ROWLAND STEPHENSON.—We are able to state, from authority upon which implicit reliance may be placed, that Stephenson the swindler has been for many months, if not years, contemplating an escape to America; and in anticipation of consummating by flight his system of plunder, has been so long remitting large consignments of bullion to the United States. Long before any suspicion of dishonesty attached to this man's character, an American captain remarked upon the subject of Stephenson's large remittances, as proving the extensive dealings of the house. The remark was addressed to a British naval officer of rank, now in London, as long as six months ago. We throw out this intimation that it may be followed up by those who have in their hands the means of prosecuting the inquiry.—*Standard.*

The Hampshire Magistrates, with Sir Thomas Baring at their head, have come to a strong resolution as to the mischievous and demoralising effects of the Game Laws.

The district surveyorship of Clerkenwell, now vacant, is supposed to be worth from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.*; and there are at present upwards of a dozen candidates applying for it.

Few circumstances have excited so great a sensation in Marlborough as the committal to prison of the post master of that place (Mr. John Eyre), who is charged with embezzling and applying to his own use various sums of money received by him as postages of letters. Mr. Eyre was a most benevolent man, and highly respected in Marlborough. The sum of 1,500*l.*, we understand, was offered bail for him, but refused.—*Devizes Gazette.*

Mr BUCKINGHAM has been delivering several lectures at Liverpool, with the greatest success, showing the pernicious consequence of the East India monopoly to the pecuniary and political interests of the empire. It is his intention to proceed to the chief mercantile cities in the kingdom, in order to create a general opposition to the renewal of this odious monopoly at the expiration of the present charter.—A free trade to the East would be clearly productive of many advantages; but if the people of England should obtain by it only one,—that of procuring better tea at just one half the present cost,—as they most assuredly would, that alone would be important, considering that tea has now become as it were a necessary of life to all ranks.

DISTRESS IN SPITALFIELDS.—We regret to hear that there is great distress in Spitalfields and its neighbourhood. We believe that the ingenious artisans there have acted erroneously. They have driven away a considerable part of their trade into the country, by insisting upon contract wages, when the work could be got more cheaply done at a distance from London, even with the additional expense of carriage to and fro. We wish the operatives (as they are called in England,—the French call them *industriels*) were at last, in the march of intellect, arrived at that summit of knowledge which should inform them that trade cannot be forced. However, the Spitalfields weavers are distressed; and, no matter how they became so, they must be relieved. So distressed are they, poor creatures, that, to say nothing of food, we learn from good authority, many of them even take their turns in occupying successively, for half nights, the few beds they possess. It is said, that out of 9,000 looms, only half are employed. We fear mechanism has something to do with this; but, no matter, practice must keep pace with discovery, and humanity ought to alleviate the sufferings which, in the first instance, spring from the adoption of new mechanical inventions. The Spitalfields Soup Society re-commence their distributions this winter. We hope their fund will be sustained by contributions from beyond the precincts of the suffering district, and that every effort will be made to relieve distress so crying.—*Times.*

EDINBURGH MURDERS.—On Thursday, a petition from the mother and sister of James Wilson, better known by the name of "Daft Jamie," was laid before the Lords of Justiciary. The petition, after giving the details of his murder, and sale of the corpse, concluded with praying for the apprehension of Hare, as an accomplice, and for leave to have him examined before the Sheriff. The Court refused the petition, reserving to the petitioners to apply to the Sheriff. A petition was then presented to the Sheriff, who granted warrant to examine Hare; and he proceeded to the Jail on Friday night, accompanied by the agent for the petitioners, and other two official gentlemen. Hare underwent a long examination, the accurate result of which is known only to the parties present; but he has since been kept closely locked up. These proceedings have had the effect of awaking the monster in some degree to a sense of his awful situation. He attended divine service in the jail on Sunday, and his conduct differed widely from his unseemly behaviour of that day week. When the Rev. Mr Porteous, in his address to the prisoners, warned them of the danger of continuing a course of iniquity; when he informed them that he had that day visited the murderer Burke, who deeply deplored that, in utter disregard of the many excellent admonitions of his friends, he had gone on in wickedness, till profligacy merged into crime, and had brought him to an ignominious death and everlasting infamy, Hare paid the most implicit attention—he gazed earnestly on the minister, and stood fixed and motionless, as if every sentence had carried some strong and agonizing truth home to his heart.—*Scotsman, Jan. 21.*

DANGEROUS PROCEEDINGS.—A Correspondent (J. B.) writes as follows:—"The streets are covered with slides (the work of thoughtless urchins) to the great danger of both equestrians and foot-passengers. You would render a service to the public by calling attention to this subject. Some nice and fantastical gentlemen stigmatized, as a nuisance, those wretched individuals who, weighed down by poverty, sought to obtain an honest living by offering their little commodities for sale in our streets. Those 'petty despots,' the street-keepers, were set to work, and the poor wretches were deprived of their miserable, precarious support. Surely these important personages would be more worthily employed in preventing a real annoyance to the public."

At a country Sessions last week a man was acquitted on indictment, charging him with writing a seditious and incendiary letter, on the ground that in copying the supposed libel, the clerk had inserted a *v* instead of a *g*.

WEST INDIA SLAVERY.—Mr Saintsbury notices an erratum, "Every person know," for "knows," as an error of mine. I think you will discover it to be one committed by your printer. As he was disposed to make errors of the press serve his purpose in defending the system of West Indian Slavery, he might have availed himself of other errata in my communication, as "emburthened" for "unburthened," &c. In my last letter I find the word "notwithstanding" commencing a sentence, whereas it should have closed that which preceded it.—I am, &c.—J. W.

ERRATUM.—In the advertisement, which appeared in the *Examiner*, of the 11th inst. relative to Mr Martin's Engravings of *Joshua* and the *Deluge*, it was stated that the Prints of the latter would be raised to "Four Guineas," when it should have been "Three Guineas."

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

Mr Haydon contradicts the assertion in the *Chronicle*, that he had sold the "Chairing" for 500 guineas: he says, "I fear my necessities will compel me, and my wish to pay another dividend as soon as possible will oblige me to accept an offer made, of less than I ever received for so extensive a composition before."

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—"At the Wesleyan Chapel, at Cadishead, on Christmas day, the preacher took occasion to observe, after the service was over, that a petition against granting any further concessions to the Roman Catholics was lying for signature at the chapel; when a gentleman rose and expressed his sentiments in opposition to the purport of the petition, in which he was supported by another member of the congregation. The gentlemen then took their hats and walked away, followed by the whole congregation. The total number of signatures obtained in this populous neighbourhood, to the petition, amounted to no more than twelve! nor were these all obtained in the chapel."—*Manchester Advertiser.*

COBBETT AND THE FRENCH DOCTORS.—Dr Lucas, the physician of Madame, has drawn the attention of the medical section of the Royal Academy of Medicine to an article of Mr Cobbett's, in which that writer attributes the horrors lately committed at Edinburgh by the assassins who trafficked in human bodies, to the Anatomists. He adds, that at Paris the human mind has made a similar progress, and that the physicians of that city are accustomed to get rid of certain patients by poison. The Section has thought it right to enter on its minutes the indignation it feels at so odious and false an attack. To compare men who devote themselves to the exercise of a useful profession to vile assassins, is a proof of a disordered brain, or rather a perverse heart.—*Journal des Debats.*

DANDY PARSONS.—The Editor of the *Sailors' Magazine* makes his friend the *Devil* thus speak to certain orthodox gentlemen called Dandy Parsons:—"On the word of a Prince, I most solemnly assure you of peace; there shall be no disturbance in your chapel or congregation from hell; we know your value too well.—You know better than to expose your fine lungs to cold and rains; your nerves are the nerves of gentlemen; your voice is perfect harmony; your hands are lily white; and your shoes are jetty black; and your dress too neat and genteel and well brushed to be spoiled. Oh that all ministers were like you!—people might talk of dandy parsons as they please: but we call them in hell handy parsons: for we know that there are no persons on earth who serve our interest so effectually, far more from having the semblance of religion, than the greatest reprobate breathing!"

EDITORIAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Under this head, the Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury* observes, "if an original article of one Editor is worthy of adoption by another, one would conclude that it was worth acknowledging also"—and then goes on to state, that a paragraph in a late *Examiner*, which originally appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, was given as from another paper, the *Liverpool Chronicle*.—How this mistake occurred, we cannot say; but, as our paper every week abundantly proves, we are generally careful in naming the publication from which we transport articles or opinions into our own columns. We consider this an act of common honesty only, and deem the other practice no better than petty larceny. To "give the Devil his due" is with us a good maxim—and therefore we should be the last willingly to defraud a worthy and able fellow-labourer of his just claims. But he will, perhaps, himself feel how difficult it is always to do justice in these matters, when he is informed, that in the very *Liverpool Mercury* which contains this notice of our error, he himself has committed a similar one, by attributing to the *Manchester Mercury* the paragraph observing upon COBBETT's change of opinion regarding the repose of the dead since he raised Mr Paine's bones—when that paragraph first appeared in a late *Examiner*.

COSTLY PIECE OF PLATE.—A most magnificent piece of plate, which, when finished, will be the largest in Europe, and exceeding anything of the kind manufactured in this country, is now in course of completion for his Majesty, by Rundell and Bridge. It is for the purpose of a wine cooler, and some idea may be formed of its magnitude from the fact, that a man may stand upright in it, and that it will comprise 7,000 ounces of silver. This splendid service has occupied a great length of time, especially in the gilding of it, as this has been a work of more than ordinary difficulty from its immense size, and the prejudicial effects to the workmen from the quick-silver used in the gilding composition.—*Times.*

ELOPEMENT.—We understand that the heir presumptive to the title of Earl of—, went a short time since to Ireland, to visit a young and beautiful heiress to whom he was engaged. It is said, that some slight difference induced the swain to transfer his affections to a lovely nymph of seventeen, and one of seventeen children, and not far from the place, and succeeded in eloping with her. The youthful lovers had not proceeded far when a near relation of the damsel overtook them; and assured the young *Lothario* that such manners were not admissible in that island, that he must be married immediately. A very short discussion ensued, and the youthful pair were tied by the indissoluble knot, and the lovely heiress left to bless some nobler spirit.—*Hants Advertiser.*

TO ANGLESEY.

OH, hallowed heart, and dignity of worth,—
Immortal PAGET! thy full fame is now
Fixed firm for ever:—thy fierce wars brought forth
No blossom like to this:—thy soldier brow,
Though brave, was like the many. But the flow
Of thy heart's best affections wins for thee
What battle's carnage ne'er could gain below,
The overflowing blessing that comes free,
And glorifies a name which mourns for misery.
All hail, unsullied One!—e'en while the stream
Of Erin's blood runs quickly, shall be dear
Thy memory to her offspring: as a beam
Of light on darkness, has thy generous tear
Fallen on her varied woes. 'Tis to revere
And love thy name, a hapless land shall smile:
If it may be allowed thus much to wear,
Unenvied by the factions, who revile
And trample on the rights of a poor, wretched Isle.
Oh, future years of Fate!—remember Him
In the far stretch of Fame's eternity!
When war's red page shall read more faint and dim,
Let this most gentle fame the brightest be,
And let it feed on Ages. Liberty
At length shall wake in strength, and that fair day,
When Erin shall be heard,—and ANGLESEY
Shall live in her fond records,—as a ray,
Amongst her First and Dearest,—never to decay!

J. S. E.

SONG OF THE FISHERMAN'S WIDOW.

OH softly sleep, my bonny bairn,
Rock'd on this breast o' mine;
The heart that beats sae sair within
Will not awaken thine.
Lie still, lie still, ye canker'd thochts
That such late watches keep,
An' if ye break the mother's heart,
Yet let the baby sleep.
Sleep on, sleep on, my ae, ae bairn,
Nor look sae wae on me,
As if ye felt the bitter tear
That blins the mother's ee.
Dry up, dry up, ye saut, saut tears,
Lest on my bairn ye dreep,
And break in silence, waefu' heart,
An' let my baby sleep.

L. RITCHIE.

LOVE ALWAYS SEASONABLE.

WHEN Love came first to earth, the Spring
Spread rose-buds to receive him,
And back he vow'd his flight he'd wing
To Heaven, if she should leave him.
But Spring departing, saw his faith
Pledg'd to the next new comer—
He revell'd in the warmer breath
And richer bowers of Summer.
Then sportive autumn claim'd by rights
An Archer for her lover;
And even in Winter's dark cold nights,
A charm he could discover.
Her routs and balls, and fireside joy,
For this time were his reasons—
In short, Young Love's a gallant boy,
That likes all times and seasons.

T. CAMPBELL.

UPON A CHILD THAT DYED.

Here she lies, a pretty bud
Lately made of flesh and blood;
Who, as soone fell fast asleep,
As her little eyes did peep.
Give her strewings, but not stir
The earth that lightly covers her.

R. HERRICK.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

LANE V. WICKEY AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this action had been Secretary to the Imperial Distillery Company; the defendants were shareholders in it, and the action was brought for three quarters of a year's salary due to the plaintiff. It was urged, that as this bubble scheme had failed with so many others, the plaintiff was not entitled to claim anything; but the CHIEF JUSTICE was of a different opinion, and expressed a wish that the Directors alone, who had held themselves out as decoy ducks, could be made to pay such salaries; every partner, however, was liable for the debts of a joint-concern.—*Verdict for the Plaintiff—damages, 375l.*

PEDLEY V. LONG WELLESLEY.

In this action, the Plaintiff sought to recover payment for services rendered to the defendant during the late proceedings in Chancery. Pedley was a mineral-water dealer, in Paris, and had been engaged in obtaining information and procuring witnesses for the cause; he had visited London, brought Mrs Scott from Paris, &c. &c. and had been placed in a lodging by Col. Paterson, the father of Mrs Bligh (now Mrs Wellesley.) Mr Wellesley himself would not appear in any pecuniary transaction, and Col. Paterson had settled some of the plaintiff's accounts; but the remainder of his demand had not been paid.

Col. Paterson, on his examination, deposed that he had paid the plaintiff, and had given him directions, on his own account, and not on that of Mr Wellesley, as his object was to do justice to his injured daughter. He had told the Plaintiff that Mr Wellesley would have nothing whatever to do with the business. He had given the plaintiff the amount of his bill, and 60l. or 65l. over. Mr Wellesley was opposed to the plaintiff's coming from Paris. Mrs Wellesley had since repaid him the greater part of the money he had advanced to the Plaintiff.

Mr Serjeant WILDE said he could show that the plaintiff had been overpaid, and that the defendant had all along refused to have anything to do with him.

Mrs Wellesley was placed in the box as a witness for the plaintiff; but she was not allowed to be examined, unless with her husband's consent, and Mr Serjeant WILDE would not give it. The lady therefore withdrew.

Mrs Scott (who had been Mrs Bligh's housekeeper) was then examined. She said she only saw Mr Wellesley once on her arrival from Paris, when he particularly requested that Col. Paterson would direct the business of the suit in Chancery. Witness testified to the employment of the plaintiff in the business, and to her hearing the defendant say that plaintiff and herself should be handsomely rewarded, but Col Paterson was to pay all. She went to various places in the country with Mr Nixon (Mr Powell, the Solicitor's Clerk) but she did not state that she had slept with Nixon at the inn at Dartford.—Here the CHIEF JUSTICE interfered, saying that such questions need not be answered, as they might criminate the witness in the Ecclesiastical Court, as she was a married woman.—Mr Serjeant WILDE again pressing it, Mrs Scott declined giving an answer. In the course of his cross-examination, however, he asked whether that (*showing a paper*) was her signature? She replied in the affirmative; and on its being read, its first statement was an admission that she had slept with Nixon at Dartmouth.—In explanation, Mrs Scott said, she had signed that paper, which was drawn up by Mr Powell, without reading it, as she knew signing was not swearing, and she had been promised that the paper should not be brought forward.—The CHIEF JUSTICE complained, that the evidence declared to be inadmissible had been brought in this way before the Court, and would not allow any questions to be put to Mrs Scott on the subject. He said, the Learned Serjeant's proceeding was unworthy of him.—Mr WILDE observed, that he must discharge his duty to his client; that he had done nothing unworthy of his situation; and could not allow himself to be censured without replying.—After some further remarks, Mrs Scott's examination proceeded, in which she denied that she had told Mr Powell that certain affidavits made in Chancery were false.

Ruthven, the Police-officer, deposed that he was employed to go with Mrs Scott somewhere last year, when she stated to him that she had come over to England to contradict an affidavit she had made, and the letters she was going for would prove it.

Mr Serjeant WILDE contended it was quite clear that the plaintiff had trusted Col. Paterson, not Mr Wellesley.

Mr BRODERICK urged, that a plaintiff might recover from the real principal, although he had received orders from an agent.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, that the very reverse of this had been more than once held by the Courts; and he thought no one could doubt that the plaintiff had trusted Col. Paterson.

The Jury said they thought so.—*Plaintiff nonsuited.*

Mr Powell wished to address the Court as to the statements made by Susannah Scott, whom he could completely contradict: but, as the cause was at an end, the Lord Chief Justice refused to hear him. However, his Lordship said, that, in justice to Mr Powell, he was bound to observe, that from all he knew of that gentleman, he was incapable of acting in a dishonourable manner.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

CRIM. CON.—PILFOLD V. BECKE.

Mr Serjeant WILDE stated the case. The Plaintiff was a Lieutenant in the 21st regt. of foot: the Defendant was a Captain in the 67th regt.]

The Plaintiff married a Miss Chapman, in 1825, and lived happily with her till 1827, when he went to France on private business, of which the Defendant took advantage, became constant in his visits to Mrs Pilford, and finally accomplished his purpose of seduction.—A number of witnesses proved the attentions paid by the Defendant to Mrs Pilford; and Sarah Jones, Chambermaid at the Angel inn, deposed, that in October 1827, Mrs Pilford and Capt. Becke slept there together in one bed.

Mr BROUGHAM, for the Defendant, contended that the wife of the plaintiff had not sustained a long siege before she surrendered, and therefore the damages ought to be trifling; but he did not call any witnesses.

The CHIEF JUSTICE summed up, and the Jury, after consulting for a short time, gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, One Hundred Pounds.

OLD BAILEY.

ALLEGED VIOLATION.—On Saturday the 17th, *Wm. Smith, Esq.* of Euston place, was tried for the alleged violation of Jane Byrne, his servant, as detailed in the police report some weeks since.—The prosecutrix gave similar testimony to that she adduced before the Magistrates; and so did Mr Smith's cook, Elizabeth Roebuck—the former swearing that Mr Smith forcibly violated her person, while she was in her bed-room in his house, on the 29th November, and the latter, that hearing screams at the time in question, she ran up from the kitchen, and met Jane Byrne on the stairs with her hair in great disorder—who, when asked what was the matter, said that her master had ill-treated and ruined her.—It was however proved, by the cross-examinations and the direct testimony of several witnesses, that Jane Byrne was a common prostitute, and that she had endeavoured to prevail on a Miss Bagster to give false evidence in respect to this case;—and that Elizabeth Roebuck had invited men to visit Jane Byrne at Mr Smith's house, &c. The contradictions and evasions of both these women were so evident, that the Jury, before the evidence was concluded, declared they were quite satisfied. A verdict of *Not Guilty* was then recorded; and, on the motion of Mr ALLEY, Mr Smith's Counsel, both Byrne and Roebuck were committed to Newgate for conspiracy and perjury, with the approbation of Mr Justice PARK, who said that life and property must be protected against the designs of lawless persons.

FORGERY.—On Monday, *Robert Barton*, aged 38, merchant, was tried for uttering a forged check for 10*l.* on Masterman and Co. with intent to defraud Mr Paul, of the King's College, Parliament street. The prisoner, it appeared by the evidence, called upon Mr Paul with the check, saying that a Mr R. Grant, of St John's Wood, had sent a donation of 5*l.* to the College. Mr Paul took the check, and gave the prisoner five sovereigns. When presented, the check was proved to be a forged one, and no such person as Mr R. Grant lived in St John's Wood.—The Prisoner, in his defence, denied having committed a forgery, and asked repeatedly on whom he had forged?—Mr Justice J. PARK observed, it had been settled by the Judges, twenty years ago, that it was a forgery to put a fictitious name to a bill.—Verdict, *Guilty*.—There were other indictments, to which the prisoner pleaded guilty.

CHARGE OF COINING.—This was a singular case, reminding one of that of the three ignorant Irishmen, who, some years ago, were set to work by Brock a police officer to colour false money, in order to obtain what was called "blood money." The poor innocent Irishmen were sentenced to death, but the villany was detected before their execution, and Brock and his accomplice were convicted of conspiracy and punished.—*Wm. Johnstone*, an old, white-haired man, a smith, was indicted for traitorously colouring a half-crown and shilling made to resemble the current coin.—It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner was found in a garret in Earl street, Seven Dials, rubbing a counterfeit half-crown, by Limbrick the officer, who had received the information from an informer employed by the Mint.—The prisoner, on seeing the officer, exclaimed, "Oh God! I have been trepanned!" A counterfeit shilling was found in his pocket.—When the officer went to the house, the street door, which was usually kept shut, was found open.—Mr Powell, Solicitor of the Mint, said, the person who gave them the information respecting the prisoner, came to them of his own accord, and they had arranged that the prisoner was to be seized at the particular time mentioned by the informant. Since the prisoner's apprehension, the informant had been paid 5*l.* for his trouble; and he (the Solicitor) believed that the prisoner had not been entrapped.—The Prisoner, in his defence, said, that the person who had given information to the Mint brought all the materials for colouring, and the false coin, into his room, and asked him to assist him. He then said, he would get some more silver colouring, and went out, taking the prisoner's key with him. About ten minutes after he was gone, the officers burst open the door.—Several respectable witnesses gave the prisoner the best character for honesty, industry, and sobriety.—Mr Justice PARK told the Jury, there was good ground for preferring the charge—still, the prisoner's defence had been corroborated by some circumstances, and if they believed it, he had been betrayed into the crime by the diabolical act of another. The door being found open looked like contrivance; and, in a case of doubt, the good character given to the prisoner should benefit him.—Verdict, *Not Guilty*.

BIGAMY.—*Daniel Heath*, alias *Lloyd*, a respectable looking young man, was indicted for marrying Margaret Evans, in 1826, his former wife, Bliza Charioneaux, being then alive.—*Thomas Ayling* was called to prove the marriage, when he was asked by Mr ADOLPHUS, whether he believed in a Supreme Being?—The Witness said, he had no right to answer that question; but being pressed, he said, he did not believe in God, nor in future rewards or punishments.—Mr Adolphus then said, he could not be received as a witness in a Christian Court of Justice.—Mr C. PHILLIPS; "This is the new light and march of intellect." (Laughter.)

—The JUDGE said, the party could not be sworn after making such a declaration as to his disbelief.—Other witnesses were then examined, and the prisoner was found *Guilty*, but recommended to mercy, after having received an excellent character from Mr Harman, solicitor, of Wine Office court, in whose employment he had been six years.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—On Tuesday, *Benjamin Barrup*, was again placed at the bar, charged on a new indictment with shooting at Mary Mortlock with intent to kill her.—The evidence of his having shot at and wounded the deceased has been already before our readers.—The Prisoner, in his defence, delivered in a written paper, in which he declared that he was totally innocent of any intention to hurt the deceased. From various causes, he said, he had been for some time in a most distressed state of mind; his intention was, to use the pistol against himself, but he had drunk to intoxication, and knew not what he did. There had not been the slightest difference between him and the deceased; he had no reason whatever for depriving her of life; and he deeply regretted the sad act which had caused her death.—Several witnesses gave it as their opinions that the prisoner had for some time given proofs of derangement.—Mr Justice PARK told the Jury, that the act itself inferred malice; that, when taken, the prisoner exclaimed, "he had done the deed, and he hoped effectually;"—and that intoxication could avail him nothing.—Verdict, *Guilty*.

ROBBERIES IN LODGING-HOUSES.—*Frederick Byrne*, a young man of respectable appearance and address, was found *guilty* of stealing two gold watches, one from the house of Mrs Poole, in Howard street, and the other from that of Monsieur Geneval, in Cold Bath square. The prisoner robbed these houses by going into them under the pretence of looking at the lodgings.—There were three other indictments against him, for similar offences, but the Judge deemed it unnecessary to try him upon them.

James Pierce was found *guilty* of stealing a great coat. The prisoner, who had been in Russia in respectable employments, and who spoke Russian, German, French, and other languages, protested that he had been driven to the theft by distress, produced by illness, which had prevented his return into Russia.—The RECORDER said he should delay passing sentence, and write in the meantime to the Russian Ambassador.

ISLE OF ELY SESSIONS, WISBEACH, JAN. 14.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE.—*Bute Stewart*, Surgeon, of Wisbeach, was charged with an indecent assault upon *Ann Jervis*. From her evidence, it appeared that on her going to his house on the 14th of Nov. to procure some medicine, she went into the Surgery, when he seized her by the waist, threw her upon the floor, and attempted to violate her person. She was then ill, and had no strength to call out, but she struggled and cried, "Lord have mercy upon me!" He at length lifted her from the ground, said he had not hurt her, and if she would come the next day, he would give her something handsome and the medicine she wanted. She told him she should not come near him again, went home and related what had passed to her mistress.—Mrs. Watts, the girl's mistress, said she came home extremely ill and faint, told her what Dr. Stewart had done to her, and cried very much. Witness went to Dr. Stewart, who seemed much confused when she charged him with his treatment of her servant, and said he had done no more than a medical man ought to do.—This witness gave *Ann Jervis* a good character. The girl herself, when cross-examined, said she had left her last place for dishonesty, and persisted in saying so, though she was told she need not answer the question.—For the defence, two gentlemen said they respected Dr. Stewart, and never saw anything improper in his conduct.—His footman deposed, that he was near the surgery at the time of the alleged violence, and heard no noise whatever.—Two men, who had lived with Mr. Gache, where *Ann Jervis* had also lived, said they would not believe her on her oath: and Gache himself, after saying that he, too, would not believe her on her oath,—on his cross-examination, said she was a good servant, and an innocent and inoffensive girl!—The Jury, after consulting together for 20 minutes, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—*Henry Downes*, the confidential clerk of Mr R. Davis, Shoreditch, merchant and banker, absconded on Monday from his employer, and it was soon ascertained that there were defalcations in his books to the amount of 1,360*l.* A warrant was issued; he was traced, with his wife and child, to Liverpool, by Taunton, the police-officer, and finally discovered and taken into custody at a lodging-house, in Union street, in that city. His wife fainted, and his son clung to his father, who is a middle-aged man of respectable appearance—while the culprit exclaimed, "Oh! I have been a mad fool; I have squandered it away!" Two hundred pounds were found in his possession. He was brought to London, and on Friday underwent a final examination at Bow street.—Mr Davis told Sir R. BIRNIE, that the prisoner might have committed depredation to a much larger extent, for he always possessed checks for which he could have obtained cash,—such was his unlimited confidence in him.—Sir R. BIRNIE said, that circumstance was greatly in favour of the accused.—The Prisoner seemed deeply affected. He said he had injured a very kind and generous master. Covering his face with his hands, he observed, "I will tell the truth, Sir Richard Birnie, I unhappily formed a criminal connection with a female of extravagant habits and dashing notoriety, at the west end of the town, and I was so enamoured of her that I could not break off the connection; and it has brought me to the present disgraceful situation."—The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial.—The wife of the prisoner was in the outer office in a state of mind bordering on distraction.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Monday an Inquest was held at the Grapes, Whitecross street, on the body of *Amelia Imeson*, aged five years, the daughter of Mr Imeson, who resides at the corner of Aldermanbury Postern and Fore street, and whose death was caused by the mother cutting its throat when in a paroxysm of insanity. By the evidence, it appeared that on Saturday morning, the servant of Mr Imeson (*Eliza Bator*), took the child up stairs to its mother, in the bed-room, who admired and combed it, and said, "It looks like one of the children in the wood;" in five minutes afterwards the girl went up stairs, and saw her mistress covered with blood, sitting upon the bed, with her own throat cut. She informed her master, who went up into the room, and he found the child lying on the floor with its throat cut from ear to ear. A surgeon, Mr Vaux, was called in, who found that the larynx and carotid artery in the child's throat had been cut, and a razor was found near the spot.—Evidence was called to shew that Mrs S. had been twice in a lunatic asylum, in consequence of insanity; that she had somewhat recovered, and had relapsed within the last few days into her former state.—In answer to questions put by the Jury, Mr Vaux stated that he had attended Mrs Imeson since the sad catastrophe happened; that she confessed cutting her child's throat, and said that she was ready to expiate the offence by the forfeiture of her life. The unhappy woman declares that she would give worlds to recall the day: that when she had cut her little girl's throat, her reason returned to her, and she endeavoured to destroy herself in the same manner.—The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased's death was produced by a wound in the throat, which was inflicted by *Amelia Imeson*, its mother, whilst in a state of temporary derangement."

Late on Friday week, two fine-looking boys, of eleven and thirteen, sons of the *Mr Smith*, of Euston place, who was acquitted at the Old Bailey, were brought to Marylebone police office, by a Mrs Wright, an old servant of their father's, with whom they had taken refuge. From their statement, and that of Mrs W., it appeared that Mr Smith has been in the habit of ill-treating them in his cups, though kind to them when sober. Mr Hoskins dispatched a letter to the parish officers on the subject, directing them to take care of the boys for the present; it was stated that they have been before indebted to the overseers for a temporary protection on a similar account.

EXECUTION AT HORSEMONGER LANE.—On Monday morning, notwithstanding the intensity of the cold, and the dense fog, vast numbers of persons assembled opposite the above prison, to witness the execution of *John Jardine*, aged 43, and *William Page*, aged 24.—Jardine was convicted of administering poison to his wife. Page, although young, was an old offender, and was convicted of horse stealing.—Jardine, on being placed under the fatal beam, complained of the cold, and having requested the ear of the governor, declared his innocence, but told him (Mr Walter) to tell his wife that he forgave her.—Page bursting into tears, exclaimed—"Oh! my poor mother and sister, this sight would break your hearts!"—Every preparation being completed, on a signal the two unfortunate beings were launched into eternity. Jardine, from his weight, appeared to suffer little, but Page struggled very much.

DARING BURGLARY.—A burglary of the most daring description was committed last week on the premises of the Rev. John Lockwood, in the village of Coulsdon, Surry, five miles beyond Croydon. About four in the morning, a stable lad, who slept over the stables, was alarmed by the entrance of a number of ruffians (according to some accounts, nine), who proceeded to bind him hand and foot. They then questioned him respecting the number of male persons in his master's house. The lad told them that there were six:—his master, the man servant, and four gentlemen, visitors. Undaunted by the boy's information, they asked what part of the house his master kept his plate, &c.; and drew from him the truth—namely, that it was always placed in his master's bed-room. They then left him, bound to the bed post, and proceeded in their desperate purpose. Mr Lockwood was first alarmed by strange voices in his room; for the men had effected an entrance at the window by a ladder. Mr Lockwood was unprovided with any weapons of defence,—a thing very unusual for him. He arose, however, and made an alarm, and was joined by his man servant, and, together, they prepared to offer what resistance they could. It should be mentioned, that notwithstanding the boy had said that there were four gentlemen in the house besides his master and servant, that this was not the case. The gentlemen had left that night after the boy had retired to rest. The statement, however, it should seem, had a good effect, for on hearing the stir in the house, and possibly fearing the number they might meet with, they retreated without effecting their object. They took with them only a shooting-coat, and a few articles of little value. After this they proceeded a second time to the stables, and took away a pony. No suspicion as yet rests on any particular party: the pony was afterwards found by the road side. Coulsdon is a very retired spot, about two miles from the high road.

On Friday week a duel took place near Belfast, between Mr John Lawless and Mr F. Gregg, in consequence of a letter, signed by Mr Lawless, charging Mr Gregg with falsehood, which had appeared in a paper published at Belfast, called the *Northern Whig*. The parties fired twice, and Mr Lawless's second ball passed through the skirts of Mr Gregg's coat. The seconds then interfered, and, declaring that both the gentlemen had conducted themselves with honour and courage, refused to sanction further hostilities.

The sentence of the law was on Wednesday morning carried into effect on *James Coleman* and *James Wheeler*, convicted during the last December Sessions, the former for coining, and the latter for a highway robbery in Bethnal green. Coleman with a firm step walked towards the yeomen

to have his arms pinioned, during which he continued to pray. Wheeler entered the press-room crying mournfully—"Lord have mercy upon my poor soul! Christ have mercy upon me!" which expressions he continued to repeat all the time that he was undergoing the ceremony of pinioning, which being completed, the cavalcade proceeded to the scaffold, whither Coleman was dragged on a hurdle, pursuant to his sentence. Coleman was the first to ascend the scaffold: he was firm and composed. Wheeler shortly followed, trembling excessively, and loudly praying for forgiveness. The preparations having been completed, the bolt was drawn. Coleman died, apparently, without a struggle, but Wheeler was strongly convulsed for some seconds.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The utmost alarm was produced in Old Fish street late on Wednesday night, in consequence of a fire having been discovered in the extensive premises occupied by Messrs Banks, sugar refiners. The fire commenced at about eleven o'clock, and burnt with uncontrolled fury until about five in the morning. Fears were entertained for the safety of the adjoining premises, Mr Maughan's distillery being in the rear, and adjoining the latter was a carpenter's. The solid manner in which the walls of the sugar-house were built, confined almost entirely the ravages of the flames within them. The church of St Nicholas opposite was at times in jeopardy, but escaped. The stock of sugars was almost wholly destroyed. Various causes are assigned for the fire; but it is generally admitted that it arose from one of the coppers of sugar boiling over. No lives were lost. Such was the intensity of the frost, that the walls of the houses played upon presented a complete surface of ice, and even the ruins of the sugar-house had icicles in all directions, which glittered with the rays of the flames beneath.

BIRTHS.

Lately, Jane Owens, wife of Edward Owens, a weaver, in Botchergate, was safely delivered of three children! all of whom died within a few days. Mrs Owens brought forth twins last year; and on a former occasion the like number were produced—thus making in all no fewer than seven children in three *accouchements!*—*Carlisle Journal*.

At Brighton, parish of Marykirk, Mrs David Greig, of twin daughters. This is the fifth time that this 'fruitful spouse' has presented to her husband twin children—and, in the space of eighteen years, she has had five other births—in all fifteen children, the whole of whom, with one exception, are still living.—*Scotsman*.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. Mr Jeremiah Renshaw, of Lamb's Conduit street, to Mary Rebecca Ladd, sister to Captain William Henry Ladd, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

On the 20th inst. Mr Francis Squibb, of Saville row, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Davis, Esq. of Lower Tooting.

On the 20th inst. William Peters, Esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, to Marianne Jane, second daughter of Henry Bonham, Esq. M.P.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. in Berners street, Thomas Hardwick, Esq. aged 77.

On the 18th inst. at his seat at Ramsgate, Sir William Curtis, Bart, in his 77th year.

At Birmingham, the Rev. Chas. Curtis, brother of the late Sir W. Curtis, Bart. On the 15th inst. at Rackheath Hall, Norfolk, Sir Edward Stracey, Bart. in his 88th year.

At Exmouth, Charles Baring, Esq. in his 88th year.

On the 17th inst. in Kensington square, Geo. Stansfeld, Esq. in his 70th year.

On the 10th inst. at Boulogne, aged 72, Richard Peake, Esq. formerly Treasurer of the Theatre Royal, Drury lane.

At Clifton, Mrs Brereton, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton, Inspecting Field Officer, Bristol District.

Suddenly, at his house in York street, Portman square, the Rev. James Wallace, A. B. eldest son of the late John Wallace, Esq. and first cousin to Lord Wallace.

The Rev. John Price, Vicar of Worle, Rector of Rowberrow, and a Justice of the Peace for Somerset.

At Alton, Staffordshire, the Rev. Thomas Blickey, aged 72, Vicar of Alton upwards of 27 years.

A few days since, at Reach, near Newmarket, Mrs Wilkins, aged 105 years.

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