

THE EXAMINER.

No. 104. SUNDAY, DEC. 24, 1809.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 102.

TRIAL OF MRS. CLARKE, &c.—(CONCLUDED.)

HOWEVER learned a Judge may be, or however upright his intentions, there are and often have been cases in which we are not only bound in reason to differ with him in opinion, but bound in justice also to declare that difference; and this is particularly the duty of a public writer, when the opinions expressed by the Judge involve any political or moral sentiment contradictory to the established maxims and degrees of morality. If a Judge incline to any extreme on such occasion, it were better he should be rather too severe than too lax, for the moral feeling of society must be supposed to speak through his voice with more dignity than through any other medium,—at least, it speaks with more effect, even than from the mouth of a Divine, since the Judge pronounces on individual cases, holds up individual examples, and, in his general character, accompanies the will to restrain by the power to punish. In fine, as the Judge has less to do with moral precept than with law, people regard a moral sentiment from his mouth less as a part of his trade than a consequence deduced from well-sifted and determinate circumstances, and it is expected, that when occasion does call for moralizing, it will produce sentiments of a truly dignified nature, becoming both to the rarity of the occasion and to the royalty which he represents.

When Lord ELLENBOROUGH therefore, in the present trial, expresses himself with contempt respecting the "prurient curiosity" of Mr. GLENNIE, and is so indignant at the conduct of Major DODD for acting against the supposed wishes of the Duke of KENT his master, we must recognize the high voice of a Judge full of a dignified antipathy against meanness of every kind. When he speaks also of Mr. WARDLE as a buyer of accusation, and states that, "under such circumstances, he who pursues his purpose by dealing with money, deals corruptly;" we are delighted to hear axioms of such decisive virtue, and have no doubt that in the case of HORNE TOOKE's and other trials, where accusing documents and details have been bought by the higher powers, his Lordship would have denounced the proceeding with feelings quite as delicate and as dignified.

But with these lively specimens of moral lecture before us,—it is impossible, I do not say in a legal, but in a moral and didactic point of view,—it is impossible, in regarding the persons opposed to the objects of his Lordship's indig-

nation, not to wish that his Lordship had expressed himself somewhat more in the same strain with regard to them. The Learned Judge pronounces Mr. GLENNIE to be a prurient inquirer, Mr. WARDLE a corrupt dealer, and Major DODD a false servant, and he uses strong language against them accordingly; but the Prince who tattles family secrets with an abandoned Strumpet, is said to be guilty of nothing but a "blameable indiscretion;" and even this condemnation, by the words "I must say," appears to have been delivered with effort. Nay, upon the same principle, the DUKE's connection with Mrs. CLARKE—that connexion so cutting to the DUKE's wife—so degrading in the idea they give of his mind and habits—so degrading to the Royal Family—so degrading, in fact, to any person of "well-regulated moral feeling"—and so disgusting to the whole nation—is characterized by his Lordship as—What?—A rank vice? No.—A despicable folly? No.—A dissolute or degrading passion? No.—A lamentable, paltry, or even puerile attachment? No; but as an "indiscreet affection!" Ye household deities of Christmas, who preside over minced meat, could ye clip away any thing into nicer pettiness? Could ye produce a miscellaneous something more tastily comprehensive, more delicately confounding? Of indiscreet affections there are certainly various kinds: we say that the parent who shews an undue partiality to one of his children is indiscreet in his affection, that the widow who hastily forms another union is indiscreet in her affection, that the young man who is captivated by the chromatics of an opera singer, and the young lady who is pierced through the heart by a dancing master's toe, are indiscreet in their affections; but look into any dictionary of any language, from DE LYRA to Dr. JOHNSON; look into the writings of any philosopher of any nation, from CONFUCIUS to ADAM SMITH, and you shall find but one moral meaning for a profligate and adulterous way of life. I copy his Lordship's words from the report of a daily paper, and would by no means insinuate that the Learned Judge did not strictly mean what he said: but as a matter of opinion, highly interesting to the public welfare, I may be allowed to differ with his moral distinctions in this case. Mr. WARDLE very naturally laments that his Lordship did not see the improbabilities on the other side of the question, and that by his Lordship's silence, however conscientious, a veil was drawn over most of the chief mysteries, such as the previous non-appearance of STOKES, the non-appearance of the work-people said by FRANCIS WRIGHT to have overheard Mr. WARDLE's promises; the non-appearance of the man who in his fright at Mr. WARDLE's passion "almost let the mirror fall;" the goods debited in WRIGHT's books, not to Mr. WARDLE, but to Mrs. FARQUHAR, and the policies made out in her name; the

ready-furnished lodgings, the ready-furnished character, the ready-furnished bail, &c. &c. &c. All this appears very strong to the point, and gives fresh conviction to the public judgment; but in a matter, so interesting to, if not altogether resting upon, character, Mr. WARDLE has still more reason to lament that his Lordship, in a moral point of view, did not see the *iniquities* on the other side of the question. When Mr. GLENNIE, an unimpeached witness, is so indignantly rebuked for his "prurient curiosity," and Mr. WARDLE called so corrupt for doing what the Government has itself done in similar cases, one naturally looks for some little reproof of Mrs. CLARKE and the WRIGHTS, some expression of contempt at their mode of living, some brief indifferent dismissal, at least, of their general characters: but no: not a word does the Learned Judge give us, either by way of caution or comparison, about the Jade and her Jobbers. We are told, that the "prurient curiosity" is shameful; that acting against a master's feelings is shameful; that money given for the detection of delinquency is shameful; but the adulterous profligacy of a Prince is called "indiscreet affection," and by the silence respecting the others, a character of comparatively irreproachable desert is given them.—I still do not mean to say, that the Learned Judge was not strictly legal throughout the business; but in a matter, which called into play his Lordship's opinions respecting virtue and character, the public naturally conceived that the strongest error, wherever it was, would meet with the strongest reprehension. However, as every disappointment has its benefit, the business, as it is, has afforded them a new insight into the distinctions, arising out of a complicated jurisprudence, between *Law and Equity*; and to use a delicate phrase of his Lordship's, "I must say" that, even before Mr. WARDLE's Letter had been generally read, every person whom I have met, whether partial or otherwise to that Gentleman, and from what I can gather, every other reflecting person, has united in calling his Lordship's Charge "extraordinary."

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The following Report has been received from the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Des Barrios, Nov. 19, 1809.

The troops of his Imperial Majesty have gained a signal victory. The battle was fought in the vicinity of Ocana, where the insurgents had assembled a force of 55,000 men, 7000 of whom were horse, with a numerous park of artillery. The 4th corps, joined by the 5th, under the orders of Marshal Duke of Treviso; the division of Dragons, commanded by General Milhaud; the division of Light Horse, under the command of General Beauregard; and the brigade of Light Horse of General Paris; the Royal Guards, and two battalions of Spanish troops, marched yesterday from Aranjuez to meet the enemy, who had taken post at Ocana. About nine o'clock this morning our advanced parties came in sight of the enemy. At eleven o'clock the action commenced, and in two

hours it was decided in our favour. The Spaniards, encouraged by the superiority in numbers, made a vigorous resistance, but they were attacked with such irresistible valour, that they soon gave way; their position was carried, and they were thrown into the utmost confusion. All their artillery and field equipage fell into our hands. More than 50 pieces of cannon have already been brought in; 15 stand of colours, and numerous prisoners have been taken, among whom are three Generals, six Colonels, and 700 inferior Officers. The ground is covered with the slain, and with more than 40,000 muskets. They who escaped took to flight without arms, and without knowing whither to direct their steps. The King gave the command of the cavalry to General Sebastiani; and the admirable manner in which he manœuvred and made his charges, fully justified his Majesty's choice. General Milhaud also greatly distinguished himself. The Marshal Duke of Treviso commanded the 4th and 5th corps. It is utterly impossible to behave in a more gallant manner than he did; he received a contusion in the arm, but this did not prevent him continuing the command. Our loss does not exceed 400 men. The Marshal Duke of Belluno is ordered this morning to cross the Tagus, to attack the enemy in the position he has taken up at Santa Cruz, and pursue in whatever direction he may choose to retreat. He was this morning informed that the enemy had concentrated his force near Ocana, and ordered to direct his march to that point. As he had to perform a very long march, he could not arrive sufficiently in time to share in the action; nay, the King did not receive any intelligence from him the whole of the day, and his Majesty is therefore perfectly ignorant of what the Duke of Belluno has been doing. I shall, however, have to make my further Report on this subject as soon as possible. Be pleased to lay my Report before his Imperial Majesty, and to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

THE MARSHAL DUKE OF DALMATIA.

DECEMBER 6.—The festival appointed by the city of Paris, for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty, of the conclusion of the Peace with Austria, and the return of the Emperor to his Capital, was established with the same splendor that distinguished five years ago the union of the Monarch and his People, when admiration was joined with affection and unchangeable fidelity. About five o'clock the Kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony, Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, and the Queens of Spain, Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, followed by the persons of their Court, were received in the Hall of the Throne, by the Princes and Grand Dignitaries there assembled. At half past six their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered the apartments amidst shouts of "Long live the Emperor! Long live the Empress!" A few minutes after, the Emperor took his seat on the Throne prepared for him; and after the acclamations excited by his presence had somewhat subsided, and the Duke, the Governor, had received the commands of his Majesty, the Councillor of State, Frochet, delivered an oration, which, among other passages, contained the following:—

"The admiration, Sire,—the ardent wishes, the extraordinary homage which are paid you on every side, seem to supersede ours. Now that all hearts are French, we fear that our affection and loyalty may appear of less value. The hope which your Majesty gave us, that during your absence you would never forget your good city of Paris, has not been falsified, though your Majesty, in so many other capitals, received the same homage of reverence and love which we have so anxiously desired to offer you. But why these doubts? who can love you more than we? What other people has received from you so many benefits? What other people, raised like us by you to the height of their wishes, can equal us in gratitude, since every moment of your life has been dedicated to procure our happiness; to render France the first of nations, and Paris the first capital of the world."

When this discourse, which was heard with most lively interest, was concluded, the acclamations of "Long live the Emperor!" again resounded on all sides. The Emperor then, in a most gracious manner, returned the following answer:—

"I consider it as a real festival to dine in the Hotel of my good city, and thereby give an evident proof of my love to it. Its inhabitants must love me, and I believe in the sincerity of what they say; their interest and their happiness are in my heart. Present or absent, I shall often think of my good city, to bestow on it whatever may be wanting to it, and thus render it worthy of myself and my great people."

At these words, the acclamations redoubled, and the Emperor passed into another apartment, where there were several persons of distinction, public officers, &c.; after which he returned into the Hall of the Throne, and from thence, accompanied by the Empress and the Kings and Queens, went into the Dining Hall.

DECEMBER 9.—The Council of Inquiry, assembled at the general military depot, closed, on the 25th of last month, its deliberations, and pronounced the following sentence:—

"That Gen. Monnet, contrary to his duty, did not fulfil the orders of his Imperial Majesty, in case of his being pressed hard by the enemy, to cut the dykes rather than surrender. That he surrendered the fortress at a time when it had only sustained a bombardment of 36 hours; when the garrison was still composed of more than 4000 men; when no breach had yet been made in the rampart, and the enemy was yet more than 800 metres distant from the fortress, and when our troops were yet in possession of the outworks, and when, consequently, the place was not really besieged. That the General is therefore guilty of gross misconduct, which cannot be attributed to any other motive than cowardice and treason; and the Council declares, moreover, that the General is guilty of extortion and embezzlement, since it appears in evidence, that he did receive, or cause to be received, for his own private benefit and use, from the year 1803 to the year 1806, the sum of ten stivers, or 20 sous Tournois, for each half anchor of Geneva which was exported."—The above sentence was confirmed by the Emperor on the 6th inst.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The battle of Ocana, which the King fought yesterday, was one of the most decisive which the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King have ever fought. The Members of the Junta of Seville, who have the most influence, were in the rear of the army of the insurgents, and announced, in a high tone, that they were going to hold their sittings at Madrid; but they were the first to fly. This appears to be the last effort which the Junta of Seville will make. The following Order of the Day has been published and affixed up in all the public places:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Yesterday the King gained a signal and decisive victory at Ocana. Two hours were sufficient to disperse the army of the insurgents, who expected within two days to make their entry into Madrid. It was entirely dispersed or destroyed. Four thousand men were left dead on the field of battle; 20,000 were made prisoners, among whom were 200 officers, 30 or 40,000 muskets, 20 standards, 30 pieces of artillery, and an incredible quantity of baggage, were the result of this splendid victory.

AUGUSTUS BELLARD, Gov.-Gen.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—This day arrived in this capital his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. He was dressed in the Hungarian uniform, and seated in a coach drawn by

six horses, which could hardly pass the streets crowded by inhabitants, who received their gracious sovereign with incessant shouts of "Long live the Emperor!" At night, there was not one single house that was not illuminated. All the Theatres are this day to be thrown open to the public, and a general illumination will again take place this evening. Her Majesty the Empress is also shortly expected. The Emperor has ordered the sum of 100,000 florins to be distributed among the poor. *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral.

RUSSIA.

DESCRIPT OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, PRINCE KURAKIN.

"We have received intelligence of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria, by which the war between Russia and the latter Power is terminated. According to the principles of this peace, Austria remains, as before, our neighbour in Galicia. The Polish provinces, instead of being united, remain still divided among three Powers; Russia acquires again a considerable portion of these Provinces; and another part of them, bordering on the Duchy of Warsaw, will be incorporated with the States of the King of Saxony. In this manner are we, after the fortunate termination of the Swedish war, likewise freed from the burthens of the Austrian war. All dreams of the separation of the Polish Provinces have vanished. The present order of things likewise establishes limits for them for the future; and Russia enlarges, instead of losing, her territory in this country. While we return thanks to Almighty God for the happy termination of this war, we commission you to notify the same to all civil Governors. We are convinced that all our faithful subjects, after receiving notice of this joyful event, will join with us in thanksgiving to the Almighty, who has blessed Russia with a glorious and wished-for Peace.

"St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, 1809. "ALEXANDER."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—We have received here the unpleasant intelligence that the Russians, since the conquest of Jsmail, have assembled in great force in the neighbourhood of Silistria. It is time for the Grand Vizier to shew himself alive before the winter sets in; for the Asiatic troops, which compose nearly half of his army, will not remain with him longer than about the end of this month, but then return home for at least six months.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A man of the name of *Holmes*, a provincial boxer, met with instantaneous death on Monday last, in a boxing match at Sollowfield, Hants, with a man of the name of *Haynes*. It was in a pitched battle for 100 guineas that the pugilists contended, and it was by a blow under the right ear that *Holmes* received his death. He never spoke after he had received the blow.

A robbery of the most daring nature was committed a few days ago, at Mr. Turner's, the White Hart Inn, Bristol.—Between four and five o'clock, the robber first entered the bed-chamber of a gentleman and lady, and took his pocket-book, containing about four pounds, also the pockets of the lady, which, with the empty pocket-book, were found at day-light at the chamber-door. The robber next proceeded to the chamber of Mr. Turner, the landlord, who, with his wife, were asleep. Having extinguished the rushlight, he plundered the breeches-pocket of Mr. Turner of upwards of 70*l.* in notes, and by the noise he made, he awoke Mr. Turner, who exclaimed that somebody was in the room; but it being a stormy windy morning, and quite dark, Mr. Turner did not discover (though he felt all round the bed) that there was any body in the room; and from hence he also made his

escape undiscovered, changing the key of the room-door from the inside to the outside. From thence he proceeded to a closet on the stairs, used by the chambermaid for keeping the linen of the house. Here he made a tolerable booty among the shirts and wearing apparel. A person who lodged at the house for some days, and represented himself as a traveller out of place, has been taken into custody, charged with having committed the robbery.

The following circumstance occurred on Thursday se'night, between Penrith and Alston Moore, one of the most mountainous parts in England; where, within these few days an immense quantity of snow had fallen. As a Mr. Campbell was proceeding in that direction, in company with a soldier, of the name of Burne, on his return from Walcheren, dreadfully debilitated by the malady, the cold was so intense, that they were frequently obliged to clamber on their hands and knees for several yards, when Burne at length became completely exhausted, and was unable to proceed any further. Mr. C. then, notwithstanding the snow was beginning to fall very thick, with much difficulty and exertion, reached the residence of Mr. Kidd, at Alston, to whom he could not relate the circumstance for nearly a quarter of an hour, being quite speechless; when, after recovering himself, and making known the case of his having left his fellow-traveller behind him, upwards of sixty miners were instantly collected, who proceeded in every direction in search of Burne, whom they at last found almost covered with snow, and apparently lifeless—on which they adopted means to bring him to animation, which proved effectual; but it is feared he will lose the use of his limbs.

A female impostor, who passes by the name of *Clementina Perry*, has been lately laying the inhabitants of Bath, and the neighbouring towns, under contribution. She is a middle-aged woman, of the middle size; she sometimes pretends she came from the island of Jamaica in search of her husband, and is accompanied by a little girl, of about 9 years of age, who, it is pretended, can speak nothing but Spanish, having been educated in the island of Cuba.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains accounts from Sir R. Strachan respecting the evacuation of Flushing. On the 26th November General Don and Admiral Otway began the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing. Six hundred seamen and artificers were employed in this service, and the main body of our ill-fated army having been embarked on the 9th ult. the mines were exploded on the 10th: "the whole of the east side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the part of Flushing west of the basin lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town,—therefore," says Rear-Admiral Otway, "our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the earthen wharf and pits."—The storehouse and other buildings were totally destroyed by fire on the same day.—"Thus," continues the Rear-Admiral, "Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence."—The enemy made several attempts to annoy the British, but were constantly foiled and repulsed.

The Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures:—*La Pugliese* French schooner, of 7 guns and 37 men, cut out from the port of Barletta, by the boats of the *Mercury*, Capt. Duncan:—*Le Temeraire* French privateer, of 2 guns and 30 men, by the *Hind*, Capt. Lumley; and the *Le Veloce* letter of marque, of 4 guns and 83 men, by the *Weazle* sloop, Capt. Prescott.

BANKRUPTS.

M. Wilson and J. Lightfoot, Nottingham, hosiers. Attornies, Messrs. Bolton and Reaghaw, Nottingham.

G. Roberts, jun. Heights, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane, London.
 B. Barratt, Bath, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford-row, London.
 R. Hawkins, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Blandford, Inner Temple, London.
 J. Dutton, Harwood, Staffordshire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Barber, Fetter-lane, London.
 T. Burgess, Hungerford, Berkshire, butcher. Attorney, Mr. King, Bedford-row, London.
 W. Fullo, Cherry-garden street, Bermondsey, timber-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

War-Office, December 23, 1809.

The Right-Honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, his Majesty's Secretary at War, has appointed William Merry, Esq. to be his Deputy, in the room of Francis Moore, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Mucklow, White-cross-street, St. Luke's, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Veener, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.
 T. Parker and J. Judge, Stoken Church, Oxfordshire, timber-dealers. Attorney, Mr. Parton, Walbrook.
 R. Little and W. Cranston, Hythe, Kent, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Throgmorton-street.
 R. Greaves, Rosemary-lane, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Whitton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
 J. J. and J. Tanner, Stouehouse, Gloucestershire, blacksmiths. Attornies, Messrs. Newman and Clarke, Stroud.
 J. Lindsay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger. Attorney, Mr. Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 H. S. Cotton, Cuckfield, Sussex, schoolmaster. Attorney, Mr. Wilford Bulkley, Newman-street, Oxford-road.
 T. Vernon, Towcester, Northamptonshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Lovell, Towcester.
 W. Jowsey, jun. Northallerton, Yorkshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Tireman, Yarm, Yorkshire.
 B. Waters, Finch-lane, broker. Attorney, Mr. Richards, Ely-place.
 C. Bennett, jun. Colehester-street, Crutched-Friars, drysalter. Attornies, Messrs. Dixon, Allen, and Best, Paternoster-row.
 E. R. Cricheley, Frog-lane, Islington, lint manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Toone, Clifford's Inn.
 H. Davis, Walworth, cap-maker. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Berry-street, St. Mary Axe.

A Correspondent writes—"I wish to be informed, through your Paper, by what authority the Gentlemen in the Exchequer Tontine Pay Office, where the youngest class now receive less than 5 per cent. although their money has been sunk in this Annuity 20 years, stop the fractional part of sixpence? that is, if your parchment states 4l. 16s. 5d. you receive only 4l. 16s. yet they oblige you to give a receipt for the full amount; and as those annuities are paid twice a year, it is possible each Annuitant may suffer near five per cent. upon 1l. Here must be famous cheese-parings upon the whole issue for somebody.—Is this right?"

Within the last six months, it is said, the individuals who enjoy *Pensions* in consequence of having formerly been in foreign diplomatic stations, united in a remonstrance to the Treasury, setting forth the severe pressure upon them of the *Income-tax*, and petitioning to be relieved from it. Their desire was acquiesced in by the Lords of the Treasury, who not only complied with the request prospectively, but have given it a retrospective operation, extending backwards for two years!—Can this be true?

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
 Consols for Opening... 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Red. Ann. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FLAVIUS, JOHN BULL, PHILO-RELIGIO, &c. have been received.—The PERSIAN IN LONDON shall appear next week.

During the Meetings of Parliament, it is the intention of the Proprietors to add an EXTRA SHEET to the *Examiner*, on particular occasions, in order that the ORIGINAL MATTER may not be too much encroached upon. The Price of this additional Sheet, as it must be stamped, will be the same as the Paper itself; and this timely notice is therefore given, to enable those Readers of the *Examiner*, who may disapprove of the intended Plan, to discontinue it before the commencement of the volume for the ensuing year.

Orders from the Country for the supply of the *Examiner*, should be accompanied by a reference for payment in London. To avoid the expence of Postage, such Orders may be given to the Clerks of the Roads and the Postmasters.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

THE Address of the City, lamenting the "disastrous failure" of the Expedition, the "unhappy dissensions" among the Ministers, and praying for inquiry into the causes of the failure, has received a direct negative. Not a word is answered respecting the "dissensions;" but instead of passing over the "failure" with the same unwilling and silent acknowledgment, a regret is expressed that the Expedition accomplished "a part only" of its objects. A part only! And gracious Heaven! what is this accomplished part? the capture of Flushing and the present occupation of Walcheren! An Expedition that cost us millions, has rendered a town useless, and taken possession of a huge church-yard, in which it has buried thousands of Englishmen; and this is called the accomplishment of an object! How barefaced is this claim, how bitter the mockery! A Father sends out part of his family under a Steward to take possession of a disputed estate in the West Indies; the Steward returns after having taken possession of nothing but a grave or two, and left his companions for dead, and then tells us that he has accomplished part of his object! But, however, there is an old phrase that has long been in use in this country, generally accompanied with a shrug of the shoulder, and perfectly applicable to all these occasions:—"It does not signify talking." If the times grow worse and worse, as most assuredly they will, if public credit and all the hollow—but, however, "it does not signify talking." We are referred to the Parliament: let us fix our eyes steadily and searchingly on the Parliament.

A rupture has taken place between the American Government and our Envoy, Mr. JACKSON, and is attributed by an official American article to insulting language held by that Gentleman, who in reply to Mr. Secretary SMITH's assurances of ignorance on the part of the Government

respecting Mr. ERSKINE's real instructions, is said to have intimated his disbelief in very indecorous phrase. Liverpool letters contradict this account, and attribute the rupture to the President; and nothing certain is yet known respecting the matter. An Englishman of the PITT school, sent to America, may have feelings which may lead him perhaps into a casual disregard of the scrupulous respect usual on such occasions; and at the same time, it must be confessed, that the argumentative temper of the American legislators is by no means remarkable for delicacy of any kind. The business, it is to be hoped, will be soon cleared up, for America and England, however they may feel a little lingering family jealousy, have no one reason on earth to quarrel with each other.

MAYNZ, the Austrian Messenger, who arrived in this country on the 10th, remained in London till the 21st, when he left town for Dover, where he is said to be waiting, or at least to have been waiting yesterday, for the Secretary to the American Embassy, who is also going to France. The Messenger carries a dispatch to Paris, from which place he returns in about ten days with an answer; and from all this it is inferred, that the dispatch which he bears is the result of a negotiation for Peace recommended by Austria to this country, and that Prince STANBENSEN, the Austrian Ambassador, remains in England as the medium through which it may be carried on. BONAPARTE's custom of following and gracing his victories by an offer of Peace is well known, and may well be expected after the late contest, which left him without any further hopes from English coalition in Europe, or indeed any necessity for it. The offer seems well timed also, in looking to the present precarious situation of the Ministers, which a Peace might help to patch up, if any thing could. But then what would Spain say, what would the Marquis WELLESLEY's friends in Spain say, what would his friends in India say? There may be an end of hope in Europe; but then, coalitions are not confined to Europe any more than other tender connexions. Is not the Marquis perfectly beloved in Asia? And are there not Governments afraid of BONAPARTE in Asia? Above all, is not the Persian Ambassador, amiable youth, in London, and did he not carry his credentials to Court the other day in a golden platter, all on red velvet? It is quite manifest that England must be safe, as long as there is a Persian to go to Court with a golden platter, all on red velvet. Asia, as the Noble Lord well knows, is the finest field in the world, for campaigns as well as alliances; and the Marquis may do quite as much for Asia, as his tutor, that "great man" Mr. PITT, did for Europe.

Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!
 Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my soul!

The Swedish Papers announce the conclusion of peace with France. BONAPARTE has granted nearly the same terms to Sweden that she obtained from ALEXANDER. King CHARLES has experienced a second fit of apoplexy, from the effects of which, however, he is said to be recovering.

It is possible he may survive for some time these reiterated attacks; but they will probably produce a degree of mental imbecility, which will render him wholly incapable of administering a Government, placed in so difficult and critical a state as that of Sweden. To whom, in this event, it will be confided is uncertain. The unfortunate GUSTAVUS, it is stated, has been removed from his prison at Gripsholm to Carlscrona, for the purpose of being transported, at a convenient opportunity, to Baden.

Great alarm prevails at Cadiz, in consequence of the recent success of the French. The merchants had begun to consider further speculations in trade hazardous, and were taking the necessary means to remit their property to this country.

BONAPARTE, it is said, intends to march 50,000 men into Holstein.

The Seville Gazette states, that at the fatal battle of Ocana, for some hours victory was expected by the Patriots, and at length the acclamations of triumph were heard from the ranks, when a single regiment of cavalry, which covered a large body of infantry, shamefully took to flight at a critical moment, and spread disorder and consternation among the Spaniards; presently the confusion and alarm became general, and the superior tactics of the French enabled them to take advantage of such a situation.

Lord St. ASAPH, it is said, has received a confirmation of the loss of the *Lady Nelson*, of Liverpool. All on board perished, including his Lordship's son, an Officer in the Coldstream Guards.

LORD CHATHAM was in the Presence-chamber when the City of London presented their Address. We are aware of his Lordship's promptitude in meeting his enemies. The Aldermen who were so anxious for inquiry, and supported Mr. Sheriff Atkins, deserted him, not one of them attending on the occasion. Mr. Alderman GOODBEHERE, who supported the original Address, and Mr. Alderman ANSLEY, who was not present at the discussion, were the only Aldermen who appeared besides the Sheriffs.

Mr. RYDER, Secretary of State for the Home Department, was waited upon on Tuesday, respecting the Address and Petition of the Livery. Mr. RYDER said he would learn his MAJESTY'S pleasure, when and where he would receive it. On Wednesday Mr. RYDER informed the LORD MAYOR that his MAJESTY did not receive any Address, except from the City of London, and a few other bodies, (who claim the right of presenting to his MAJESTY on the Throne) at the Levee; and that the Livery's Address must be sent to the Secretary of State's Office. This was declined by the LORD MAYOR and Sheriffs; and it remains for them to determine, whether they will request an audience of his MAJESTY.

The Princess AMELIA is so much recovered within these few days, that her Royal Highness has been enabled to walk in the suite of rooms in the house where she is confined.

The Gazette contains his MAJESTY'S offer of 200 guineas reward, and a pardon, to any one who shall give information respecting the persons who barbarously cut and maimed Mr. BOUCHER, of Rochester, on the 1st inst. in the new road near that city, leaving him almost dead.

Coals are now selling at Plymouth at 4s. 6d. per bushel! This black trade certainly requires examination; but our Ministers have no time to consider of the public grievances.

It has been observed to us, through a very respectable channel, that the apparently existing differences between the Proprietors and the Public may be arranged in a way equally satisfactorily and advantageous to both parties, by throwing open the whole of the tier of private boxes to the Public as dress boxes, with the present refreshment room to be kept distinct for the company belonging to such boxes. This would offer all that accommodation to respectable families, which can alone be the argument used for the privilege of private boxes; and without any or very little alteration or expence, would give every facility to the completion of that adjustment which has been so happily commenced.

THE MORNING POST.—The Editor of *Drakard's Stamford News*, (certainly one of the best papers in that part of England) in his last number, makes the following observations:—"During the whole period of the contest between the public and the Managers of the Theatre, this most wretched publication (the *Post*) has heaped every term of vulgar reproach on the malcontents, as it called them. The idea of terming such a "miserable gang," the public, was ridiculed, or at least would have been ridiculed, had the Editor's brain permitted it. Yet no sooner does the Manager, by conceding the demands, acknowledge the authority of this "wretched gang," than the *Morning Post* suddenly exalts its members into "respectable gentlemen," and wonders at the impudence of Mr. KEMBLE in so long withholding a submission "which ought to have been made long ago!" As this print chooses to distinguish itself by grossly attacking the motives and the private conduct of every man who may either oppose its masters the Ministers, or who may profess a belief that there are corruptions in the State which ought to be extirpated, it is but fair to afford the country an opportunity of knowing the London reports relative to this wide-mouthed loyalist and zealous church-and-altar man.—It is said then, that the *Morning Post* is the property of a number of East Indian Nabobs, and that its conduct is confided to an Editor, who is assisted in his literary labours, and cherished in his hours of relaxation, by a woman of notorious character; and to this latter circumstance they attribute the strain of moral invective which distinguished the print in question, when Mrs. CLARKE'S evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons was a matter of dispute; since it is well known that two of a trade can never agree. This short history may convince those who are inclined to acknowledge as sincere the pretended fervor of these venal writers, what degree of respect is due to their statements on men and things."

We have extracted the following from the *Morning Post*, as an happy instance of bombast hardly to be matched in the lofty declamations of the mighty Pistol:—"Some few indeed saw in your (meaning Mr. WANDLE'S) effort but the disconcerted vanity of an irritated insect which flits round the royal eagle 'mid the lightnings where its contracted vision cannot see that danger against which its insignificance is the surest safeguard."

A Venetian, who had never been out of Venice, where they journey by water in gondolas, and never see a Horse, one day made an excursion and mounted a Nag. Finding him plunge and prance about, he got off, saying, "The weather's very TEMPERATE to day, —I can't go!"

The Subscription for Mr. WARDLE is rapidly filling. The following are the names of his Committee:—Messrs. Philip Mallet, Chairman; Timothy Brown, Samuel Brooks, John Cartwright, William Cobbett, Henry Clifford, the Rev. Mr. Draper, Samuel Favell, William Friend, Alderman Goodbehere, James Griffiths, John Hoppe, Edward Langley, Samuel Miller, John Pook, William Sturch, John Slater, Henry Hare Townshend, Mr. Sheriff Wood, Robert Waithman, and Andrew Wilson.

To Mr. WARDLE (observes Mr. COBBETT) "we owe the *Darling Letters*, the *History of O'Meara* and the *celestial unction*; to him we owe the history of Donovan, French, Sandon, and Parson Williams; to him we owe Cavering's letters and confinement in Newgate: to him we owe the neat little *Note to Tonyn*, including the conduct of Hamilton, Sandon, Mr. Perceval and Mr. Adam, respecting that Note; to him we owe Mrs. Clarke's letters to Sandon, asking this respectable personage to 'get her votes for Pitt' in the House of Commons; to him we owe the exposure of the tendered bribe of the Rev. Mr. Beazley, who had written a *no-popery* pamphlet, and of whom, by the bye, *I have heard nothing since*, though the case was much worse than that of the Tinman; to him we owe the discoveries about the sile of Writerships and Cadetships, which though going on for years, and declared to be illegal and very mischievous, had never before been brought to light; to him we owe the discoveries relative to the swapping and selling of offices and seats in Parliament, and the knowledge of all about Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Reding and Lord Clancarty; to him we owe, and we always shall owe, that upon these points the House of Commons was PUT TO THE TEST; that that House was WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE. To Mr. Wardle we owe all this, and a great deal more; and therefore, whatever may have been his indiscretion in entangling himself in the nets of the law, it is our duty to shew, by acts as well as by words, that we were not unworthy of the exertions which he made, and successfully made, to serve us."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 61.

LYCEUM.

A new dish of scraps fifty times cooked, called *Sudden Arrivals*, or *Too Busy by Half*, was served up here on Tuesday night by Mr. COBB, one of the oldest dealers in the kitchen-stuff of the modern stage. In common with the rest of critics, I had flattered myself that this heavy personage, by his long cessation from writing, had hung up his goose-quill and retired from the scenes; and whenever I saw the *Siege of Belgrade*, &c. used to bless myself that we were threatened with nothing new from that stupendous stump. But what is man? In vain, since Mr. COBB's last appearance, has the nonsense of his brother dramatists passed into a proverb; in vain have fires intervened and fresh dunces sprung up; in vain does *Macbeth* so often assure us that he hears

"A voice cry, 'Sleep no more,' to all the house;" the REYNOLDS and DIDDINS, it seems, are only waiting for some fresh opportunity of dispensing their old sayings and their opiates: pert dullness is as obstinate in its recurrence as night-time, or as foggy weather, or as a twinge in the gut, or as an expectant loud cater, or as quarter-

day, or as a new alliance, or as a whiff of tobacco against the wind, or as the soused bucket on a water-wheel, or as the psalm-tune of St. Clement's steeple, or as the tax-gatherer: in short, without any more similes, fate persists in returning to oppress us, and so does COBB.

If Mr. LANE wishes to spend an evening with some of his oldest friends, he cannot do better than visit the new comedy. The story and the character tell themselves together. *Major Torrington* (RAYMOND) is a deadman, falsely so called; that is, he quarrelled with a friend in Hamburgh, and fell in a duel, but was not killed: his friend *Alford* however (WROUGHTON) supposes him dead, and returning to England, secretly supports the Major's children, *Captain* and *Miss Torrington* (WRENCH and Miss RAY) under the ostensible protection of *Old Transient*, (DOWTON) a Wapping tradesman, who grows fashionable, and embezzles chief part of the money that was given him for their education and equipment in life. This comes to light by an unexpected meeting of *Alford* and *Young Torrington*, *Old Transient* is exposed, and a match which was intended by the old tradesman between his nephew *George Transient* (MATHEWS) and the *Countess di Rosalba* (Mrs. EDWIN) and for which *Torrington* was to have been kept out of the way, is concluded between the Captain and Countess by means of *Young Transient* himself, whose great object in life is to busy himself for other people.—Here the unexperienced spectator might suppose the business to conclude, but then the name of the play has prepared more than one *surprise* for him, and a new personage suddenly makes his appearance, with a pair of mysterious mustachios, through which, of course, nobody is to discover who the gentleman can be. How new! how charmingly simple! How like the little boys and girls at play, who say, "now, you know, I ought to come in all of a sudden; and Miss Jenkins, and Master Robinson, and all of you, oughtn't to know, you know, who I am!" At length the mystery is dissolved, and the whiskered foreigner turns out to be the dead *Major Torrington*, who is as fiery as ever, and as if he had had no *satisfaction*, still wishes to revenge the blow that *Alford* gave him. However, the generosity shewn to his children subdues him, hands are joined, all hearts are united, and "they all live very happy after." For specimens of the language and of the invention, displayed in this new performance, you have only to pitch out, as usual, in any given catalogue of novels, and to send for the *Languishing Lover*, or the *Diabolical Duellist*, or the *Stranger in Boots*, or the *Who is He*, or the *Tortured Tradesman*, or any marble-covered book, decently dirtied, whatever be its name, on the subject of love, duelling, and desperation. Eyes still glisten with pity, hearts thrill, and bosoms beat all in the old way, and sentences just amount to what they did:—*he who does not act virtuously is—what is very extraordinary—a scoundrel; and she who does act up to her proper feelings is—which is very odd—a charming woman.* One of the scenes presents us with *Young Torrington* rushing from a gazing-table in despair, and here we see in a new light the fatal effects of gaming; another exhibits *Old Transient* almost choaked on being detected in dishonesty, and here we see, in a light quite as new, the fatal effects of dishonesty; a third presents us with the busy and forgetful *Young Transient*, misdirecting in his hurry four different letters, and here we see, in a light as new as all the rest, the fatal effects of inattention!—Then the Irishman—I almost forgot the Irishman—who has so bothered the sex and is so apt to fancy the women

in love with him, nothing can be like him—except all the stage Irishmen who have gone before. In short, I must repeat the literary challenge I have so often given to these *original* writers, though I have as little hope of getting satisfaction on this as on the former occasions: I must challenge Mr. COBB to produce me one sentiment, maxim, or touch of character in his whole play, that is not to be found in other authors. The very actors of such a piece become unworthy of criticism from the prostitution of their powers. O SHERIDAN! SHERIDAN! Thou, who like the enchanted spirit in the romance, hast all thy faculties fastened up in a bottle, how *couldst* thou leave us to the mercy of these modern antiques!

COVENT GARDEN.

The Managers, whether compelled by their fears for the profit or for the patent of their Theatre, have at length submitted to the public. Mr. KEMBLE, with a humility perfectly well-proportioned to his former haughtiness, has begged pardon for himself and friends; and after all the shuffling with regard to the stipulations of the Crown and Anchor Meeting, it was finally agreed yesterday that *Twenty-two Private Boxes* should be opened to the public, leaving the old number of *ten*, which Mr. KEMBLE found on his accession to Covent Garden theatre in 1802, *inclusive* of those over the stage and orchestra. Things have thus returned to their former state, with the exception of the additional 1s. on the Boxes, Mr. BRANDON'S loss of place, and a loss of perhaps 20,000l. on the part of the Managers. Neither do the Managers gain any pity for this loss, since their submission fully proves what the public have always believed,—that the increase of prices and of private boxes was not *necessary* to the establishment. As to Mr. BRANDON'S loss, about which so many pathetic appeals have been made to the public feeling by the herd of daily critics, who, like their betters, are willing to barter their independence for good places and other pleasant accommodations, it is probably, after all, little more than a name; but if not, is this man, who has so grossly insulted and used force against Englishmen, to meet with *no* punishment? The plea, that he did all this from a *zeal* in the cause of his employers, is every way ridiculous. His employers do not appear to have urged him to these gross proceedings; and had they done so, it would have been becoming in a good servant to have had more respect for his own and his master's reputation, than to involve it in the obloquy it has so richly deserved. It is a zeal to do right, not a zeal to do wrong, that is the characteristic of a laudable and a manly servant. An appeal to liberality would not have been so misplaced, had the man been poor or without prospect; but it is well known, that persons in his situation, with their salary and their perquisites and Christmas presents, make a good deal of money; and Mr. BRANDON, who has not thought proper to come forward with an apology, or any good reason for his stay, may well retire and make way for a more judicious, though perhaps less officious servant.

THE DISMISSED BOXKEEPER.



observed that great interest is in the new Theatre, to reinstate the Press is constantly endeavour-

ing to effect this purpose, by attempting to allay the feelings of disgust for this man which festers in the breast of the Public. Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, shake hands on this question, and seem determined to write down the sentence of dismissal unanimously passed on his delinquency. This union of sentiment on a matter of such a nature, startled me at first; but, on reflection, I judged there might be some motive of interest in the way, and that I find is the fact. BRANDON is the man who deals out the free admissions to these impartial critics, the daily scribblers; and as these are as needful to existence as their daily bread, the fear of starvation may certainly work the wonder I have stated. Mr. BRANDON'S long services, his advanced years, his *increasing* family, (at the age of sixty! Mr. Examiner) his repentance, and I know not what more, have been adduced in support of his restoration; but I would beg to ask, if his services have been faithful and meritorious, who have had the benefit? The Proprietors only. If this man has grown old in the service of the Proprietors, let them pension him; his forty years of servitude demand it; but let not the Public be insulted with what Serjeant SHEPHERD facetiously termed "the *civility, politeness, and marked urbanity* of Mr. BRANDON!" This compliment looked rather blue in the presence of BRANDON'S memorable speech to Taunton: "D. . . . your eyes, take him." Had BRANDON reflected for an instant, he must have known that the brazened audacity and the long purse of his employers could never have carried him through the intricacy of his insolence; but he was wrapped up in blind security of their strength, and they have failed him. I cannot close this note without calling your attention to a black sheep of the name of Tegg, whose unparalleled artfulness and deceit, have exposed him to the contempt of all who can feel for the insulted honesty of human nature. Of him I know little; of BRANDON little; but even that is enough to make me exclaim,

Hic niger est, hunc, tu Romane caveto.

From your well-wisher and Friend,

Temple.

J. P. A.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THANK Heaven, I have at last laboured through the task of attending Mr. CARLISLE'S Lectures, which he finished on Monday, by describing the outer layer of muscles on the back and limbs, and by some general advice to the student as to his plan of study. He urged the value of attaining a knowledge of the configuration and colour of different nations, and exemplified their picturesque effect in the figure of the Indian painted by the worthy and highly-gifted President, in his famous picture of *the Death of Wolfe*. Mr. CARLISLE was less feeble as he advanced in his course, but he never attained vigor. His manner was unimpressive; his delivery was sluggish; his matter little more than a dry detail of a mere surgeon, unenlivened by genius or taste. Though his articulation was distinct, his voice was inaudible at the remotest situations of his auditory, who lost many of the conclusive parts of his sentences from the lowness of their cadences. In fine, though he may handle a knife skilfully, he handles an Anatomical Discourse in relation to the Arts of Design, miserably. To the lovers of art, the cursory notices

which have been given have been sufficient in describing such Lectures as Mr. CARLISLE'S; and to the rest of our readers, lovers of justice, and well-wishers to every thing which, like the Arts, promotes the honour and happiness of their country, such notices have been also necessary. To all classes, it is important to lay corruption open to their view, wherever it may be found in Courts or Cabinets, in Parliaments or Academies, among Princes or Peers, the People at large or Painters. The monster has attained so frightful a size and so pernicious a strength, that to be defeated, or even weakened, he must be attacked wherever he shews his poisonous form. It was therefore necessary to shew that the objections last season to Mr. CARLISLE'S election in preference to Mr. BELL, still continue to be substantiated by the strong evidence of facts; and that the Professor, in a second course, is tried and condemned out of his own mouth. The inanity, the puerility, and utter want of judgment and taste he evinced in the opening discourse, must, while it made them blush if they were capable of blushing at their choice, have convinced the most strenuous promoters of that election, of its impropriety; and I again challenge any of the degraded members of the Royal Academy, to endeavour to prove that the tasteful author and designer of "The Anatomy of Expression" was not infinitely the most eligible for the Professorship, however Mr. CARLISLE may be estimated as a Surgeon—At the Lectures the Students have for years sat on inconvenient benches, and have in vain remonstrated against the evil, though half a dozen carpenters might remedy it in a day by raising them amphitheatrically.—

Mr. BAYLEY obtained the 1st silver medal, and Mr. KENDRICK the 2d, for spirited Models of an *Antiquary* Figure, and not for Drawings, as before stated.

R. H.

THE WHIGS.

MR. EXAMINER,

Whatever ideas some persons may entertain respecting the conduct of the *Whigs*, for my part, I look upon all their more recent actions with unmixed contempt. I except Mr. WHITEHEAD; for he is not a modern Whig; he is an honourable man, who would not condescend to join them even when in power. Of poor Fox, I wish not to speak; but what must be thought of my Lord GREY, their present leader, who on the expulsion of the Duke of YORK, runs to dine with that wise and virtuous Commander;—or of Mr. SHERIDAN, who abandons in his old age the People for the Court;—or of the Chief Justice Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who—

* * * * *

Look, Mr. EXAMINER, also to the unworthy proceedings of the organ of the *Whigs*, the *Morning Chronicle*. See that Journal, instead of manfully coming forward with its sentiments respecting Mr. WARDLE, artfully holding back for a long time, and then giving place to two long and dull attacks upon that Gentleman, in Letters to the Editor, at the same time refusing, meanly and basely refusing, to insert one Letter in his defence, though that Letter was written with much temper and talent! * This is only one specimen of the worthlessness of that party

* It was inserted in *Cobbett's Register* after the refusal of the impartial Whig Champion.

Print. It's sneakingly reinserting, the other day, Mr. WARDLE'S Letter to the People of England, in the peculiar manner it did, and it's entire omission of his late Letter to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, are further specimens of it's utter contempt of even a decent impartiality. The fact is, Sir, that Mr. WARDLE is generally hated by the *Whigs*, though they take some little care to hide their dislike; for these men, when out of place, always endeavour to cajole the *people*, in order to get in; and when in, (God mend them), we all know how they behave. Mr. WARDLE and his friends want a reform of abuses and a Parliament actually representing the People: The *Whigs* have no such views: they desire pension, place, and power; like the Jews of antiquity, they long for the fleshpots of Egypt, and are anxious to prostrate themselves before the Golden Idol of their idolatry.

Mr. WARDLE has obtained for his country an unqualified good; he has exposed corruption, and procured the dismissal of one incapable Military Commander: this alone should command the support and gratitude of every upright Englishman, in the struggle he is now maintaining with the agents of a rancorous and powerful Junta. He may have been indiscreet; he may have wanted dignity in the prosecution of the Inquiry; but what was his *object*? Was it not to benefit the Public; and has not the Public *actually experienced* the good effects of his exertions? Is it fair, then,—is it *honest*, to go about, as many of the *Whigs* do (the corrupt ravings of the *Post* people are too absurd for argument), in order to run down Mr. WARDLE, by affected sorrow at the shade which they cannot but see him involved in,—at the *certain something* which they lament to observe hanging about his conduct? What flimsy cant is this! They can rally round Lord GRENVILLE and his selfish family,—they can excuse Lord GREY'S apostacy, and Mr. SHERIDAN'S apostacy,—and any body else's apostacy;—but Mr. WARDLE, oh, they cannot give him their support, for there is really something about him,—they can't exactly say what,—which makes it quite impossible for them (immaculate souls!) to aid or approve. Really, Mr. Editor, if there could be any thing to wonder at in this world, it would be the impudence and hypocrisy of these place-hunting Politicians. But I have done with them; and like many others, though *once* an admirer of their doctrines, I now see through all their arts, and more than loath their practices. The very name of Whig cannot be mentioned without calling up recollections of selfishness and apostacy; and I believe the day is not very far distant, when, like the knowledge of the leprosy and other hideous diseases of antiquity, we shall know only that Whiggism formerly polluted the land.—I am, &c.

J. O.

Brompton.

LEGACY DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I am a poor country Carpenter, and live near Rumford, in the county of Essex. My wife had a distant relation who was very partial to me, and always said she would leave her property to me at her death, and that it would make me an independent man, as it would bring me in, after all her debts were paid, full 20% a-year. The old Lady died about a year ago, and, sure enough, she kept her word, and left me executor of her will; and after I had paid all her debts I found just 260% left. That

sum my friends here advised me to lay out in what they called Bank Long Annuities;—so I purchased 20l. a-year of these Bank Long Annuities, thinking, you see, that I should have all that money every year as long as I lived; but I have since found that owing to taxes and duties, and things of that sort, it will be at least 3 years afore I shall be sixpence the better for the old Lady's legacy; and as I am but an ailing sort of a man, you see, it may happen, and faith it's very likely to happen, that I shall be never the better for it as long as I live. I'll tell you how it is—I have paid—

To the Practor for procuring the probate of the will, and for duty	£ 7 18 6
For Legacy Duty, 10 per cent. on 360l.	36 0 0
To my Lawyer, for doing the business for me at Doctors Commons, for getting the will entered at the Bank, for making out statements for the Stamp Office, (where they gave him a power of trouble), and for some other charges attending that business and in selling out some 3 per cent. stock, and sending me the money	8 8 0
For my expences to London and back twice before I could get my business settled	1 9 0
My time lost whilst attending in London, 2 days	0 8 0
	£ 54 3 6

Now I shall receive—

At Lady-day next (1810)	£ 20 0 0
But then they'll stop out of that sum for Property-tax	2 0 0
	£ 18 0 0
So that I shall only pocket	18 0 0
At Lady-day, 1811	18 0 0
At Lady-day, 1812	18 0 0
	£ 54 0 0

Now, Mr. Editor, though my lawyer, I believe, is a very honest man, yet I cannot help thinking there is something wrong about this here business, and I shall be much obliged to you to *examine* into it, and to let me know what you think about it. I am a Member of a Club of Poor Fellows, who read your paper on a Sunday morning, and I can tell you, Sir, there are some amongst us who understand a thing or two; and if you don't let us have your opinion next week, or week after, we shall very likely take your neglect of *one of us* into our "serious consideration."

December 20, 1809.

JUBILEE TIMES.

The following article has been sent to us for insertion; and as it furnishes some proof of the prosperity of the times, we readily give it place. Philosophers might object, that a man with 30s. a-week only has no right to get a wife and six children; but such cool gentlemen should recollect, that when *Nature* and *Taxation* are at issue, the Lady must carry it, if it be merely on the point of gallantry. To be sure, such a family is no joke; and had King DAVID lived in these days, and seen the effects of the funding system—had he known any thing whatever of that most *convincing* of all taxes, the Income Tax, he would not have said or sung a word about "blessed is the man who hath his quiver full," &c. The statement, on the whole, seems to have been made with great nicety, though we are at a loss to discover the necessity for the article. One should think that a man of 30s. a-week,

with a wife and six children, could never by any possibility want any thing of the sort to give that tinge to his appearance.

Calculation of the Expence of maintaining a Man, his Wife, and Six Children, and Observations thereon:—

Milk at one penny per day	£ 1 10 5	per Ann.
Small beer at three half-pence ditto	2 5 7½	ditto
Candles at three half-pence ditto	2 5 7½	ditto
Coals at threepence ditto	4 11 3	ditto
Tea and Sugar at sixpence ditto	9 2 6	ditto
Butter and Cheese at sixpence ditto	9 2 6	ditto
Bread at 1s. ditto	18 5 0	ditto
Meat for Eight people at 1s. ditto	18 5 0	ditto
Soap, Starch, and Blue, at 1d. ditto	1 10 5	ditto
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, and Vinegar, at one halfpenny ditto	0 15 2½	ditto
Sand and Wood at twopence per week	0 8 8	ditto
Vegetables of all kinds, at 2d. per day	3 0 10	ditto
House-rent and Taxes, at per year	10 10 0	ditto
	£ 81 13 0½	

Suppose a person having such a family does by great industry earn thirty shillings weekly, there will be annual loss of 3l. 13s. 0½d.

But no allowance is hereby made for clothes or pocket money, nor even the gratification of a single pot of strong beer throughout the year is admitted; if so deplorable then be the situation of a man who can get thirty shillings weekly, what must become of that family, the father of which cannot earn half the money?

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

Wednesday being the day appointed for presenting the PERSIAN AMBASSADOR to his MAJESTY, crowds not only assembled in the Park, but also in the streets leading to his Excellency's house, in Mansfield-street, before twelve o'clock. About one, one of his MAJESTY's carriages, drawn by six horses, with the servants in their State liveries, proceeded to the residence of the Ambassador. Two new carriages of his Excellency's, together with the carriage of the Master of the Ceremonies, also attended.—In a short time after, his Excellency came out of the house, carrying his credentials in a gold casket, upon a silver, covered with crimson velvet. His Excellency appeared pleased with the reception he met with from the crowd assembled about the door, who took off their hats, and gave him three cheers. Mr. CHESTER, the Deputy-Master of the Ceremonies, followed his Excellency into the coach, and took his seat on the left. Sir GORE OUSLEY, who is appointed interpreter to the Ambassador, took his seat with his back to the horses. His Excellency's carriage followed, with Mr. MORIER, as interpreter, and other attendants. In the third carriage were two pages, and his Excellency's Priest. The streets were crowded to excess, and the Park was so much thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriages could pass. As a mark of respect, his Excellency was allowed to enter the Queen's Palace by the great doors in front, where no other person is allowed to enter but those of the Royal Family. His Excellency entered about two o'clock. He was accompanied to the State apartments by Mr. CHESTER, Sir GORE OUSLEY, and Mr. MORIER. Soon after, he was introduced by the Marquis WELLESLEY. His Excellency delivered his credentials to his MAJESTY, and was most graciously received. After his introduction, he remained in conversation with

The Marquis WELLESLEY, who conducted his Excellency to his MAJESTY'S carriage, about three o'clock, and his Excellency returned to his house. The populace gave his Excellency three cheers again upon his leaving the carriage.

HIS MAJESTY, after having received the PERSIAN AMBASSADOR, next received the Address of the Corporation of LONDON. The Address was read by the RECORDER, and his MAJESTY'S ANSWER by Mr. RYDER. The procession on this occasion was composed of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen ANSLEY and GOODBEHERE, Sheriff's WOOD and ATKINS, the Common Serjeant, Mr. WAITMAN, and about sixty Common Councilmen. The Lord Mayor and Mr. WAITMAN received *three huzzas* from the spectators both on entering and leaving the Palace.

HIS MAJESTY then held a Levee, at which the following presentations took place:—

Lord Sheffield, on his being sworn a Privy Councillor; Mr. Charles Vaughan, on being appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain; Mr. Wellesley, on his appointment to Spain; Mr. C. Smith, on his being appointed Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department; Mr. Harrison, upon his being appointed Assistant Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Hamilton, on his being appointed Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wilts; the Hon. D. M. Erskine, on his return from his mission to America; the Marquis of Sligo, on his going abroad; and several Officers on their promotion.

HIS MAJESTY held a Council to receive the RECORDER of LONDON'S report of the convicts capitally convicted the last Sessions but one in the Old Bailey; when his MAJESTY was pleased to respite them all.

THE CITY OF LONDON'S ADDRESS TO THE KING, AND HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

The Humble, Loyal and Dutiful ADDRESS and PETITION of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:—

“MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“We, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humble approach your Majesty's sacred person, in the perfect assurance that your Majesty will graciously condescend to receive the suggestions of your faithful and loyal Citizens, on subjects which seriously and deeply affect their interests in common with the rest of your Majesty's people. We have witnessed with deep regret the *disastrous failure* of the late Expedition, as the magnitude of its equipment had raised the just hopes and expectations of the Country to some permanent benefit. And we cannot avoid expressing to your Majesty the sorrow and indignation with which we are affected, by the *unhappy dissensions* that have prevailed among your Majesty's Ministers; and on fears that such dissensions may prove eminently prejudicial to the best interests of the Nation. Your Majesty's faithful Citizens, actuated by loyal attachment to your sacred person and illustrious house, and solicitous for the honour of your Majesty's arms and the dignity and solidity of your Majesty's Councils, are deeply impressed with the necessity of an early and *strict enquiry* into the cause of the failure of the late Expedition; therefore pray your Majesty will direct enquiry to be forthwith instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which have occasioned it.”

To which Address and Petition his MAJESTY thought proper to return the following answer:—

“I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and my family. The recent Expedition to the Scheldt was

directed to several objects of great importance to the interest of my Allies, and to the security of my dominions. I regret that, of these objects, a *part only* has been accomplished. I have not judged it necessary to direct any *Military Inquiry* into the conduct of my Commanders by sea or land, in this conjoint service. It will be for my *Parliament*, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject, as they shall judge most conducive to the public good.”

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. WARDLE.

MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

On Monday a numerous and respectable assemblage of the friends of Mr. Wardle was collected soon after twelve o'clock. The immediate object of this Meeting was, as had been expressed in the advertisement, “to indemnify Col. Wardle against the losses he may have sustained, or may be liable to, in consequence of his spirited exertions in behalf of the public during the last Session of Parliament.” At one o'clock, PURLIP MALLETT, Esq. Barrister, was called to the Chair, who opened the business of the Meeting, by stating, in the terms of the Advertisement, the object for which the Meeting was convened; and then addressing the company, expressed a hope that the importance of the occasion, and the suddenness with which he had been called to the Chair, would not only justify him for offering himself to their notice, but induce their excuse for his inability to do justice to a cause of such importance to the interest, the welfare, and the happiness of every individual in the United Kingdom.—(*Applause.*)—It was not out of personal regard to Col. Wardle that he had accepted the Chair, for he had not the honour of being known to that Gentleman—it was solely from the high opinion that he entertained of his manly spirit and unimpeachable integrity in maintaining the interests and rights of the public. It had been said, that Col. Wardle had acted indiscreetly in the course which he had pursued. Indiscretion might possibly be imputed; but sure he was, that those who reflected on the nature of the task which he had undertaken, arduous as it was, beyond all precedent, could not by any possible argument impute to that exalted Character impropriety, or deficiency in true zeal for the discovery of those practices which had by him been dragged forth to public view. No man could deny, no, not even the participators in that corruption which he had so vigorously attacked, that to Colonel Wardle's courageous exertions, and to those alone, is the nation indebted for those discoveries (*Applause.*) Such were the facts, and as to the indiscretion imputed to Col. Wardle, he thought that the only subject of surprise was, that he should have accomplished the Herculean task with conduct so generally correct. The great object of Colonel Wardle had been to elicit truth—his object was legitimate—he had succeeded beyond all expectation in that object, and he was eminently entitled to the *thanks*, the *gratitude*, and the *protection* of the People. (*Very loud applause.*) Colonel Wardle, by openly attacking a system that no other man had had the courage to assail, exposed himself to a series of calumny, injury, persecution, and loss, of which it would but ill become the people of this kingdom to suffer him to bear the pressure—for under all those aggravated circumstances, Col. Wardle, with that unconquerable perseverance, so peculiar to a man of firm mind, had at last succeeded, in defiance of the efforts at intimidation with which his progress had been attempted to be arrested. He had succeeded in establishing his case—he had succeeded in exposing the system—he had proved its existence—he displayed in their native colours the paramount application of influence and patronage, in a way that must be deemed a greater crime against society than the violation of a written law, inasmuch as it was a breach of the confidence of the nation (*applause*)—and the highest duties in the nation, it must be remembered, were not connected with positive institutions, but depended on the liberal interpretation of rules of right and wrong—such as must be presumed to exist in all honourable minds. This was the ground of his objection to the

conduct of the Duke of York. Col. Wardle had, in fact, in many instances discovered and exposed that system which has brought so many other countries in Europe to subjection—and the system must, in this country, be destroyed. The more we saw of these things, the more did it become our duty to support Colonel Wardle, for venturing to attack not one man, but the whole phalanx of corruption, backed as that was by Ministerial support. What did the enemies of Col. Wardle say? Not that the corruption, which he attacked, did not exist; that was incontrovertible. As well might a man deny the existence of light. The utmost they could devise wherewith to attack him, was the means by which he had rendered the country so incalculably important a service. Of the corruption that existed, no man knew the beginning, and what was still worse, no man knew the end. In the declension of the Roman empire, corruption, as we all know, was the sin of the times. That the evil of corruption existed in an alarming degree in our times would not surely be denied, and it was from a consciousness of the extent of the evil that the people had felt so strong an interest in the exertions of Colonel Wardle. But were the people now to relax in their exertions—what has already so seriously injured the British Empire must ultimately prove its ruin. The support of Col. Wardle was upon another ground of the highest importance—it would shew that the people cannot be ungrateful to those who have stood forward in their cause, and would be a shining example to others to tread in his steps. What, to a man of patriotic independent feelings, reward could be more prizeable than the sympathy of his fellow-citizens? They were not met on the cold calculating principle of reimbursing Col. Wardle for his pecuniary expences—they had not met to declare that he had, by his exertions in the cause of the People, ruined his fortune, and must be relieved from the pockets of the People. No; they were met there to say, that when such men step forward in the public cause, the public would display their sense of his services by standing forth, and impelled by a sentiment of universal sympathy, eagerly embrace that opportunity which now presented itself of shewing their approbation of his efforts, and gratitude for the services which he had indisputably rendered to the People of the United Kingdom.

Mr. WAITHMAN most heartily concurred in every observation that had fallen from the Chair. If Col. Wardle was now abused for his conduct, those individuals who abused him were precisely the same who had endeavoured to traduce his character before, and all the attacks that were made upon him, were of a piece with the general conduct of those persons against whose corrupt practices his exertions had been more immediately directed. It might be deemed presumption in him (Mr. Waithman) to make any allusions to so humble an individual as himself; yet as the circumstance he was about to mention was particularly analagous to the conduct adopted towards Colonel Wardle, he hoped it would not be conceived departing from the subject for the consideration of the Meeting. It was well known that he had taken some pains to unmask the abuses which existed in every part of the State; and so obnoxious had his humble exertions been, that some persons in the interest of Ministers, not being able to find any ground for persecution against him in this country, absolutely sent to America, to a man who left this country in disgrace, and offered him fifty guineas if he would give any information which should affect his character! When, therefore, such conduct as this was adopted towards him, it was not astonishing that some pains should be taken to depreciate the character of Col. Wardle, whose services to his country had been greater than those of any man. He would be the last individual in the world to reflect on the conduct of a Jury, much less was he inclined to call in question the Charge of a Judge, or to dispute the conscientious discharge of his duty. He did not wish to throw any odium on the character of the Judge in a recent case, but he certainly did hope never again to see a POLITICAL JUDGE in this land—(Loud cheers)—If Judges were Cabinet Ministers, or if their situations were to be considered the stepping ladders to such elevation, he could not foresee what degree of evil the country was to expect.—(Applauses.)—He did not mean to insinuate any

misconduct on the part of the Learned Judge, or to question the rectitude of his intentions; and he had no doubt that he gave a very conscientious Charge, but he lamented that he should have omitted to notice some part of the Evidence. He feared his Lordship had confided too much to his memory. He (Mr. Waithman) had taken a close and even suspicious view of the conduct and character of Col. Wardle; but he could see nothing that did not raise him in his estimation. It was upon the broad public ground that the country ought not to expect any man to drag forth such notorious delinquents, and lay himself open to the most wicked and cruel persecutions, to the injury of his own private fortune, that he called upon that Meeting and the country at large to support Col. Wardle, who, in his opinion, was now more than ever entitled to the praise of every honest man in the country.

The first Resolution was then read, and carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. WAITHMAN again rose to inform the Meeting, of his having just received a letter from Worcester, announcing that the zeal of the inhabitants of that respectable City had anticipated the object of the Meeting, by opening a Subscription last week, upon the very principle of that which they had now met to consider. The City of Worcester had the honour of setting an example, which he trusted would be immediately followed by every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom.—[Very great applause for some minutes]

The other Resolutions were finally put by the Chairman, and unanimously acceded to; after which, the names of the proposed Committee were read.

Votes of Thanks to the Chairman, &c. were then passed, and the Meeting adjourned.

MR. WARDLE'S LETTER

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

(Continued and concluded from our last.)

I observe your Lordship to have stated, that, "as to the little circumstances of taking the house in Holles-street, and the transaction with Curt, they are but trifles in the cause." The insurance is another circumstance, "but that (says your Lordship) I consider as a MERE IRREGULARITY of the parties, who had made a FOOLISH INSURANCE, on which they could not have recovered." With very great submission to your Lordship, these circumstances do not appear, upon attentive consideration, to be trifling: I beg to put it thus to your Lordship. You have, my Lord, the fact, that the house was taken by Mrs. Clarke, in the name of her mother, Mrs. Farquhar; that the lease was in the name of Mrs. Farquhar; that Mrs. Farquhar was the person debited in Mr. Wright's books; and that the insurance was made in her name. Why, my Lord, all this was done, the defendants do not condescend to inform us; and your Lordship even appears at a loss to guess at a reason. But I think, my Lord, I can point out very substantial reasons why all this is not to be considered as "trifling" and attributable to "mere IRREGULARITY." If, my Lord, the lease had been granted to Mrs. Clarke, or any person in trust for, without the concurrence of her husband, might not that husband have taken possession of the house? If the goods had been sold to Mrs. Clarke, might not that same husband have possessed himself of those goods, or might not his creditors have taken them in execution? If, too, my Lord, Mr. Wright had debited Mrs. Clarke, might she not have pleaded her coverture against him? And here, my Lord, I again beg you to consider the remarkable reason, stated by Mr. Wright, for debiting Mrs. Farquhar ORIGINALLY in his books, for the goods sent in upon hire. And I put it confidently to your Lordship, whether it is a credible reason? Can it, my Lord, for a moment be believed, by any man of ordinary capacity, that because Mrs. Clarke was apprehensive of being arrested for debt, and many persons had been making inquiries at the "shop of the defendant, at what place Mrs. Clarke lived," that therefore Mr. Wright should, without any suggestion from Mrs. Clarke, or permission from Mrs.

Farquhar, debit the latter in his books? Who, my Lord, that enquired at the shop of Mr. Wright for the residence of Mrs. Clarke, would ask to inspect the books of Mr. Wright? What right could a person have to do so? Was such a thing ever heard, or even dreamt of? But, my Lord, as I have said before, the reason is obvious; Mr. Wright would not give the credit to her, lest she should plead her *coverture*, as she did so in a variety of actions wherein Mr. Wright was her bail, and who thereby became a party, in defeating the just claims of her creditors. Respecting the insurance, I understood your Lordship upon the first trial to have thought that circumstance savoured more of hire than a sale; and upon a motion for a new trial, your Lordship observed, that "people of the description of the defendants, are generally shrewd and well informed."

How then, my Lord, is this to be reconciled with the opinion last delivered by your Lordship, that "the insurance was a mere irregularity of the parties, who had made a foolish one, on which they could not recover?" Is this like the conduct of "shrewd and well advised persons?" If Mr. Wright read the policy, or even the proposals of the office, he must have known that the insurance was void, if the goods were not sold to Mrs. Farquhar, and upon her credit. I say, my Lord, every circumstance of the case demonstrates, that the credit was given to her, for the reasons before pointed out.

Much, my Lord, very much was said, regarding the form of the Indictment. In that respect your Lordship was apprized by Mr. Alley, that neither myself, nor my solicitor, were to blame; it was the concurrent opinion of my Counsel, in which I acquiesced, and it was manfully and honourably stated by them (1) that, "if they had erred, upon their heads be the sin."

Your Lordship considered the indictment for conspiracy oppressive, because the defendants were thereby prevented from profiting as they might in a separate charge for perjury, by each other's evidence. But, I will shew to your Lordship, out of the mouths of these very defendants, assertions, that they had abundant evidence to prove the orders I have given; and yet my Lord not one of those persons was called. I will refer your Lordship to a letter published by Mrs. Clarke in the *National Register*, of the 16th of July last, and copied from thence into all the Newspapers. In this letter Mrs. Clarke says, "Colonel Wardle knew that Mr. Wright's SERVANTS, as well as OTHERS, can prove every syllable that I have sworn." On the 23d of the same month, Mr. Francis Wright published also, in the *National Register*, an Appeal to the Public, wherein he states,— "That having recovered from his accident, he went to Westbourne-place, on the 14th of December, and saw me there." He then proceeds thus—"If Colonel Wardle has forgot our conversation on that day, I will endeavour to remind him—I was assisting my WORK PEOPLE in the room where Mrs. Clarke was sitting—You know, said the Colonel, I have given your brother ORDERS to furnish this house for Mrs. Clarke; and I mean to pay you HONOURABLY and HONESTLY." Now, my Lord, what is become of the SERVANTS of Mr. Wright who could prove every syllable of the case? Where are those same WORK PEOPLE, who were present at this conversation between me and Mr. Wright? Where is THE MAN who brought home the mirror, and put me in a passion? Mrs. Clarke, your Lordship knows, swore, that this man was so much frightened, "that he almost let the mirror fall from his hands." (1) Such conduct, my Lord, I should have supposed would have made an impression upon him. Why, I ask, was he not produced? But before, my Lord, I close my observations upon this appeal of Mr. Wright's, let me give your Lordship one other extract from it, as it regards the insurance. The passage is this. "Much stress has been laid, and MANY OBSERVATIONS made, about MY INSURING THE FURNITURE; it is no uncommon case for the Upholsterer to receive orders to insure the furniture, immediately after the house is furnished, because he is supposed to be best acquainted with the amount of the value; but WHEN THE POLICIES ARE

MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF THE PARTY IT BELONGS TO, WHICH WAS THE CASE IN THIS INSTANCE, the upholsterer is by no means interested in so doing." The Policy for the Insurance of the house and furniture was taken out at the Westminster Fire Office on 31st of March 1809, and likewise ANOTHER FOR WEARING APPAREL, JEWELS, &c.

Now, my Lord, the House and Furniture were insured, and the POLICY MADE OUT IN MRS. FARQUHAR'S name; and, unless the House and Furniture belonged to her, how can it be said, that the Policy was made out in the name of the Party the property belonged to? The jewels, &c. were insured, and the Policy made out, on the said 31st day of March, in the name of Mrs. Clarke.—Really, my Lord, this does appear to me to be STUDIOUSLY done by "SHREWD AND WELL-ADVISED PERSONS."—Does not your Lordship see the object.—The jewels were not supplied by Mr. Wright. Mrs. Clarke, when debtor to the tradesmen supplying these and other articles, and sued for the money, could plead her *coverture*. She was ever prepared to defeat her creditors; for, upon what occasion, from 1801, up to this time, did Mr. Wright refuse to bail her? He thereby, your Lordship observed, incurred no risk, because she was a *feme covert*; and from the period at which Mr. STOKES BECAME HER ATTORNEY, he certainly did not run any risk: for this defence was invariably set up, and her creditors as invariably defeated. But to shew your Lordship that Mr. Wright, prior to the adoption of this system, did encounter risk in becoming bail for her, I must beg to refer you to an action brought against Mrs. Clarke by Solomon de Young, in which action Mr. Barnett was the Attorney of Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Wright justified as her bail, and was afterwards fixed with the payment of the debt and costs, in consequence of Mrs. Clarke not being surrendered.

My Lord, Mr. Wright has, in his answer, sworn, in these words, "That the greatest part, but not all of the household, and other furniture, of and belonging to the said house in Westbourne-place, was supplied and sent in by this defendant, during the said month of December 1808, or in the early part of the month of January following; and the remainder some time afterwards; but the particular days when every article of furniture was so supplied and sent in, this defendant cannot state as to his belief or otherwise, save and except, that the first delivery of any goods, by this defendant, at the said house, was made on the 10th day of November, 1808; and the last, on the 20th of May following."

In this, Mr. Wright, my Lord, had an object, for had he stated the dates of the delivery, and orders, it would have appeared, that almost the whole of the furniture was ordered, if not delivered before my acquaintance with Mrs. Clarke commenced.

Upholsterers, my Lord, throughout the trade, do keep their books (and so does Mr. Wright) in such a manner that not only the date of the delivery of every article can be set forth, but the name of the porter making the delivery. This, my Lord, I was prepared to prove, but I understood such evidence is not admissible in a Court of Justice.

I observe your Lordship, upon the motion for a new trial, to have said,— "I feel great difficulty in granting this motion thus applied for, on behalf of the defendant, at the same time MRS. CLARKE IS NOW MIXT MORE, FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END, WITH WRIGHT, THE PLAINTIFF, than she appeared to be at the time of the Trial; his representations respecting her, are, in some respects, IMPORTANT; and there seem to be matters NOW DISCLOSED, which present them BOTH under other circumstances than those under which they were presented to the Jury at the time of the Trial."

Your Lordship has since altered your opinion; and I understand you now think "the little matters of taking the house in Holles-street, and the transaction with Curt, to be but trifles in the cause."

Excuse me, my Lord, if I adopt your first impression, and reject the latter.

It was in evidence that no Bill was delivered to me, until

the FIRST OF JUNE, when it came inclosed in the following note, set forth in the answer of Francis Wright:—

“ F. Wright’s respectful compliments to Colonel Wardle, has taken the liberty to inclose his bill; and as the articles were to be charged for ready money, having met a most serious disappointment, will thank him to settle the balance; for that purpose, will call upon him to-morrow morning, eleven o’clock.”

Now, my Lord, I never yet heard that tradesmen were in habits of KEEPING COPIES of such sort of notes. I believe it to be unprecedented; Mr. Wright had a *volunté* for preserving a copy of this letter. The action, my Lord, was brought against me on the 2d OF JUNE, THE DAY AFTER THE DELIVERY OF THE BILL, and tried on the 3d of July—why all this hurry? What purpose was to be answered by it? I have not yet heard from any quarter, the shadow of a reason attempted to be assigned for this haste. I do not lay stress upon these matters as *decisively* shewing a preconcerted scheme to fix me with the payment of an unjust debt, but I am reasoning on the PROBABILITIES of the case as they appeared in evidence. Let me, whilst I am upon this part of the case, bring to your Lordship’s recollection Mrs. Clarke’s letter to me, of the 14th of MAY (K) wherein she demands of MAJOR DODD and MYSELF, A JOINT BOND for 10,000*l.* and the REMAINDER OF WRIGHT’S BILL TO BE PAID BY US. Why, my Lord, if I was DEBTOR to Mr. Wright, should Major Dodd be thus applied to? If I had, in the language of Mr. Wright, given orders to his brother to furnish the house, and taken upon myself to pay him, “honourably and honestly,” why, I appeal to your Lordship, should Mrs. Clarke, on the 14TH of MAY, demand of Major Dodd and myself, not only 10,000*l.* but the remainder OF WRIGHT’S BILL to be paid, and that BEFORE it had been delivered TO ME? What reason had Mrs. Clarke to doubt, that if liable, I should pay it; or did she think that Mr. Wright had neither the means nor the inclination to compel me? And recollect, my Lord, she swore that *the first she heard of my refusal to pay the bill was from Mr. Wright, a fortnight or three weeks before the trial.*

Mrs. Clarke, my Lord, and Mr. Francis Wright, were materially contradicted by Mr. Illingworth—upon whom no imputation was attempted to be cast; and yet it does seem, in weighing the probabilities of the case, his evidence was deemed unworthy of consideration.

Sir Richard Phillips’s evidence your Lordship also passed unnoticed, and yet in weighing the probabilities of the case it did, and does strike me, that his evidence is important; for he proves *distinctly* a declaration of Mrs. Clarke, subsequent to the investigation, that she was indebted to Mr. Wright for the furniture in question and was pressed for payment (L)

It was said by your Lordship, that the evidence given on my behalf ought to be looked at with caution. Surely, my Lord, where testimony is contradictory, caution is equally necessary on both sides, and more especially so, when the situation of some of the defendants are considered!

Your Lordship seems at a loss to guess what could induce Mrs. Clarke to make the discovery which she did, and undergo, for a length of time, the examination of the House of Commons, unless she was led to hope for a pecuniary recompence at my hands.

The answer, my Lord, is not of difficulty; is it not probable, that Mrs. Clarke might look forward to a public investigation, as a means of inducing the Duke of York to comply with the claims she had upon him; and has not THE RESULT evinced, not only that such claims have been attended to, but that a far greater sum than was originally demanded by Mrs. Clarke has been paid to her?—One point in your Lordship’s charge only remains for me now to observe upon, and it is this:—

Your Lordship asked why Mr. Corfield was not called to give evidence as to the note I had written to him, urging the examination of the witnesses at the first trial? to which I answer, that Mr. Corfield was in Court, apparently aiding and

assisting the cause of the defendants. What I stated, in this respect, needed no confirmation.—I have the *original* Address to the “People of the United Kingdom” in my possession, in Mr. Corfield’s hand-writing, and expecting from the conduct of the Attorney-General, that Mr. Corfield might be called, as a witness, on the part of the defendants, I subpoenaed Mr. Serjeant Best, for the purpose of proving, if Mr. Corfield should have been put into the Box, what had passed at an interview between the Serjeant, Mr. Corfield, and Mr. Ellis; and that the sentiments of Mr. Serjeant Best, as to the conduct and character of Mr. Corfield, might, in such case, have been stated to the Jury. I have now, my Lord, travelled through the case, on which I have honestly, candidly, and temperately, submitted to your Lordship, such observations as have occurred to me: and in so doing, I hope and trust that I have not been unmindful of the respect due to that exalted situation which your Lordship fills.—I have the honour to remain, Your Lordship’s most obedient Servant,
James-street, Buckingham-gate, GM. LL. WARDLE.
Dec. 16, 1809.

APPENDIX.

MRS. CLARKE’S EVIDENCE.

(A)—I first knew Col. Wardle about the end of last Autumn. What I understand by Autumn, is from September to the beginning of November. I am sure I can’t exactly tell when I became acquainted with Colonel Wardle—it was before I went to Westbourne-place; and it was in consequence of a letter from a friend of Colonel Wardle’s.

My acquaintance with Colonel Wardle commenced before they became frequent.—My acquaintance with Colonel Wardle was subsequent to the 16th of November.

(B)—Q. Had you any other means of providing for the expence of the furniture?—A. I had, at that time, not the least means of paying for it—I had none whatever—I was VERY DISTRESSED INDEED then.

THE ANSWER OF FRANCIS WRIGHT.

That in or about the month of May, 1808, the said Mary Anne Clarke returned to London, from whence she had been absent some time, and took a ready furnished house in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and that in the month of July 1808, the said house in Bedford-place, which he, this defendant, had kept for the purpose of letting READY FURNISHED, was unoccupied; and, at that season of the year, this defendant did not expect to be able to let, or procure a tenant for the same; and HE therefore proposed to the said Mary Anne Clarke, that as she did not intend to return to the country that summer, it would be much cheaper for her to reside in the said house in Bedford-place aforesaid, than to continue in the house she occupied in Holles-street, as he, this defendant, would let the same for four guineas per week; which he, this defendant, saith he was induced to do for the little chance there appeared to him of otherwise letting the house at that time; although such rent was little more than the rent this defendant was compelled to pay for the same under the said lease; although this defendant had, previous thereto, let the same for thirteen guineas per week.

That, in or about the month of November, 1808, the said Mary Anne Clarke informed this defendant she had proposed to take a house in Westbourne-place aforesaid, in the name of HER MOTHER ELIZABETH FARQUHAR; and that she had desired the person with whom she had treated to make ANY ENQUIRIES OF HIM, THIS DEFENDANT; and which was the first notice or information this defendant had of HER having proposed to take, or having taken such house in Westbourne-place aforesaid; and afterwards requested this defendant to furnish such house for her, but which he refused to do, as she was then considerably indebted to him; and the said Mary Anne Clarke thereupon gave this Defendant to understand that she had SOME EXPECTATION OF PROCURING A PERSON to pay for the furniture of such house; and said, that she would inform this Defendant more on the subject in a little time.

SIMEON BULL, examined by Mr. GLEAD.

Q. What are you? A. I am a house-agent in Holles-street, Cavendish-square.—Q. Did Mr. Wright come to you to take a house? A. Yes, he did come to take a house for Mrs. Farquhar for a month—or it might be longer.—Q. Did he state any reason for that? A. HE STATED, that he, Mr. Wright, was going to FURNISH A HOUSE FOR HER.—Q. Did he state who this lady, Mrs. Farquhar, was? A. No, Sir.—Q. Did you ask who she was? A. No, Sir, it is not usual for us to do so.—Q. Did he afterwards come with a person under that name? A. Yes, he did, and she passed under that name.—Q. Who did she afterwards turn out to be? A. Mrs. CLARKE, I understand she was.—Q. How long did she continue in your house? A. I was paid my rent at the end of the month.—Q. Who paid the rent? A. Mr. Wright and Capt. Thomson.—Q. What passed upon that occasion as to the payment of the rent? A. Mr. Wright informed me, that he was come to pay the rent: and that that was Captain Thompson, a relation of Mrs. Clarke's.—Q. From whose hand did you receive the money? A. I really can't say—it was between them both.—Q. Where did she go afterwards? A. I do not know, I believe that a Sheriff's officer took her away from my house.

Cross-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Q. You recollect, that when the receipt was given, it had not a right stamp upon it? A. No, Sir, I do not, as I got the money.—Q. Do you recollect saying, that as there is a witness present, it does not matter about the receipt, and that witness signed it? A. I really do not recollect that there was any person did so. I have mentioned only that there was a Captain Thompson.—Q. You are mistaken about Capt. Thompson; it was another person who signed the receipt, and I have him here. Look at that receipt, and say what you remember? A. I remember there was a dispute about the receipt.

Examined in Chief.—Q. Are you quite certain that the person introduced was Captain Thompson? A. I am so.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Q. Where do you live? A. I live with Mr. and Mrs. Bull, and assist them as house agents.—Q. Do you recollect in June, last year, of a lady taking a house. A. Yes, I do.—Q. In what name was it taken? A. In the name of Farquhar.—Q. Did she come there by that name? A. She came with Mr. Wright.—Q. Who did she turn out to be? A. She turned out to be Mrs. Clarke.—Q. Do you recollect their going over the house? A. Yes, I do. I went with her and Mr. Wright. He said it was a lady who wanted a house to furnish, but that she wanted a furnished house in the mean time.—Q. Did she say who was to furnish the house? A. No, she did not.—Q. Was Mr. Wright present at the time? A. It was Mr. Wright's observations.

JOSEPH CURT.

Q. What is your Christian name, Mr. Curt? A. Joseph.—Q. What are you? A. I keep a coffee-house in Coventry-street, Haymarket.—Q. Do you remember a person of the name of Farquhar, in the month of October, applying to you to take a house? A. Yes, I do.—Q. Who does that person turn out to be? A. I understand that it was Mrs. Clarke.—Q. Did you agree to let her the house, provided she gave you a fit reference for character? A. Yes, I did.—Q. To whom did she give you a reference? A. To Mr. Wright, of Rathbone-place, her upholsterer.—Q. In consequence of that, did you call on Mr. Wright for her character? A. Yes, Sir, within half an hour.—Q. Tell us what passed between you and Mr. Wright? A. Mr. Wright was in his counting-house, and a clerk was there also, who retired upon my going in. I said a lady named Farquhar had applied for a house of mine, and that she referred me to him. I told him who I was, and requested that he would be candid to me as one tradesman would be to another. He said that Mrs. Farquhar was a VERY RESPECTABLE LADY, AND THAT HE HAD HAD SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS OF HER IN HIS WAY OF BUSINESS, AND HAD HE FIFTY HOUSES SHE SHOULD HAVE THE CHOICE OF THEM ALL.—Q. Did you enquire as to her being married or not married? A. Yes, I did; he told me that she had been married, BUT HE DID NOT KNOW

WHETHER HER HUSBAND WAS ALIVE OR NOT.—Q. In consequence of that account he gave you of her, did you afterwards call upon her? A. I called upon her a week or two afterwards.—Q. What passed? A. I said I had come to talk about the terms of the lease.—Q. Did any thing pass about the furniture? A. I conceived that the furniture I saw in the house she then occupied was elegant furniture, and that it would answer the other house very well, and upon my saying so, she observed, "O, it is too old fashioned, and that Mr. Wright would furnish it for her."—Q. How long was it antecedent to November that you had this conversation with her? A. It was about ten days or a fortnight before the lease was executed; and that was about the 9th of November. I went to Westbourne-place to pay some money, and on my return I met Francis Wright in the King's Private Road, and he told me he was going to the house TO TAKE THE DIMENSIONS FOR THE FENDERS AND CARPETS.—Q. Had you any conversation with Mrs. Clarke as to the purchase of the fixtures; and what passed between her and you on that subject? A. I said I expected to be paid for fixtures upon giving possession; upon which she said, she was very short of money then, but she would pay me in the course of the year.—Q. Did you acquiesce in her proposal? A. No, Sir, I did not; I insisted upon being paid, otherwise I would not execute the lease. I saw Mr. Stokes, the Attorney of Mrs. Clarke, and the lease was drawn out, and I went to his office by appointment.—Q. In point of fact, who paid you for the fixtures in the house? A. Mr. Wright, by a check upon his banker; and I received the money.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, examined by Mr. GLEAD.

Q. Are you a bookseller? A. I am a bookseller, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Q. Had you any conversation with Mrs. Clarke as to the book you were to publish for her? A. Yes, I had.—Q. Had you any conversation as to her debts? A. Yes, I had.—Q. In the course of your conversation with her as to her debts, did she say any thing as to furniture? A. Yes, SHE MENTIONED PARTICULARLY HER OBLIGATION TO PAY MR. WRIGHT A SUM AMOUNTING TO 2000L. SHE MENTIONED THAT GENERALLY FOR THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE IN WESTBOURNE-PLACE.—Q. Be so good as fix, as nearly as you can, the time you had the first conversation? A. I think it was about the 11th or the 12th OF LAST MARCH.

(D)—Nov. 26, 1803. Mary Anne Clarke is delivered to bail to Francis Wright, of Oxford-street, in the County of Middlesex, Upholsterer, and Daniel Wright, of the same place, Carver and Gilder, at the suit of John Few, the younger, and William Hart.

(E) Evidence of Mrs. CLARKE.

With this full knowledge of the state of my affairs he accompanied me to Mr. Wright's, for the purpose of purchasing the goods; he went with me TO TALK to Mr. Wright, but he was ill, and could not see him. He came to say that he was the person who was to be responsible. Mr. Wright was confined to his room with indisposition; he met with an accident.—Q. Did you see Mr. Wright? A. Yes, I accompanied his wife to his bed side.—Q. Did any body speak to Col. Wardle? A. In consequence of this indisposition of Mr. Wright, it was impossible for him to attend in the warehouse, but Mr. Daniel Wright attended him. I introduced Col. Wardle to Mr. Daniel Wright, and said, "That was the Gentleman who was to furnish my house."—Q. Did you say that in THE HEARING of Col. Wardle? A. I did.—Q. Repeat what you said to Mr. Wright? A. I said, that is the Gentleman who is to furnish my house.—Q. Did Col. Wardle assent to, or dissent from, that expression? A. HE WAS SILENT, for that was the express purpose for which he went.

(E E)—Answer of FRANCIS WRIGHT.

And this Defendant further answering, saith, that about the latter end of the said month of November, 1803, the said Mary Anne Clarke informed the Defendant, that the Complainant was the person to whom she had formerly alluded; and that he intended to furnish the said house in Westbourne-place for her; and that he, this Defendant, might proceed

with the furnishing thereof; and proposed to this Defendant to send in handsomer and more expensive articles than what he had previously engaged to send in on hire.—*Whereupon this Defendant desired he might have an INTERVIEW with the said Complainant, that there might be NO MISUNDERSTANDING on the subject.*

(F)—*Evidence of DANIEL WRIGHT.*

I recollect Mrs. Clarke coming with Mr. Wardle. My brother was then in bed. They were introduced to me only, when I mentioned my brother's accident. I knew Colonel Wardle at that time; I had seen him before. I never saw him in Mrs. Clarke's presence before. When Mrs. Clarke introduced Col. Wardle to me, she said—“*This is Col. Wardle, who is come to look out the furniture to furnish the house for me.*” I am positive that she represented to me that Col. Wardle was the person to furnish the house. She did this in his presence,—**I AM PRETTY SURE HE MUST HAVE HEARD IT.**

(G)—*Mrs. CLARKE's Evidence.*

It took, I suppose, two or three months to complete the order. They first began to send them in at the end of last November, but I am not quite sure as to that; it might have been in December, or January, before the delivery of the articles was completed.—*After which the articles which were sent in on hire were sent back again.*

MR. DANIEL WRIGHT's Evidence.

We converted the goods that were sent to the amount of 200L. into Mrs. Clarke's house on Hire, into Goods Sold, and they were put down to the account of Colonel Wardle.

(H)—*Evidence of Mrs. CLARKE.*

I recollect one day a very large mirror coming into a room where there was a large chandelier, when Mr. Wardle was with me, at which he flew into a passion. The man who brought it almost dropped the mirror out of his hand. I think Major Dodd came in at the same time, when he and Colonel Wardle talked apart; and, at length, Mr. Wardle ordered the glass to go back, objecting that the price was too much.

(I)—*Times Newspaper.*—“*Gentlemen, (said Mr Alley), my learned friends and myself do not meanly skulk back, and suffer a Gentleman, whom we know to be an honourable man (Mr. Ellis, the prosecutor's attorney) to bear the brunt that we ought to face. We directed that the present indictment should be for conspiracy, and not perjury; and if we have erred, upon our own heads be the sin.*”

MRS. CLARKE'S LETTER TO MR. WARDLE.

DEAR SIR,

May 14, 1809.

When I sent for you the other day, and you came accompanied by Major Dodd, to inquire of you how far you intended to carry into execution your promises towards me, you seemed unwilling to admit that these promises had been made, but **CONDITIONALLY**, in the event of the Duke of Kent succeeding the man whom I was to give evidence enough against to turn out; *this I deny*, it was without that condition. The manner that Major Dodd and yourself evinced, led me to believe that you both felt yourself under promises you were unequal or unwilling to perform; and you thought to avail yourselves of future promises, as futile as evasive, neither of which ought or can prevail. I will here put you in mind, once more, of those promises, and of my expectations, which, if you value yourselves and characters as men of honour, you cannot but accede to, nor can you think I require any thing but what I am most fully entitled to.

As you say nothing is in your power at this present moment, I will now lay down *my plan*:—that yourself and Major Dodd enter INTO A JOINT BOND (as you did in promises) to give me, within the space of two years, the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS; and till that time to allow me five hundred a-year, commencing from last March, and to **PAY THE REMAINDER OF MR. WRIGHT'S BILL.** This is not half, in value, of the promises given, as I will here specify. That as my son would lose the protection of the Duke of York as

soon as I began to work on his ruin (which I had pledged myself to complete), he was to have the same protection from the Duke of Kent; in consequence I took my boy from the Duke of York, and I have him now on my hands. Captain Thompson was to have a situation competent to keep him in his usual way of living, and to try to get him reinstated in the army; he remains as he did. I was to have my annuity of 400L. a-year, as promised by the Duke of York (but not performed), continued to me for life; *to have all my debts paid*: those contracted whilst I lived with the Duke of York, and what I might owe since Mr. Comrie paid the 1200L. for which he kept my furniture and diamonds; and my present house of furniture paid. To these promises, most faithfully given, to be most sacredly kept, and by me believed in the firmest manner; or why should I have refused and exposed the *propositions of affluence held out to me during the time of the Investigation by Parson Williams.* This is quite enough to answer the whole: it is useless to say any thing of the situation I have placed myself and family in the public view by the late proceedings; *but had you even thought, I ask, to pay me out OF YOUR OWN POCKET, you would still be the gainer.* From what I have here stated to you, I cannot, in duty to myself and children, recede from. And I expect you will lose no time in making my mind (which, God knows, has been harassed enough these six months) easy, and comply with my wishes, that I may get into the country, to avoid, if nothing else, the public gaze. *I keep a copy of this letter, and shall feel at liberty to do with it what I please, if not attended to by you; but of this I do not, cannot doubt, when I consider all things.*—I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

MARY ANNE CLARKE.

Westbourne-place, Sloane-square.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday afternoon as some workmen were finishing a house in Sloane-street, the scaffolding, as well as the side of the house, suddenly gave way, by which means six unfortunate persons were precipitated to the ground. They were soon after dug out of the ruins in such a bruised and lacerated state, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery.

On Sunday evening, a young lady elegantly dressed, went to the residence of Mrs. H. in Kensington; being informed that she was then absent, the young lady told the servant that she had that day arrived in town, and wished much to have seen her, but in consequence of her disappointment, desired she might be allowed to leave a few lines for her. She was readily shewn into the parlour, where, after being furnished with pen, ink, and paper, she feigned to be much fatigued, and requested the servant to call a coach to carry her to her intended place of residence, in Oxford-street. This request the girl complied with, when the fatigued visitor, in the mean time, walked off, carrying with her a number of silver spoons, and other portable articles from the cupboard.

BIRTHS.

At No. 7, Marmen-street, St. George's in the East, on the 14th inst. the wife of Samuel Manard, a poor labouring man, of three children—two girls and a boy: they are all doing well.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday morning, at the house of a friend in Cadogan-place, after an illness of a few days, Mr. George Bowman, aged 18 years. His strict adherence to moral and religious virtue, while it endeared him to his friends, gives them a submissive hope, that under the mercy of God, a longer preparation for eternity was unnecessary.

On Monday morning, in Artillery-place, Mrs. Matthey, aged 69.

On Tuesday, Mr. Johnson, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard, at an advanced age.

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