

THE EXAMINER.

No. 537. SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 522.

NAPOLEON.

Extract, published in the newspapers, of a letter from St. Helena:—

“St. Helena, Jan. 26.

“Bonaparte's *regimen* almost confounds our calculations of the materials of which he is composed—so opposed does he appear to be to his former habits of life. He has not passed the threshold of his house these four months; the consequence is, his legs are swollen, his corpulency fast increases, he cannot help complaining of having a most painful palpitation at the heart, and his countenance is extremely pallid. His sullen, austere manner shuts out all descriptions of persons; he refused to see the Admiral (Plampin) a day or two since. General Montholon (whose wife has lately been delivered of a boy), we are told, lately hinted to his Imperial Master, that he had half a mind to go to Europe: when Bonaparte replied—“You have always hitherto proved yourself devoted to me; wait twelve months longer, and then you will return with honour, for I shall by that time be no longer a trouble to any one.” Certain it is, that his health is become in a very precarious state.”

Again we lift up our voice against the petty and vindictive treatment of this fallen conqueror. Must we still have the mortification, as Englishmen, to say that it is a solitary one? When the question was first agitated, his adversity found one or two excellent advocates in the Parliament,—useless indeed to the particular purpose, but not to the national character or to results connected with it. Are even these to keep silence before the monstrous ascendancy of common-place that now has it's day? Will they let the natural disgust and contempt which they feel as far as themselves are concerned, stand their opponents instead of real argument and ridicule, and hinder the little remaining spirit of our ancestors from shewing itself in behalf of another? Does even Sir FRANCIS BURDETT tacitly give up the privileges of a consistent lover of freedom, and stoop to discover something awkward and unfashionable in attempting to relieve fallen greatness?

From the Ministers it is impossible to expect any thing like a generous movement on this subject,—at least out of any impulse of their own. We have given our reasons before. They have not minds enough to afford it. They have not brains enough even to discern the dignity of it. They confound impotence to alter, with firmness to maintain; and can be made sensible of their importance in no better way, than by feeling the very body of a superior under their feet.

But besides the better spirit above-mentioned, what is become of all those who admired BONAPARTE so much in his prosperity? What is become of all those, including some whom we are loth to name, that made their bow at the levee of the First Consul? What is become of those who did not even think it beneath them to pay their respects at the Court of MURAT and CAROLINE BONAPARTE?

What of those enormous multitudes, who shadowed the seas when NAPOLEON stood on the deck of the Bellerophon, like the king of the very world that had conquered him?

We blush for our countrymen. We blush for a change which has become more and more silent, in proportion to the adversity of it's object. Is the journal, which without worshipping his enemies united in opposing his ambition, to be the only one that would defend him when overthrown? Have those who bowed at the levee of the First Consul, bowed at the Courts of no others that have broken their promises? Are the visitors of the Court of Naples to make amends to the insulted dignity of legitimacy, for discovering that JOACHIM made a better King than FERDINAND, and that CAROLINE BONAPARTE might have taught princeliness of manners to the greatest houses in Europe? Lastly, have we neither feeling nor imagination? Must a man whom thousands thought worth going to see, lose all his interest with them, because he is not standing before their eyes? Must we think as little of him when out of sight, as of any vacant-faced booby with a ribbon over his shoulder; or keep silence if we do think of him, because such boobies affect to know as little about him as they do of any thing else? Or is it sheer adversity alone that makes us give up the mention of him? Is it because he is trampled on, that we let him continue to be so? Is it because the dull rogues caricature him with involuntary likenesses of legitimate gluttons? Or is it because he can no longer influence the funds,—or because they say he has been obliged to break up his plate in order to meet his expences?

The first of these forgetters,—the former worshippers,—we do confess, have all the reason on their side of which they are capable. They admired him not on account of his merit, but his success; and latterly it was his merit only that increased. Had he succeeded again, again they would have shouted. But what is even a silenced oracle? a fallen god? Only fit to be made a devil of, as the Heathen ones were. The low and the grovelling can only look up, in order to admire. What Fortune reduces to their own level they cannot help thinking poor indeed. Exquisite self-satirists! The mere abusers of him, the GIFFARDS and CROKERS, are, in this respect, just in the same condition, though from a different cause. They abused him, not on account of his success, but his merit; and his merit continuing, and what is worse, having been more than ever contrasted with the success of those who have his faults without his merit, they more than ever load him with their Billingsgate. Delicious self-betrayers!

But gentlemen levee-bowers, cannot you muster up a little courage? a little, little bit of a distant hint of recognition?—“No answer,”—as the preacher said when he pretended his hat was a human being, and waited for a reply from it.

Gentlemen homage-payers to MURAT and his wife,—not a word from you either?—Oh, we forgot;—MURAT was shot in a vulgar market-place.

Gentlemen bouters off the coast,—you who went miles and miles, and crowded in shoals about NAPOLEON, like

the Lilliputians about GULLIVER,—you who trod on mud and sea-weed, and came in contact with dirty piers and ropes with your yellow-gloved hands, and subjected your delicate persons and fair friends to the care of coarse-fisted boatmen, and encountered the sickening undulation of the sea-water, in order to get a smile or a bow from the great Leviathan,—have you not a single good speech for him? not a word? not a syllable? We mean, of course, such of you as can speak for him, somehow or other;—who can say something in the House,—or at court,—or write a paragraph in a paper.—Not a syllable. Well, you need not blush;—your fair friends there blush for you. Ah, ladies, take care how you lose your beauty, or your dowries, or get scandalized, or want disinterested defence on any account;—you will not find it from creatures like these.

Then you, gentlemen scholars, readers and admirers of CESAR and XENOPHON,—admirers of THEMISTOCLES, to whom BONAPARTE, with the privilege of conscious talent and misfortune, compared himself;—you who instil the same tastes in the rising generation;—and all you, whether scholars or not, who admire the memories of eminent soldiers, ancient or modern;—and all you, whether soldiers or not, who cultivate in any way the military spirit, and who defend conquest and the motives to it in your own countrymen;—have none of you, who have opportunities of speaking on this occasion, the least will to do it! There is one of you in particular, who is thought to be rather a great animal than a great man. Here is an opportunity for him! Is he too silent! Is this what rivalry has come to in modern times!—Oh lord, Sir, the *Courier* assures us that BONAPARTE is not at all like THEMISTOCLES, and it was puerile and common-place as well as vain in him to make the allusion. Besides, ambition is a shocking thing after all,—that is to say, such ambition:—and in short, Sir, we cannot have our studies interrupted.—Indeed! But you, noble Sir, who are not at the mercy, one should suppose, of this want of sentiment,—this common-place mistake about common-place,—much less of this odious hypocrisy,—have you too nothing about you that tells you it would be a graceful and truly conquering action to recommend the most liberal and princely treatment of a fallen prince and brother-soldier?—“Anan!”

Well then, gentlemen money-getters, if liberality is not to be found in any of these quarters, perhaps it may have got over some how or other to—Oh lord, Sir; pray do not expect any thing from us. What have your political or poetical notions, or whatever else you call them, to do with consols? Tell us that. Don't come spoiling trade. We understand that your vagaries have found some advocates among us already, whom we always thought sad merry fellows, and wondered how they thrived as they did. You put us out in our calculations, and we'll be put out for no one. We've a great head-ache already, had a nightmare last night, been driving at work like the devil all the morning, and shall hardly have time to digest one's dinner this evening; so charity begins at home.—But, gentlemen, one single word with you. BONAPARTE is not so poor as you imagine. The fact is, that though his situation is rendered deplorable by his keepers, he has great funds of his own in Europe.—The deuce he has! Ah, we always thought him a great man,—a very great man,—

a sly dog;—but what's the use of riches if one can't enjoy them?—*Most true, gentlemen.*

Such are the persons, we fear, whom BONAPARTE mistook for the British Public,—or rather, such are the answers, more or less tacit, which are given by those who have any voices in public matters to the pamphlet from St. Helena. We do not think so ill of that public as to imagine, that there are not even thousands who feel that his treatment is unworthy of them; nor can we imagine, but that these thousands will ultimately influence matters; it is in the nature of things that they should:—but at present he mistakes us as a public body. He pays us too great a compliment; and it must be an awful reflection for him, that the survivors of genuine English spirit among us are prevented from doing justice to a fallen enemy and to the great qualities he possesses, by the ascendancy of that common-place despotism which his lesser qualities suffered themselves to countenance and hold up again. His original provocation to go on fighting, we allow, was great; his ambition, considering his “legitimate” education, was natural; but he should not have imitated inferior men, and countenanced their imitation of him, in breaking his first promises; he should have exercised less generosity to sovereigns, and more to the people; he should have led a new age in every thing, as he did in some things; nor would we have made an observation to this effect, during his fallen fortunes, were it not to shew him why it is that the old race of Englishmen are too weak to assist him, and had he not qualities enough to afford to be shewn it. We cannot answer for his particular habits, or opinions, or associations; but if we were he, we would encounter insult no more than he does, but we would cultivate with our own hands a spot of ground by our door, and write our history, and wait to see whether the times which will surely arrive, would arrive while we lived. And yet we know not how far an indefinite hope could think it worth while to do so. There is a great difference between imprisonment for a limited time, however long, and a prison unlimited but by accidents; and his jailers know it. We are persuaded however, for our own parts, that under the new intellectual circumstances of society in general, the monstrous interregnum of common-place that now prevails cannot last long. We happened the other day in a bookseller's shop to take up an old number of the *Quarterly Review*, which we had never seen before, though some of our friends had. Amidst a great deal of shrieking malignity about Mr. BONAPARTE,—Mr. LOUIS and Mr. JEROME, and the old emigrant stories about washerwoman,—this publication seriously regrets that when BONAPARTE was first conquered, he was not put to death, as it always thought advisable. As if his enemies, the panegyrists and followers of the FREDERICKS and LOUIS the Fourteenth, had the least shadow of right to do so!—or as if such proceedings could possibly be of any use to legitimacy when it's turn comes round again! But the thing was evidently written out of pure venom and littleness. That *Quarterly Review*, to use the words of one of it's friends on a different occasion, is “the fiercest duck we ever saw.” It's recommendation of killing BONAPARTE reminded us of Partridge, when he was so anxious in the valour of his fear, that Tom Jones should proceed in a summary a manner with their captive on the road. “Par-

tridge leaped up at this news, and ran back to the place, where Jones stood with his sword in his hand to guard the poor fellow; which Partridge no sooner saw, than he cried out "Kill the villain, Sir; run him through the body; kill him *this instant*."—The folly and timid cruelty of these people are uppermost at present; but there is an under and sullen laugh at them in society, which says that their reign will be short.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 5.—The ball given on Thursday by Lord Wellington was extremely brilliant. Their Royal Highnesses Monsieur, Madame, the Duke of Angouleme, the Duke and Duchess of Berry, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and the Dowager Duchess of Orleans, did not leave till two in the morning. The ball continued till five o'clock in the morning. Nineteen magnificent sideboards were covered in different apartments. M. Comté, whose slight of hand was put in requisition on the occasion, contributed highly to the gratification of the illustrious company by new tricks.

The Sieur Crevel, author of *The Cries of the People*, was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment, a fine of 4000 francs, five years' surveillance and interdiction from civil rights, and to find security to the amount of 2000 francs.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 26.—The *Austrian Observer* of today, in a long and interesting article, refutes the ridiculous conjectures circulated by a great number of the public journals of England and Germany, respecting the project attributed to the Allied Powers, of continuing the Army of Occupation assembled on the right bank of the Rhine, for the purpose of maintaining the tranquillity of France and of Europe. It also contradicts the reports contained in these papers, of the objects which are expected to be discussed in the ensuing Congress of the Sovereigns.

EAST INDIES.

Bombay couriers have reached town, bringing details of the first engagement, which took place towards the beginning of November, between the British troops and those of the Peishwa; the former under the command of Colonel Burr. It seems the Peishwa chose his opportunity when the greater part of the British force near Poonah had been detached for the suppression of the Pindarree power. Symptoms of Mahratta hostility becoming pretty manifest to our officer commanding, and the Peishwa, amongst other circumstances, having declared his resolution of retiring from his capital to the camp where he had assembled his troops, Colonel Burr took a position in advance of Keerkee, and, on the 5th of November, prepared to receive the enemy, who appeared in his front with an army which was estimated at 20,000 cavalry, and about 10,000 foot. Mr. Elphinstone, the British Resident, repaired to our head-quarters, taking with him his personal guard. The force under the orders of Colonel Burr was composed of one regiment of European Infantry, and four battalions of Sepoys, besides 64 men of the 65th regiment of the line, with a small detachment of artillery and pioneers. The British advanced, but, at the same moment, the enemy's artillery opened upon their centre, while the Mahratta cavalry charged their left wing, and forced two regiments, which had expended their ammunition, to retire. A demonstration by the British right very pro-

bably saved the retiring body from a repetition of this attack, which, as the enemy had almost surrounded our left wing, might have proved in no small degree destructive. The Mahrattas likewise got into the rear of the British right, so that the whole corps was enveloped by the enemy; when our men faced about, and gave them some volleys, which threw them into confusion, and put an end to the engagement. This contest was at one period of it severe and critical; but superior training triumphed over disparity of numbers; and the result, though not a total overthrow of the enemy, was honourable to the Company's arms. On the morning of the 6th of November, a light battalion, with 1,000 auxiliary horse, effected their junction with Colonel Burr's little army. General Smith came up with his division on the 13th, and appears to have engaged almost immediately in a series of active operations. The battle which he fought with the Peishwa, on the 16th, is said to have terminated in the defeat and dispersion of the Mahratta force. But it ought to be recollected that, with an army so constituted, a flight is not always decisive of its overthrow, and dispersion is very different from ruin. Poonah, however, has been abandoned by the Peishwa, who is reported to have fallen back on the hill fort of Sattarah, a place of great strength, about 47 miles from the capital. It has been stated that General Smith was following up his advantages; though no details of the battle of the 16th, nor of any later movements, are to be found in the intelligence from Bombay. Much perplexity appears to have been occasioned by the Peishwa's conduct among the circles of political reasoners in India.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER.—ORFORD v. COLE.—This was an action to recover damages for a breach of a promise of marriage.

Mr. TORRENT addressed the Jury. Mr. Orford, the father of the plaintiff, was a surgeon of eminence; he died in 1810, leaving a widow and four children. The plaintiff was highly accomplished, had received a liberal education, and had much personal beauty; she was about 28 years of age. Immediately after the death of Mr. Orford the family removed to Liverpool. Soon after an intimacy took place between the families of the plaintiff and defendant, who were distantly related to each other. Mr. Cole had succeeded, by the death of his great uncle, to the possession of a very large fortune. Among his other possessions he had a mansion at Kirkland, and when he came of age he went to reside there. In Feb. 1817, Mrs. Butler, the mother of the defendant (who had adopted the name of Cole, in pursuance of the will of his grandfather) dispatched an invitation to Mrs. Orford, inviting her and her daughter to Kirkland-Hall. The invitation not being immediately accepted, Mrs. Orford received a second invitation, which was accepted, and early in March Mrs. Orford and her daughter paid a visit to the defendant. They were received by Mrs. Butler and her son with every demonstration of the most sincere friendship. This visit continued about a fortnight, and Mr. Cole was so much pleased with his fair visitor, that he took an opportunity of making her a tender of his hand. Miss Orford consulted her mother, and Mrs. Butler was also informed of the offer, and after considerable deliberation it was accepted. Soon after the return of Miss Orford to Liverpool, the defendant wrote a letter, which recognized the offer he had made, and contained his opinion upon the subject of a settlement, which, he said, he ought not to be called upon to make, as the lady had no fortune, and that she ought to depend upon his affection and generosity. To this Miss Orford replied, referring the whole matter to his own honour. About the middle of April the defendant visited Liverpool, where he remained about ten days, and he was received by Miss Orford and her family as her future husband. Such progress was made in the suit, that wedding-dresses were ordered, and new liveries prepared. On the 1st of June, the defendant wrote a letter to Miss Orford, lamenting that he could not visit Liverpool so soon as he could have wished, but assuring her that he would see her as soon as possible. This was the last communication the plaintiff received from the defendant, who without writing a single line, or assigning any reason whatever for his conduct, closed, from that period

all intercourse with the family of the plaintiff, and, on the 29th of August, he married a Miss Grimshaw, the daughter of a solicitor at Preston.—Mr. Topping observed that the defendant was a man of large fortune, not less than 8000*l.* per annum, and that he was, of course, very able to honour any check which the Jury might draw upon him, and he trusted that their draft would be a most liberal one.

The letters which passed, during this short courtship, were read. Those by the defendant evinced more proofs of a cool, calculating head than of warm and generous feeling, and were indeed very heartless productions.

Mr. SCARLETT, on the part of the defendant, admitted that he had acted wrong. He insisted however upon the disparity of years, the plaintiff being little more than 21 years of age; that the proposal had been a sudden impulse—that the engagement had been precipitately entered into—that the connection, on account of the disparity in years, did not promise much happiness, and would probably not have been a happy one—that there was no reason for supposing that the affections of the lady had been deeply engaged, or that the loss of so fickle and capricious a lover could give her any lasting uneasiness—and that, as she had suffered no injury in escaping a marriage with him, she had no claim to serious damages.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY observed, that the promise of marriage had been proved, and it was clear that the contract had received the sanction of their mutual parents. The injury consisted in this—that instead of being Mrs. Cole, the mistress of Kirkland-hall, the plaintiff was still Miss Orford. Whether she would have been happier as the defendant's wife was a question they could not well take into their consideration. But for his unjustifiable conduct, he would have been her husband and she his wife, with that splendid establishment the wife of a man of his fortune might be entitled to expect. He was a man, according to the testimony of his steward, enjoying between 4 and 5,000*l.* a year; the plaintiff would have been the wife of a man with that fortune, and with that establishment which would have belonged to her rank in society as his wife. These advantages she had lost. The defendant stood in a very unfavourable point of view. What had he done? He had drawn a lady to Kirkland-hall, that she might see the establishment she had a right to expect would shortly be her own. He had gone on amusing her for a period of two months, under the expectation that she was to be the mistress of his establishment; and then, without any reason, he had married another woman. He would, therefore, have no right to complain, whatever damages might be awarded against him. With reference to the amount of the damages, he would only observe, that the Jury ought to be liberal, rather than penurious.

The Jury retired, and, returning in about a quarter of an hour, pronounced their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Seven Thousand Pounds.—[This trial had been the subject of general conversation throughout Lancaster for months. Crowds were collected, and the doors were scarcely thrown open, than the Court, capable of containing 2,000 persons, was instantly filled. The ladies were conspicuous in all parts, having braved every danger to obtain admittance. The verdict, which bestowed so considerable an addition of fortune on the fair suitor, was hailed with universal satisfaction.—On the subsequent morning, Mr. SCARLETT moved for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, on two grounds: 1st. That the letters containing the contract of marriage had not been duly stamped, as they ought to have been. And secondly, on the ground of excessive damages. He observed, that it was the first instance in any similar case in which damages to such an enormous amount had been given.—Mr. Justice BAYLEY was of opinion, that the objection as to the letter requiring a stamp, had not the least validity. Upon the question of excessive damages, he was not prepared to say, that if it had been put to the option of the lady to have received the defendant as her husband in preference to the 7,000*l.*, she would not have chosen to have accepted him rather than the damages to that or any other amount. He thanked God the Constitution had placed the jurisdiction upon that subject where it was. Upon the whole, he thought he ought not to disturb a verdict dispassionately given, in a case where, if he had been one of the Jury, he might himself have been inclined to have awarded even larger damages.—The rule for a new trial was accordingly refused.]

April 1.—The business of the Crown End terminated last Friday morning, when the Chief Baron passed sentence upon the numerous prisoners who had been convicted during the Assizes. The following, among other unhappy men, received sentence of death:—*William Oxenham*, for forgery; *William*

Stewart, *Thomas Curry*, *Margaret Dowd*, *Robert Wardlaw*, *Redman Moss*, *Hannah Mayhall*, and *John Vaughan*, for uttering forged Bank of England notes.—It was impossible to witness this spectacle without being almost petrified with horror; and the progress of the painful ceremony was occasionally interrupted by the frantic exclamations or piercing shrieks of some wife, mother, daughter, or sister, of the unhappy delinquents. Oxenham was so ill that he was brought into Court wrapped in a blanket, and was obliged to be supported by two attendants while sentence was passed upon him. *George Steel*, *Edward Corran*, *James Walker*, *Eliza Berry*, *James Jelly*, *William Conolly*, *James Scholesfield*, *Mary Steel*, *Edward Walton*, *William Taylor*, and *Edward Moores*, convicted of having forged Bank of England notes in their possession, were sentenced to be transported for the term of 14 years.—The Judge gave no hopes to Stewart, Curry, Dowd, and Wardlaw, for uttering forged notes, who are all left for execution.

MONMOUTH.—*Samuel Evans* and *Thomas Way* were convicted of having forged notes in their possession, and sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

SOMERSET.—CRAMMER AND ANOTHER v. HELLINGS.—This was an action against the administrator of a lady, whom the plaintiffs, who were medical gentlemen, had attended and supplied with medicines during a long illness. A difficulty being raised by the defendant's Counsel as to the mode of proving the delivery of the medicines, Mr. Justice HOLROYD held, that if the plaintiffs, after going out to visit their patients, upon their return directed their apprentices to make up the medicines, and the apprentices, upon making them up and sending them out, entered a minute of them in the plaintiffs' books, and such was their course of practice, those entries might be received as evidence of the medicines being supplied.—Verdict for the plaintiff, 253*l.*

CRIM. CON.—THOMAS v. TYSER.—This cause occupied the Court six hours. The damages were laid at 5,000*l.* A verdict was given for 2,000*l.* The plaintiff is a clergyman; and the defendant a physician at Wellington.

CORNWALL.—During the Assizes, the Grand Jury found Bills of Indictment against *Thomas Graham*, *John Kimber*, *William Brown*, *John Bennett*, *Thomas Orchard*, and *John Hallett*, all members of the late Corporation of Fowey, for perjury.—An indictment was also found against *Nicholas Donnithorne*, *John Trethewey*, and *John Filkins*, for assaulting and obstructing *John D. Sobey*, a Sheriff's officer, in the execution of his office.

At the late Quarter Sessions for Cornwall, the most interesting case was that of *Samuel Lyne*, a considerable farmer of Shevioc, of which parish he is overseer, for a violent assault on *Phillippa Langman*, wife of *James Langman*. The prosecutrix came from Dock, where she had been endeavouring to get work, to the defendant's house, in order to obtain relief, as herself and her child were reduced to a state of starvation. The defendant refused to give her relief; and on her persisting in demanding it, he gave her a violent blow on the head; and finding that her extreme necessity made her pertinacious, he next set his dog on her, notwithstanding she was six months advanced in pregnancy. Hunger and the distress of her child overcame the fear of the dog; when the defendant went and brought out a horsewhip, with which, in the most brutal manner, he gave her many severe blows on the head, breast, arms, and other parts of her body; and in consequence of such ill-treatment, she was obliged to remain under a surgeon's care for some weeks.—The Surgeon proved the severity of the treatment.—The Jury found the defendant guilty; and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 40*l.* and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid.

KINGSTON, APRIL 4.—*David Owen*, aged 50, a stout, mild, good-looking man, was tried for stabbing and cutting *John Jones*, his brother-in-law, in Southwark, on the 26th of September. It was distinctly proved, that the prisoner had gone to Mr. Jones's house between one and two o'clock, put his foot on the step at the door, and cut and seriously wounded Jones and several other persons with a clasp knife as they came to the door. He never spoke one word while he was acting so outrageously. He had previously said he would murder the whole family.—The Prisoner, in his defence, said he knew nothing of what he had done. Several respectable witnesses gave it as their decided opinion, that the prisoner had not been in his senses. He had a fever nine years before, and since then they thought him subject to melancholy and insanity. He laughed, sang, and danced the night he was committed to gaol. The loss of his wife and of his property deranged his mind. It was proved that the prisoner had a law-suit with *John Jones*, who was his brother-in-law.—

The Jury, after some deliberation, found a verdict of—Guilty. After a pause, their Foreman recommended him to mercy, in consideration of the respectable testimony borne to his character.—The JUDGE immediately pronounced sentence of death, and assured the prisoner that he could not reasonably expect that the recommendation of the Jury would have any effect.—When the Judge was proceeding to pronounce sentence, two ladies, friends of the prisoner, screamed and fainted away. The prisoner preserved the same unchanged look of composure throughout the trial, and when sentence was pronounced.

George Mills Margeson was charged with having stabbed Jane Rushforth, on the 23d of September. The prisoner is a midshipman, aged 17.—Jane Rushforth, an interesting young lady, said she lived at Richmond in September. On the 23d, the prisoner came to her lodging. In course of conversation he asked her whether a murdered person went to heaven? She said it was a curious question, but she thought it more likely that the murdered person should go to heaven than the murderer. To divert his attention, she said she felt unwell; she had had a bad night's rest. He said he would ensure her a good night's rest. He afterwards supped with her. After supper he asked on which side her heart lay? She replied, putting her hand on her left side, "Here, you little fool." She looked at the watch, which hung over the mantle-piece, and observing it was ten minutes after nine, said, "Come George, my dear, are you not going?" He rose, and placing his left hand over her left shoulder, stabbed her with a dirk or dagger, and with a laugh said, "I have done it." She rose, and pulled the dagger from her side, then sat down, and fainted away.—Being cross-examined, she said she did not consider her marriage legal; she went through what she believed to be a marriage ceremony. It was with a Mr. Prevost, in Essex, seven years ago. She believed he might be a clergyman who acted on the occasion. (The witness showed great reluctance, and requested to have those questions waved;) she always went by the name of Prevost since. She signed her maiden name on this occasion, because she did not consider the marriage legal. Mr. Prevost, she understood, to be dead three years last February. He was abroad. They lived together as man and wife. She had passed as his widow since his death. She knew the prisoner's mother. She knew of no insanity in the family. She knew him for eight months previously. She was very little injured. She could hardly describe his laugh. It was wilder than his usual laugh. She and he have been on amicable terms since. He was fond of her society, and used to call frequently. Philip Lugar, a surgeon, observed the wound on the left side. It was a small punctured wound of a triangular shape. It did not appear to have proceeded beyond the integuments. It was about three-fourths of an inch deep. She was ill more from the shock than the wound. It healed in five days.—The Prisoner said, "My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, it was not my intention to kill Mrs. Jane Prevost, I meant only to frighten her. I loved her so that I would lay down my life for her; it was not my intention to murder her; no, far from it."—He is a very lively intelligent looking youth. While the Counsel was opening the case for the prosecution, he laid his head on the bar, and wept aloud.—Mr. Baron Wood said it was material for their consideration, whether the prisoner really meant to frighten her. If it was not maliciously done, he was not guilty.—Not Guilty.—He was discharged instantly. He bowed respectfully and retired.—On the verdict being returned, the prosecutrix seemed in ecstasy, and exclaimed aloud, "Thank God." She wrote the following letters to the prisoner during his confinement:—

"Richmond, Surrey, Oct. 2.

"MY DEAR GEORGE,—I much regret that I am compelled to write to you, because I am afraid my answers do not give you pleasure. I little thought I ever should have to write to one I so dearly loved, in a prison. Believe me when I say I freely forgive you; but I am sorry to add, I cannot esteem you as I once did. I miss you greatly—every footstep I hear, I fancy is yours; and those thoughts considerably retard my recovery. But let me request you, as a friend, not to dwell on those scenes of pure delight and pleasure, which can now never return; but fortify your mind to bear those troubles which you have unfortunately brought upon us. If it depended on me, be assured you would soon be restored to liberty. I shall quit Richmond as soon as possible. Every scene seems changed, and I am truly, truly unhappy. Adieu, I can write no more. "JANE PREVOST."

(Dated early in last week.)

"MY DEAREST GEORGE,—I have sent you two pieces of cloth, lined with wadding, which you must sew round your irons, and then at night you will not feel the cold. I wish I could have the

pleasure of putting them on. I have placed them ready, so mind you do them right, or I shall scold."

APRIL 10.—John Fawcett was this day tried for the murder of his son on the 13th of March.—The particulars of this case were detailed in our Police Reports at the time. Fawcett's wife had left him, and gone to live with one Bush, and so had his eldest son, the deceased. Fawcett, in a fit of rage, went to the house, and mistaking his son as he descended the stairs for Bush, discharged a pistol at him, which caused his death.—These circumstances were all given in evidence. Bush, when examined, was threatened by the Court before he would confess that he slept with Fawcett's wife.—The Prisoner, in his defence, stated that his wife, after living with him nearly 20 years and having had 16 children, had abandoned him for another, which had caused all his misfortunes. She had even deprived him of all his property, to his very clothes. Agitated by long suffering, he went to the house of Bush, and hearing him, as he thought, coming down stairs, his pistol went off, when, to his inexpressible horror, he found he had shot his own child, against whom he felt no sort of enmity, as he solemnly declared before God. He threw himself on the justice and mercy of the Court.—Several persons gave the Prisoner a good character for humanity and tenderness to his family.—Mr. Baron GRAHAM spoke feelingly of the case of the prisoner; but remarked, that the question for the Jury to try was, whether he had not gone to the house of Bush with a deliberate intention to kill some one?—The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty; when the Prisoner (a tall, robust, and well-looking man, who appeared involved in grief during the trial) bowed and retired. The Court was much crowded.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 6.

ARREST FOR LIBEL.

Lord ERSKINE said, he had last Session moved for returns of the names of persons arrested and held to bail for libel, before trial; some had been made, but the whole had not yet been presented. It was his intention to follow up these returns by a motion or Bill, if no proposition on the subject should be brought forward by a Noble Earl (Earl Grey) who had already called the attention of their Lordships to the subject. He believed that it was now to be understood that arrest before trial for libel was the practice of some inferior Magistrates. The law, however, ought not to be allowed to remain in a state of uncertainty on this point. It was not his wish to encourage any licentiousness of the press, but it appeared to him necessary to remove all doubt on this question.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, April 8.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved, that the Directors, Secretaries, Architects, Surveyors, and Foremen of the Firemen, of the different Fire Companies, and various other persons, be summoned to attend the Committee on the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill.—Ordered.

WATER COMPANIES.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a Petition from the Grand Junction Water-works' Company. It stated among other things, that the Company were surprised to find that what they had done had excited an alarm of their having entered into a combination with other Companies, which was not true. The Petitioners therefore prayed, that their Lordships would be pleased to appoint a Committee to inquire into their proceedings.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE was firmly convinced that the Companies had combined to divide the metropolis between them. While there were two rival companies, there was some security that the public would not be imposed on; but as the matter now stood, a monopoly was established; and he was sure that their Lordships must feel that it was impossible for them to consent to such a state of things, unless they meant to take into their consideration the supply of the metropolis with water, and to fix the fair price at which that first necessary of life ought to be sold to the inhabitants.

The Petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 9.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S MARRIAGE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to propose an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the subject

of the Marriage of his Royal Sister, the Princess Elizabeth. He also intended to move congratulations on the same event to her Majesty the Queen, and to the Princess herself.—With reference to the event itself, he should only say, that it certainly must be a proper subject of congratulation, that this union had taken place with a Prince of a most illustrious family, high military reputation, and who had displayed great talents in the course of the long wars in which he had been engaged.—The Noble Earl concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, which he followed with motions for Messages of Congratulation to the Queen and the Princess Elizabeth.

The motions being agreed to *nem. con.*, the Address and Messages were ordered to be presented in the usual form.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 10.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANEDOWNE, an Address was voted for Copies of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed in 1814, to inquire into the fees paid to Officers of the several Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom.—The Noble Marquis called for such Reports on the ground that shameful extortions continued to prevail in various Courts, particularly in Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 9.

Petitions were received from all parts of the country against the additional duties on Leather.

Alderman Wood presented several Petitions from watermen on the Thames, who felt that their interests would be affected by the proposed bridge at Rotherhithe. They wished in that event for compensation; but as their sole employment consisted in plying on the river, they prayed against the Bill passing.

Mr. WROTTESLAY took the opportunity of suggesting the propriety of bringing in a Bill to increase the fares of the Thames watermen. Every one who took a boat must know how unequal the hire was to the labour.

COTTON-MANUFACTORIES.

Petitions were received against the Labour Regulation Bill, from Holeywell, Manchester, Glasgow, Derby, &c.—Mr. PEEL presented a Petition in favour of the pending Bill. It was signed by 1,781 respectable persons in Manchester and its vicinity, who feelingly deplored the excess to which labour was carried, under circumstances unfavourable to the health of the manufacturer, which often proved fatal to youthful and delicate frames. Among the signatures there were those of seven Magistrates, nine Physicians, 21 Surgeons, and 20 Clergymen, of whom 17 were of the Established Church. Some of the medical gentlemen had attended the infirmary for a long time.

Mr. PHILLIPS would not enter into any discussion then, as future opportunities would occur; he was only surprised, under all the circumstances, that more signatures had not been procured.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, the knowledge of the bare facts that children were kept at work in an unwholesome atmosphere from four or five in the morning till perhaps nine or ten at night, rendered it sufficiently obvious that the practice was destructive in every way to their morals and their health. He hoped the House would not allow this question to be put off.

REFORM.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented a number of Petitions for Parliamentary Reform, from Marylebone, Lambeth, Paddington, Halifax, Botley, and other places; above 30 in all.—Ordered to lie on the table.

COPY-RIGHT.

Mr. J. SMITH presented a Petition from Messrs. Longman, Ross, Hurst, Orme, and Browne, respecting a Bill now before the House regarding Copy-rights, and stating that the delivery of the eleven copies, from the time the Act passed in 1814, had actually cost to them 3000*l.*, or nearly so; that from the great burden of the delivery, they have declined the publication of some expensive works, and especially Baron Humboldt's Non-descript Plants of South America; that they are already obliged to leave another copy at the printer's, by the Seditious Act; that although the Rev. Mr. Todd presented from himself one copy of his edition of Johnson's Dictionary to St. John's College, they demanded another copy under the Act; that the English Universities pay no duty on paper, and can therefore undersell booksellers, and are now so printing an edition of Scaup's Lexicon, against one published by the London booksellers. They prayed

the House to consider the subject of Copy-rights.—Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

A Petition to a similar effect was presented from Lackington and Co.—Ordered to lie on the table.

LEATHER DUTY REPEAL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Leather Duty Repeal Bill,

Mr. C. GRANT opposed it, contending that the Leather Trade was reviving, and that a further reduction in the public income was quite inexpedient.

Mr. HART DAVIS, though he had formerly voted for the repeal of this Tax, had recently altered his opinion. He had received a letter from an eminent tanner, which stated that the trade was certainly reviving.

Mr. P. METCAL thought that if all England should be searched, there would not be found another tanner thinking like that one whose opinion they had heard that evening.

Mr. MARRYAT said, that his opinion was guided by a far better criterion than any letter from a single person—there had been Petitions by hundreds laid before them, and every one unanimous in favour of the repeal of the tax.

Mr. LUSHINGTON was enabled to state confidently, that there never was a complaint made against a tax with less real grounds. For a century back the Leather Trade had had no additional burdens, when almost all other trades had been loaded with them; and the trade was now in a very prosperous condition. The drawbacks that had been granted had given so much satisfaction, especially to carriers and shoemakers, that they had declared it to be their desire that the Leather Laws should undergo no alteration, and that the pretences under which a repeal of the additional duty was sought to be obtained were scandalously false.

Mr. BROTHAM observed, the Hon. Secretary had said, if the additional Leather Tax should be discontinued, another should be imposed. That he denied; they might proportion their expenditure to their reduced revenue. Every tax on the necessities of life tended to increase the price of all labour. The tax under consideration was as bad as a poll-tax; it was to all intents and purposes a poll-tax. It pressed more heavily on the peasantry than those above them. The former paid twice as much as the latter, whose shoes were made lighter and finer; for the leather did not pay according to quality, but weight, coarse leather producing as much duty as any other.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. HUSKISSON contended that the tax was pledged to the public credit for the interest of a loan, on the faith of Parliament. The whole amount of the taxes carried to the Consolidated Fund at that moment were not equal in amount to the public necessity. They were bound to make some other provision as an equivalent in point of revenue to the additional leather duty, if it should be discontinued. It was very clear, that this tax, from its nature, must ultimately fall on the consumers.

On a division, the Bill was thrown out, there being 130 for, and 136 against it—so the additional duties on Leather are to be continued.

FEES ON PARDONS.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS said, the fees paid on every pardon under the great seal amounted to 110*l.*, and without this a full legal pardon could not be obtained. If, as must be presumed, pardons were always granted on just grounds, he could not but consider it as a severe hardship in an individual to be excluded from a full enjoyment of the favour of the Crown by his inability to discharge these fees. The Hon. Gentleman moved for leave to bring in a Bill for diminishing the expense of pardons granted by the Crown.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that pardons were granted in precisely the same manner as all other letters-patent which passed the great seal. Nearly one half of the expense was occasioned by the stamps. The charge made at the office of the Secretary of State was for the warrant which gave authority for applying the great seal to the instrument of pardon. The clerks employed in preparing it, were paid out of the fees for their trouble; and a portion was paid to the Law Officers, whose business it was to see that the pardon was properly drawn out. Where the object of a pardon was the furtherance of the ends of justice, by the admission of convicted felons to give evidence, it frequently happened that the Crown paid all the expenses. But where the favour of the Crown was extended for the purpose of restoring an individual to his civil rights, it was not easy to see why it should be done free of all expense to the party receiving the benefit. No case had been alleged of any pardon being made a subject of traffic by the officers of the Crown.

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

Wednesday, April 8.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, &c.

Lord STANLEY rose to present a Petition, which, he said, was signed by one individual, on behalf of a meeting held in Royton, Lancaster. He had thought it his duty to read this Petition, and, having done so, he entertained very considerable doubt whether he ought to present it: at the same time he had always felt that the right of presenting Petitions ought to be as open as possible.

The Petition was read. It represented, that self-preservation was the first law of nature: that the persons who had attended the meeting were weavers, whose wages did not exceed 7s. a week; they were, therefore, unable to procure the common necessities of life, and were, in fact, naked, and in want of provisions, while they were bringing children into the world who could never obtain the means of support. God had not made man to labour and starve. General beggary produces misery and slavery. The Petitioners knew that labour was the foundation of all rent and taxes; and the true end of Government was to provide for the happiness of the people. The House had, however, imposed taxes which affected the poor more than the rich. They had enacted the Corn Laws for the benefit of the great. As to the professed alteration of the Poor Laws, it evinced no disposition to ameliorate the condition of the lower ranks. The Petitioners had seen with great indignation, that the Government had imprisoned some of the best men in the country. (*A laugh on the Ministerial benches.*) They had imprisoned persons on charges of treason, but no treason was found against them. They might as well have arrested a man for murder, where no murder had been committed. In short, the Petitioners ascribed the present system of legislation to the selfish principles which had governed the honourable House for a considerable time past. They, therefore, prayed for the repeal of the Corn Laws, for a reform of the House, and for the adoption of liberal ideas of government.

Lord STANLEY moved, that the Petition do lie on the table.

Mr. C. WYNN observed, that when the House looked at the distinct charge which the Petitioner had made against them, they could come to no other conclusion than that the Petition was presented for the purpose of insulting them.

Mr. LAMTON could see nothing in the words of the Petition derogatory to the dignity of the House. If the Hon. Member meant to propose that the Petition should be rejected on the ground of improper language, he should feel it his duty to divide the House.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked, that the Petitioners said the House had long been governed by selfish principles. *This was language which they ought not to hear.*

Mr. TIERNEY said, if the House were to reject such Petitions as this, they might as well say at once, that men should never petition for Parliamentary Reform. There was nothing derogatory to their dignity in the language of this Petition. The word "selfish" was the only unhappy word on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been able to place his hand. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that any member who should use that word in debate, would be called to order. Now he (Mr. Tierney) would use that word on the very first opportunity (*a laugh*), and he was sure that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not call him to order.—(*Hear, hear!*)—If the Petitioners had charged the House with having legislated from corrupt motives, it would be very different.

The House divided—For receiving the Petition, 14—Against it, 42—Majority, 28.

The New Churches Bill went through a Committee, the report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'nnight.

The American Trade Bill was read a third time, and passed.

FORGED NOTES.

General THORNTON was sorry to observe, that the forgeries on the Bank of England appeared to increase rather than diminish. It was highly desirable to invent some means of preventing notes from being easily forged. In 1797, Mr. Tilloch had presented a plan which was declared by the best engravers, to be incapable of imitation. The expense of such an invention would, he was sure, be more than compensated by the immense reduction it would make in the Bank prosecutions. The Hon. General then moved, "that there be laid before the House an account of the total nominal value of notes presented and refused at the Bank, as forged, for the last six years."—It being however suggested that an Hon. Member had given notice of a motion which im-

braced that of the Hon. General, he withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 9.

Petitions were presented, and received, against the Salt Duties, and the Law of Copy-right, and in favour of Reform.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved Addresses to the Regent, the Queen, and to the Princess of Homberg, on the happy nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth and his Serene Highness Frederick Joseph Louis Charles Augustus, hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homberg,—expressing the heartfelt satisfaction of the House.—Agreed to.

CAPE BRETON—GOVERNOR AINSLIE, &c.

Mr. BENNET understood that a correspondence had taken place between certain inhabitants of Cape Breton and the Colonial Department, relative to the conduct of Governor Ainslie, and the other Authorities in that Colony, in the imposition of Taxes, without the concurrence of a House of Assembly. He wished to know why Governor Ainslie had been sent out to Cape Breton after his conduct in other settlements, and whether or not any steps had been taken by Government on the subject?

Mr. GOULBOURN replied, that the question had been for some time, and was now, under the consideration of Government; but that no actual determination had yet been come to upon it.

Mr. BENNET would call the attention of the House to the subject some day next week.

BANK RESTRICTION—NEW ISSUE OF PAPER.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered upon various statements to show the propriety of delaying the return to cash payments by the Bank of England. He said, that out of the 2,600,000*l.* lately issued by the Bank in gold, hardly any proportion of that sum now remained in the country. Owing to the bad harvest of 1816, much specie had been exported for the purchase of corn. Since the peace, too, a number of persons had gone to reside abroad. From Dover alone, from 1814 to last February, 90,230 persons had sailed for the Continent, out of which only 77,534 had returned to that port. These 12,700 absentees, it was obvious, must spend a great deal of money abroad. At 200*l.* each, the sum would reach 2,540,000*l.* annually. Then there was the large sum spent abroad by our Army; for though the French paid the troops, yet there was much private expense on the part of the Officers. The Foreign Loans raised here were also to be considered. The French Government had raised two, amounting to 27 millions, which had occasioned a depression of the exchange, and a rise in the price of gold and silver. That Government meant this year to raise another loan of 12 millions sterling; and if it intended to fulfil its engagements, it would require full 20 millions sterling to do so. All these circumstances demanded serious consideration, and he could not imagine that any Gentleman would advise an immediate return to Cash Payments at such a time. In the present year, too, a Loan of 5 millions for Prussia was to be raised in this country. It was, therefore, these external circumstances, not any thing internal, which rendered it altogether inexpedient and injurious to compel the Bank to resort to payments in specie.—He could assure the House that he was sincerely desirous of such resumption (*laughter*), and he hoped that a plan he had to propose would very much tend to restore the metallic circulation, as well as give a security to our paper circulation which it had never before possessed. His object was, that after the 5th of July, 1820, no private banker in England and Ireland (for he did not mean to include Scotland) should issue notes under the value of 5*l.*, without a sufficient deposit of Government securities, consisting either of stock or of exchequer bills. He proposed, therefore, that it should be enacted, that every private banker should transfer into the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, an amount of exchequer bills equal in value to the amount of the notes to be issued, or a quantity of stock double the amount of the nominal value. After a deposit of stock and exchequer bills, if a private banker issues notes, they shall be stamped in a way to denote that sufficient security had been deposited, and that they are given on the faith of that security. This was the general outline of his plan, which, he thought, would be sufficiently intelligible; the details of the regulations would, of course, require great consideration. The plan, he said, had a tendency to engage men of real property in banking concerns, and to exclude those who had not such property, and who could not give available security for their issues. Care should be taken to fix on such a stamp as would prevent imposture. It might be the wish of bankers to introduce stock-notes, but he would have the choice of what security he wished to give. The Right Hon. Gentleman,

after some other statements, concluded by moving, "that leave be given to bring in a Bill to continue the Bank Restriction for a time to be limited."

Mr. TIERNY remarked, that the House was now called upon not only to continue the Bank Restriction for one year longer, but to agree to an entire alteration of the paper circulation, at least as far as related to 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes. What could be the object of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he would not trust his own judgment to conjecture. He did not know whether it was to sweep the whole of the country paper away, and perhaps to give the paper circulation into the hands of the Bank; or whether it was a means of enlarging the paper circulation. The subject demanded inquiry, and a Committee should be appointed for the purpose. Then there was the restriction, which was to be continued for *one year more*: but in his opinion it would be continued for that, and the next, and many more, until the Bank was compelled to a resumption. The Right Hon. Gentleman's system could not go on without the Bank, and the Bank (his masters) could not go on as they wished without the restriction: they lived only for profit, and they could not get what they desired without a paper circulation. The great object of the Right Hon. Gentleman was to keep up a great paper circulation, in order to force up the funds and lower the rate of interest. He trusted, however, the House would not lend itself to sanction his projects without inquiry. He would, therefore, propose that the report should be brought up on Monday, when he would propose the appointment of a Committee to make inquiry into the subject. It was a monstrous proposition, that, in compliment to the abilities of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the House should allow the currency of the country to be altered, to suit the views of the Minister, whatever might be his pretensions.

Mr. GRENFELL said, he had listened with much pain to the flimsy pretences upon which it was attempted to justify a measure, which tended, he believed most conscientiously, to the subversion of all property in the kingdom. An overwhelming paper currency had always been productive of the most fatal mischiefs to every country where it had been tolerated. The renewal of the Restriction from time to time had been supported upon various grounds. Sometimes the state of foreign exchanges and the price of gold were brought forward for this purpose; at other times a bad harvest, or the convulsion and revulsion apprehended from sudden recurrence to cash-payments were held out. Since the month of July last, the progress of the Bank was a sufficient reason to account for the rise in the price of gold.

The Resolution was then carried; and leave given to bring in a Bill to continue the Act for the Restriction of cash-payments for a time to be limited. As also a Bill to enable the Bankers of England and Ireland to issue promissory notes upon deposit, stock, or other Government security.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 10.

WAR IN INDIA.

In reply to a question by Mr. HOWORTH, Mr. CANNING said, it was certainly true that the Peishwa had commenced war against the Company; but that in two actions the Company's troops had gained advantages, without the loss of a single Officer, three only being wounded. The Board of Control however had not yet received any official details.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE, &c.

Lord A. HAMILTON called the attention of the House to an election transaction in the county of Lanark. Last November, Sir A. COCHRANE had declared himself a Candidate for that county. He had the whole influence of Government. Mr. F. FERGUSON, an agent of Lord Douglas, wrote a letter to W. Dyke, Esq. in which he expressly stated, that he had communicated to Lord Douglas Mr. D.'s wish to have a situation under Government for his young friend, Mr. Dyke; and he (Mr. F.) was authorised to state, that if Mr. D. supported his Lordship's views in politics at the first election, his Lordship would secure his friend an eligible situation, which would be of great advantage to him, &c.—After various observations, Lord A. H. moved, that Thomas Ferguson be called to the bar of the House on the 21st.

A long conversation ensued.—Mr. W. DUNDAS said, that Lord Douglas had never given Ferguson any such authority.—Mr. C. WYNN thought, as there was a clear attempt at bribery, that Ferguson should be examined.—The LORD ADVOCATE thought that he should be proceeded against in some other way.—Mr. BROUGHAM said if the House would not admit the motion, they would at once hold out impunity to all the corrupt supporters of Ministers. Even the Noble Peer himself ought to desire inquiry.—Mr. B. BATHURST admitted that it did appear that an individual had committed a very high breach of privilege; but

he proposed as an amendment, that the case should be referred to a Committee of Privileges.—To this Lord A. HAMILTON consented, and the Committee was ordered to proceed in it directly.

Various Ordnance Estimates were voted, after some conversation, in which Mr. BENNET observed upon the hardship endured by many meritorious officers, who had served 22 years, being placed upon half-pay, while other officers, who had not served more than three, were placed on full pay.

The Surgery Regulation Bill was opposed by Sir C. MONCK and others, and the motion for reading it this day six months was carried—so that the Bill is thrown out.

Mr. Alderman WOOD's motion for a Committee for considering the means of promoting trade, manufactures, and commerce, by the encouragement of partnerships, was carried, and appointed for Monday.

The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Funds of the Royal Scotch Burghs. Hitherto, he said, the Magistrates of those burghs had given in their accounts to the Court of Exchequer of Scotland, without any check on their proceedings; he should, therefore, propose, that these accounts should be produced to the burgesses, before they were brought before the Court of Exchequer; but as this might not be entirely effectual in preventing abuses, a power was to be given to five burgesses, to make representations on the subject to the Court of Exchequer.

The Bill was afterwards brought in and read, and ordered for a 2d reading this day three weeks.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

C. Walker, Brightelmstone, Sussex, stationer and jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Penfold, Lower-road, Deptford, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, Elm-court, Temple.

R. Horrabin, Bolton-en-le-Moors, Lancashire, hatter. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

T. Hardwick, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, cornfactor. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Chancery-lane.

S. Reynolds, Wilmot, Bristol, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Dean, Gray's-inn-square.

G. Biggs, Holborn Bridge, silversmith. Attorney, Mr. Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

H. H. Payne, Strood, Kent, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Bowman, Everett-street, Russell-square.

C. Smith and J. Vickridge, Southampton-row, Russell-square, grocers. Attornies, Messrs. Draper and Bird, Exchange-buildings, Royal Exchange.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

H. P. Parry, Bristol, furnishing-ironmonger, from April 25 to June 13.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Cole, King-street, Holborn, coach-maker. Attorney, Mr. Langley, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

R. Scholes, Huddersfield, corn-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. Page, Cranbourn-street, silk-mercator. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

T. Agg, Water-lane, Fleet-street, printer. Attorney, Mr. Devey, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

W. Hart, Newport, schoolmaster. Attorney, Mr. Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

J. Gill, Mill Pleasant, Devonshire, rope-maker. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

F. Hayes, Waverton, Lancashire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

R. Cuthbert, Aldbrough, Yorkshire, miller. Attorney, Mr. Knowles, New-inn.

C. Coles, and F. Galpin, Fleet-street, stationers. Attorney, Mr. Lowden, Clement's-inn.

T. Martin, and S. Hopkins, Bristol, linen-drapers. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

W. Sheppard, Bristol, bookseller. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-garden.

B. Walton, Birmingham, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.

R. B. Sandwell, Deal, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard.

S. E. Walter, Madeley, Shropshire, printer. Attornies, Messrs. Russen and Crown, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.
 T. Liddiard, Chiswell-street, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Mawley, Adam's-place, High-street, Southwark.
 J. Willie, Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsy and Spur, Bishopgate-street Within.
 J. Henderson, Tunbridge-place, St. Pancras, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Atcheson, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street.
 E. Duckworth, Manchester, liquor-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
 G. M. Ball, Great Spring-street, Shadwell, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. West, Red-Lion-street, Wapping.
 J. West, Abbey-green, Staffordshire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Cook, Woodbridge-house, Clerkenwell.
 E. Mackavoy, King-street, Greenwich, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Suter, Greenwich.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ATTACK ON THE EDITOR IN A MAGAZINE.

Our readers may remember an extract which was made in this Paper a short time since from a gross and malignant attack on the Editor. It is with infinite loathing I notice the subject again, even for the purpose of dismissing it. It's unhappy author values himself, as he reasonably may, on it's having been noticed so much; but I must here observe, that I have never been in the habit of attending to these things, and that all the notices of it, except the last, came from my brother; who being at the Examiner-Office when the libel reached him, and moved with a zeal for me which a friend may reasonably feel beyond the party attacked, thought it worth while to call for the author, and possible that the call would be attended to. The call was repeated in vain. I made one myself in terms strong enough to rouse up any decent animal from his hiding-place, and endeavoured to persuade myself that I ought to feel something more than mere scorn—but all to no purpose. The Bookseller was even threatened by us with prosecution; but I confess, that partly from a bad habit of delay, partly from doubts as to the law itself, partly from no great respect to it's decisions now-a-days whether for or against,—partly from delicacies which were not overcome even by all the advantages taken of them by others,—partly from a disinclination to make the instrument suffer for the workman,—partly even from a notion that the Bookseller might be obstinate from feelings of private friendship towards the man,—partly from a horror upon me that it might turn out to be some most pitiable person who had attacked me because he had every reason in the world *not* to attack me,—and more than all, from some theories which I hold on the subject of retribution and reformation and which I have often expressed in this Paper,—I neither did, nor beyond the moment intended to prosecute him. Still however I fancied that the author could scarcely help coming forward. I had never disguised myself from individuals, or from the public. I had particularly left word at the Office, that any one who thought himself aggrieved by me, and who demanded my name and residence, should be told them; and out of a simplicity, which it will take still more disappointment, I hope, generally speaking, to do away, I was trusting enough to imagine that an individual, evidently ignorant of all noble theories, and who had taken pains, in language that recoiled upon himself, to misrepresent my actions, my motives, my very reading, nay, my personal manners and very walk, would nevertheless have spirit enough remaining to avow himself and come forward. He did not. He contented himself, instead, with addressing to me a letter, in which, after a certain growling and mean fashion, he recanted;—that is to say, in which he had the face to pretend that he had *not* attacked me in my private character and person,—in which, with habits of falsehood equally disgusting, he pretended to confound all the absurd particulars of his libel with some general questions equally ridiculous,—and which he concluded by saying that he did not mind being called a coward, and should not come forward.

It is quite impossible I should answer the letter of such a person as this, or take any farther notice of him. I only warn Mr. BLACKWOOD his bookseller how he admits private libels into his publication, and does more ultimate injury to his reputation and even profits than he seems to be aware.—not to mention that others may treat him in a very different manner than I have done. I also authorize him to inform the poor unhappy creature, that he may now come forward, if he has no other persons to fear than myself; and that my pity for him, with very great sincerity, is still stronger than my contempt.

LEIGH HUNT.

BACC. ART., who has no need of apologizing for being earnest in the defence of any one he admires, will be noticed more particularly in a week or two.

Mr. S.'s Letter was extremely agreeable to us, and still more creditable to himself.

We have scarcely been able hitherto to look into the volume of C. S.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THE doubts and delays respecting the final settlement of the duration of the armies in France, naturally agitate the people a good deal, and have more than once set the Chambers in a bustle. A member the other day in praising the Swiss troops, who had not demanded, he said, contributions nor yet arrears, wished "to God that all had proved themselves as good Frenchmen as those brave foreigners." This expression was followed by cries of *Order!* and *Abominable!*—Another deputy, M. BIGNON, protested against the proscription lists, "in which were placed names, taken at random, from among 28 millions of Frenchmen, when so many other names might with much greater propriety have been placed there." M. BIGNON was called to order amidst great confusion; and M. COURVOISIER said, that the observation was an attack on the Royal Authority, from which the ordonnances emanated; to which M. BIGNON found it necessary to reply, "that the ordonnances were countersigned by the Ministers, and that to criticise those ordonnances was therefore not to accuse the King, but the Minister." So little even yet does the new French Parliament seem to understand it's own provisions. Our own Members of Parliament are much amused with the inexperience of the French Deputies, their reading from written speeches, and above all, their breaking up the debates as sure as the dinner hour comes. Our illustrious countrymen have certainly the advantage of their parliamentary imitators in some things,—thanks to a few old-fashioned lovers of freedom that lived some time ago; but as to inexperience, there is a worse kind of experience that knows the institutions which it is violating;—a written speech, if it is the author's own, as it is apt to be, is a better evidence of something intelligent and independent, than the being unable or ashamed to make any speech at all;—and as to stopping at dinner-time, there must be some point of time to stop at, and it is better to earn one's refreshment by a previous duty and an unclouded head, than to come half muddled down to the House ready for any unconstitutional measure or brutal joke, which the Minister or his bought friend chuses to deal out,—much more than still to sit muddling and eating in the lobby-tavern, till their masters want them, and they are called for.

It is said from Brussels, that a number of persons who used to meet at the house of Madame REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, have been arrested and interrogated upon the affair of the assassination; and that the Countess herself was to appear before the Magistrate of the District. The Mistress of CANTILLOX, the man arrested as the supposed assassin, has been imprisoned also at Paris. CANTILLOX himself, it is stated, takes his confinement in a very cavalier manner, and some days ago wrote the following distich on the wall of his room:—

Pour ce scelerat de Wellington
Je me trouve dans cette prison :—
Here am I in prison thrown,
For that rascal Wellington.

The cause of the alleged attempt still remains a mystery.

We have unfortunately to record an attempt at assassination, which has occurred in our own country in the course of the week. The reader will find the particulars in another part of our Paper. We have several times expressed our opinion of this kind of action, which in a solitary instance only here and there, in the history of the world, is to be traced to unequivocal virtue and benevolence acting with an over-wrought enthusiasm upon the clearest public grounds:—in all others it is either mere ferocity and bad passion, or lamentable insanity; as in the one instance, a man must be dispatched out of the way like a raging tiger, at least till society can be better constituted for the retrieval of such men's minds,—so in the other, not only should the individual's safety as well as that of the community be consulted; but strict enquiry should be made into the causes which produced his insanity; as it is possible, in some instances, they may be found united with the grounds of the attempt. The *Courier*, not content with an absurd recoiling article it put forth a day or two before, respecting the causes which elevate people above their proper pitch in society, has put forth a long paragraph on this occasion, in which it accuses contemporary writers of having created a tendency to assassination. The *Courier* talks nonsense, as it is very apt to do; and a man may be allowed a double portion of it, who by his own confession has been frightened out of his wits. There is an end of begging the question in this manner now-a-days. Tendencies to assassination, when religious fanaticism does not produce them, are at least as likely to spring from the vices of the governors as from those of the governed. If an assassin is laid hold of, who has been instigated with bad passions, let him be dealt with as we have stated;—he has committed a horrible crime;—if an assassin is laid hold of, who was out of his wits, let him be treated in a different manner;—but in either case, and especially in the latter, it is the duty of those who can, to see whether any unconstitutional or inhuman grounds of provocation existed in the quarter attacked. We do not mean to impute the slightest thing of the sort to Lord PALMERSTON,—no, not the remotest shadow of it. On the contrary, we believe that the affairs of his Lordship's office are very well conducted,—much better certainly than those of some other offices we could name. But it is the interest of all parties, governing as well as governed, to have questions of this awful nature impartially discussed; and nothing insidiously begged upon either side.

We shall pay more attention in a week or two to the progress of the canvassing for the independent party in Westmoreland. The people seem to have great enthusiasm for Mr. BROUGHAM; and they reasonably may. To say nothing of the other bonds from which he would relieve them, the unusual presence of a man of great intellect, in the character of a parliamentary candidate, must act like a long-forgotten sunshine upon them, and thaw up a prodigious quantity of dull weather. We see by the accounts of his brilliant progress through the country, that when he was met by the first body of the natives, they insisted upon drawing him in his carriage. Mr. BROUGHAM entreated otherwise in vain. "My lad!" said they, "we have you; and we are resolved to carry you into Kendal ourselves." "Well, Gentlemen!" returned he, "you compel me to create sinecures under your own eyes; for these four horses are engaged for drawing my carriage, and you are resolved to do the work for them."—Could any of the LOWTHENS exclaim with the Poet,

Sir, you may spare your application;
I'm no such beast, nor his relation.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

WHEN we lately noticed the Letter addressed to Mr. CANNING, we remarked that every sentence of it would make that Right Honourable Person writhe as much as poor OGDEN did while under the knife of the surgeon. Just so has it turned out, as the following Letter from Mr. C. to the author of that caustic publication will sufficiently evince. One hardly knows how to comment on such an extraordinary communication. Mr. CANNING's object is evidently to ascertain the writer, who may have powerful reasons for wishing not to be exposed to the united power and malice of such an Administration. We therefore present to our readers the introductory Letter (which is a reply to Mr. CANNING's), and that of the Right Hon. Gentleman, just as we received them:—

LETTER FROM THE AUTHOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—You are requested to insert in your Paper the Reply of the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING to my public Remonstrance with that Gentleman on the insult he lately dared to offer to the People of England.

I am agreeably disappointed. After ten days' deliberation, he acknowledges the Tribunal, and has determined to plead.

Whilst his Judges are deciding on the merits of his defence, it shall be my care to provide the Gentleman with another opportunity of displaying his taste and talents in the protection of his character.

In the mean time, whilst Mr. LAMBTON is a "Dolt and an Ideot," I am content to be a "Liar and a Slanderer and an Assassin," according to the same inimitable Master of the Vulgar Tongue.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER TO THE RIGHT
HON. GEORGE CANNING.

MR. CANNING'S LETTER.

Gloucester Lodge, April 10, 1818.

SIR.—I received early in the last week the Copy of your Pamphlet, which you (I take for granted) had the attention to send to me.

Soon after I was informed, on the authority of your Publisher, that you had withdrawn the whole impression from him, with the view (as was supposed) of suppressing the publication.

I since learn, however, that the Pamphlet, though not sold, is circulated under blank covers.

I learn this from (among others) the Gentleman to whom the Pamphlet has been industriously attributed, but who has voluntarily and absolutely denied to me that he has any knowledge of it or of its Author.

To you, Sir, whoever you may be, I address myself thus directly, for the purpose of expressing to you my opinion, that

You are a Liar and a Slanderer, and want courage only to be an Assassin.

I have only to add, that no man knows of my writing to you; that I shall maintain the same reserve so long as I have an expectation of hearing from you in your own

name; and that I shall not give up that expectation till to-morrow (Saturday) night.

The same Address which brought me your Pamphlet will bring any Letter safe to my hands.—I am, Sir, your humble Servant, (Signed) GEO. CANNING.

For the Author of "A Letter to the Right Hon. Geo. Canning."

[Mr. RIDGWAY is requested to forward this Letter to its destination.]

The proceedings at Cape Breton, and the appointment of Governor AINSLIE, have at length been noticed in Parliament by Mr. BENNET. Mr. GOULBOURN, we hope, will next week have something satisfactory to say on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON is quite recovered.

It has been the subject of conversation here for some days past, that Lord SUFFIELD will shortly be created an Earl, and Sir JACOB ASTLEY raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord DELAVAL.—*Norwich Paper.*

It is said that Mr. CRESPIGNY has sold the Borough of Aldborough for 32,000*l.*, and that the purchaser is also buying up some of the franchises at 40*l.* a-piece!—*Bury Paper.*

Lieutenant GORDON, of the Coldstream Guards, was killed lately in a duel at Cambray, fought with a French officer of the Legion du Nord.

PITT v. HUSKISSON, &c.—Yesterday the Plaintiff in this action moved the Court of King's Bench, that proceedings should be stayed, in order that a fresh indictment might be preferred; but Lord ELLENBOROUGH shortly said, the thing could not be done.—More of this next week.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 318.

ITALIAN OPERA.

By some unaccountable chance, when we spoke of the new Opera by ROSINI, we omitted to mention the new singer, Signor GARCIA. He is a stoutish dark man, with an intelligent if not a handsome countenance; and might be a considerable acquisition to the theatre, both as a singer and an actor, were it not for a tendency to over-do every thing. His voice is of a middle kind in every respect, but flexible and not unpleasing; he evidently understands both the music he sings, and the parts which he performs; and he enters a good deal more into the character of them than most singers. But his musical power is apt to slip over the line of good taste, and run into flowery extravagance; and he sometimes gesticulates so much as to look like a dumb man talking with his fingers. He has also at times an affected rather than uncouth manner of walking and standing, especially a way of planting himself with a thigh rounded inwards and a leg perking out, in a style partly robust and partly finical, like some of the attitudes in MORTIMER's pictures of banditti. This, with a tendency to be corpulent, has not the engaging effect it intends; and unluckily for our impression of him, it was in one of these kind of attitudes, with his arms folded in a cloak, his head thrown back, and his voice pouring forth an easy profusion of ornaments, as much as to say, "You see the way I'm in," that we saw him for the first time, on entering the house during ROSINI's Opera. He is upon the whole however a good deal at home in that Opera, and acts the part of the Count better than any other performer would do with the exception of AMBROGETTI. He assumes the various disguises with spirit,

is very respectably drunk in the pretended soldier, and prodigiously doleful and canting in that eternally repeated salutation from the pretended singing-master, which reasonably tires out Doctor Bartolo. He is a great deal best, in short, in the broader part of a comic character. He understands the varieties of a graver or tragic one, as an intelligent reader understands them; but his expression is overwrought, and this is much more sufferable in comedy.

Signior GARCIA's performance, therefore, in *La Clemenza di Tito* is not so good as his *Count Almaviva*, though still it is much better than the ordinary performance of singers. When he commences the duet of *Ah Perdona*, his doleful look is something after the fashion of that in the disguise above mentioned,—his mouth is so prodigiously dreary and turned down at the corners. He also turns his eyes up and down a great deal too much, like a doll that is pulled with wires. We earnestly advise Signior GARCIA to prune his exuberance, in order that his powers, which are in many respects excellent, may not run to seed.

Madame POPOR is certainly not suited to the violent part of *Vitellia* in this opera, either in figure or disposition. She looks too plump and good-natured. Yet we know not who could sing the airs better, though the beautiful duet just mentioned (the most perfect perhaps of MOZART's serious ones, as *Crudel Perchè* is of the lively) appeared to us to drag too much between her and GARCIA. Perhaps it was his fault, for she looked at him when it was her turn to be silent, with one of those conscious good-natured faces of hers, which we have seen her carry towards other performers, when they were likely to mystify the audience. It seems as much as to say, "Well, I sincerely hope they won't think it odd." We remember one night when a respectable singer, who we understand has been a finer one in his time, was rambling away in a very lax and gratuitous manner, she looked at him every now and then with a kind of wondering but filial patience, as if she said, "Well, I can wait, though I don't well understand it. Heaven send they don't hurt a hair of your song."

BEGREZ and Signora MORI were justly encored on Tuesday night in the duet of *Deh Prendi*,—the other loveliest composition in this serious opera, which to say the truth, with all our enthusiasm for MOZART, is somewhat tiresome to us. The cold Roman gravity of it did not suit his temperament. BEGREZ, we see, has multiplied his stock of gestures as he was advised, and is much the better for it.

There is a very poor divertissement between the acts. It is called a Village Festival, but there are only one or two gratuitous scenes in which different dancers vault and twirl. Mademoiselle MILANIE should not be turned to so little account, after the beautiful ballet of *Zephyr*; but the present school of dancing, generally speaking, is unworthy of the opera, and very inferior to the one in DES HAYES's time. That indeed was something like "the poetry of motion." The one now flourishing is like fine hand-writing to fine thoughts. It is any thing but the poetry of motion; it is the mechanism,—the spinning-jenny.

We have again to quarrel with the translation of the Operas, which we are very loth to do, as they have been much better since the beginning of the last season. In that of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, the joke of the drunken man's repeatedly mistaking Doctor Bartolo's name is entirely lost, by preserving the words of the original, except in the strange instance of *Somaio* which is rendered by the Italian synonym of *Asine*. We have not the book by us, but we remember the passages. Thus *Barbaro* is still *Barbaro*, which however may be easily guessed; but *Doctor Somaio*, (which, by the way, is no play on the word at all) might be translated *Doctor Puck-saddle*; and *Doctor Bertoldo* be turned into *Doctor Bartlemy*, which

would be a translation of *Bartolo*, and imply a sort of changeling too, *Bertoldo* being a well-known name in Italian comic romance for a droll who was deformed.

LYCEUM.

Mr. MATHEWS is getting crowded houses here with a miscellany of anecdote and mimicry, which is usually called a Budget, and which an actor generally keeps for country audiences, before whom, it is supposed, his powers can better venture to appear in an undress. In a prefatory address, which we were too late to hear, he states, says the *Times*, "his motives to this undertaking, the chief of which were his disgust at the declining state of the drama, which banished him from legitimate comedy, and precluded him from the exercise of his art in that form which could alone be honourable to him, and grateful to his feelings; and his consequent determination, if he must be reduced to a mere mimic, to play the true mountebank, and set up a stage for himself."

There was never, we suspect, a more mortifying objection to the state of the modern drama than this. "This is the most unkindest cut of all." The dramas of living authors, however, at least the comic ones, are not in the habit of being played, as they used to be; and though Covent-Garden, in despair of being droll, has taken to angry modern tragedies of a strange complexion, and Drury-Lane does not do half what it might with the old drama, considering its possession of KEAN, DOWTON, and MUNDEN, and an excellent set of female comedians, yet we do not altogether see the ground on which Mr. MATHEWS takes so unceremonious a leave of the stage, when the comedies of VANBRUGH, CIBBER, and WYCHERLEY are still performed at the latter theatre.

The entertainment before us consists of comic songs, imitations, and ventriloquism; and there is a good dramatic contrivance to connect as well as mingle the two former, by making them arise out of *Mail Coach Adventures*. Mr. MATHEWS performs for the most part in his own dress, by a table and a couple of candles, and is accompanied in the songs by a piano-forte. The ventriloquism does not appear to be the most arduous of its kind; but it is very curious in one who is not a professor, and is even more entertaining perhaps in the mouth of so good a comedian. He performs it in the character of a French servant; and in one part of it, talks a good deal with a supposed old gentleman in bed; but the best is his dialogue with a large doll dressed up like a little child, which he holds on his knee, and teaches to count. We have seen him do it before at the Haymarket. The questions are followed quickly by the answers, in two decidedly different voices,—the one coarse and nasal, the other light-toned and exceedingly childish. The child is an impudent young rogue, given to mocking; and is always calling forth the remonstrances of its teacher by repeating his grunts and *ver goods* as well as the lesson itself. The effect is very complete and ludicrous. Some of the songs and imitations, though perhaps with variations, have also entertained and amused the public before, especially in a late after-piece at the Haymarket; but most of the mimicries with which Mr. MATHEWS is understood to have amused his friends in private are, we believe, here brought together; and there is one inimitable one in particular of an old Scotch woman, which is truly surprising. He merely turns round, and quickly puts on a cloak and, coif, and upon turning again, another being seems actually before you: the very features are quite altered; and while she tells her story of "the pure deer mon," her late husband, and SANDY ANDERSON his kirk-beadle, you might really think you were sitting with her in an inn-room, and attending to the calm old gossiping of a grey-haired Scotch woman, with her failing memory, her kindly noddings and winkings, and her feeble up and down tones, half faltering, and half decided. Mr. MATHEWS finishes

with repeating a passage of *Hamlet's* Advice to the Players after the tone and manner of several living actors. The imitation of KEMBLE, we think, is not good; that of KEAN strikes us as a caricature; and one of them, the fourth if we remember, we did not recognize, with all our stage-experience; but the rest, POPE, BLANCHARD, MUNDEN, FAWCETT, BRAHAM, and the late Mr. SUETT, are excellent. Those of BLANCHARD, BRAHAM, and SUETT are indeed perfect. The last, with its tone of conscious buffoonery and its little abrupt laugh, came upon us like an absolute resurrection.

DRURY-LANE.

A Gentleman, whose name by the title-page appears to be BAYNES, sent us a printed Farce, called *Love and Laudanum*, which was produced with considerable success at the Woolwich theatre on the 23d of February, and from which he suspects the main incidents of the *Sleeping Draught* have been copied. With the Farce we received the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I send you the Farce of *Love and Laudanum*: from the date of its publication, you will perceive that it has a prior claim to the main incidents in the *Sleeping Draught*; trusting that (as a decided enemy to literary piracy) you will give publicity to this short communication, and favour me with your opinion on the subject.—I have no hesitation in confessing, that I borrowed the idea from the story you have pointed out in BOCCACCIO, and if (as reported) PENLEY be the author of the *Sleeping Draught*, I can as clearly prove that he copied the incidents in question from *Love and Laudanum*, which upwards of three months ago was (if not seen by Mr. PENLEY of Drury-lane himself) placed in his brother's hands for perusal, by a friend of mine at Windsor, to whom I had lent it. Its title was then *Who's the Murderer?* which was afterwards changed to *Love and Laudanum*—having discovered that a piece of the former appellation had been brought out at one of the Minor Theatres.

"THE AUTHOR OF 'LOVE AND LAUDANUM.'"

This farce is not destitute of pleasantry, though it is somewhat overloaded with dialogue and slang; but it is certainly inferior to the *Sleeping Draught* in ease and fitness for the stage; and how far it is or is not the origin of that production, the parties concerned must explain.—Mr. BAYNES says in his Preface, that "the spectator of *Poppolino's* taking the "sleeping draught," and his subsequent appearance as the ghost, will judge what claims to originality the author of the *Sleeping Draught* has to those incidents, when he has read those parts of *Love and Laudanum*, in which *Scruple* is placed in similar situations." Now it is impossible to say, that Mr. BAYNES's piece may not have furnished hints to the author in question, whoever he is, especially as we fear that a good deal of this kind of intellectual petty larceny is carried on in most circles of literature, high and low. We should be glad to have an assurance to the contrary. But on the face of the printed farce itself, it certainly does not appear necessary that he should have seen it. Mr. BAYNES speaks of originality; but there is little or no claim to originality, we apprehend, be the case as it may. The author of the *Sleeping Draught* might have seen the story in BOCCACCIO as well as he; and the idea of the ghost might easily have been suggested by the late farce of *Frightened to Death*. That the writer has turned to BOCCACCIO's story seems pretty clear, inasmuch as he has added from it the circumstance of the chest's being taken to another house; which house also he has made a miser's, as it is that of two usurers in the original. The question then seems reduced to this,—whether a sight or any other knowledge of Mr. BAYNES's farce gave a hint to the other author for consulting BOCCACCIO; and Mr. BAYNES might help this discovery perhaps by calling to mind whether he ever mentioned the great Italian as his original. But this would be very innocent dealing compared with taking any unfair theatrical advantage.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

Mr. EXAMINER.—The Academicians are in a perfect fury at the other dream of *Somniator*, in the last Number of the "Annals of the Fine Arts;" gentle creatures! and so they find they have qualities as capable of being ridiculed as the Directors of the British Gallery, do they? O the ill-used dears! how they could chuckle, and laugh, and whisper, and revel at the first appearance of the *Catalogue Raisonné!* but alas, how chop-fallen the darlings seem now!—"Shan't be scolded, then,"—"shall have their own way,"—"shall paint pictures in a fortnight,"—"shall use putty and waxey-paxey,"—"shall paint Generals in red coaty-pooties,"—"shan't learn to draw, then,"—"hush, then!"—

"There 'ee go up, up, up,
And there 'ee go down, down, down,
Shall paint pictures as quick as you like,
And for some time shall take in the town."

"Well, then,—shan't paint pictures then."—"Od bless the children, I don't know what ails them; their temper is so altered lately, they weary one's life out. R.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with Philip Augustus Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homburg, took place at the Queen's house on Tuesday evening. The Court Newsmen says, that the acquaintance of the new married couple commenced two years ago, since which a correspondence has been maintained between them. Cards of invitation were issued between two and three weeks since to various distinguished characters who were to assist at the ceremony.—Among the company present were the Russian, French, Spanish, Dutch, American, Swedish, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, with their ladies, together with most of the ladies and gentlemen of the different Royal establishments, besides the following persons:—

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Marquis and Marchioness Cholmondeley, Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, Lord and Lady Harrington, Lady Eldon, Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Earl and Countess Mulgrave, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Mr. Vansittart, Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishop of London, and Mr. Mannors Sutton.

The saloon in the Queen's Palace, which is considered one of the largest rooms in London, was the place appointed for the ceremony. Under the throne, which was erected for the purpose of receiving the Addresses upon the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, a temporary altar was put up; it was covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace, from the Chapels Royal, with the cushions and stools. The gold communion-plate was very splendid; part of it had belonged to King William: there were three remarkably large silver or dishes, one of them representing the Last Supper, with emblematical devices in the compartments. There were two large flagons from the Chapel Royal, beautifully chased, and a number of ewers; also several chalices, or cups, of solid gold. Each corner had most superbly gilt tripods, for six candles.

In the morning the Prince of Hesse-Homburg had a long interview with the Prince Regent at Carlton-house, and he paid several visits in the course of the day. His Serene Highness dined at his residence in St. James's Palace. At a quarter before 8 o'clock in the evening, he went to the Queen's Palace, with his suite, in two of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards. His Serene Highness's suite consisted of Baron O'Naghten, Baron de Gerning, Baron de Krané, and Lord Stewart.

The company had all arrived before eight. They entered by the Colonnade and the front door to the Grand

Hall, where a few spectators were admitted. On the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, they proceeded to the Queen's dining-room, &c.—The Foreign Ambassadors entered the grand saloon first, to see the ceremony, to report to their different Courts; they were accompanied by their Ladies, followed by the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, who proceeded to the right; the Great Officers, and those of the Royal Household, took their stations on the left side.

At eight o'clock, her Majesty began to move from her private apartments, and, on entering the Saloon, the Queen took her station in a chair of state, to the left of the altar. The different branches of the Royal Family took their stations according to their rank. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London appeared at the altar, the latter attending as Bishop of the Diocese and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, between the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. His Serene Highness was dressed in his General's uniform, and wore several of his Orders, Grand Crosses, &c. having ten in the whole. The Lord Chamberlain retired again, and then introduced the blushing, trembling, and tender virgin (born Anno Domini 1770) who was conducted to the altar by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. The Duke of York gave her away. The Prince Regent was absent, "partly (says the Court Newsmen) in consequence of not being quite recovered from his attack of the gout, and partly because a similar scene was fresh in his recollection, in the marriage of his daughter."

As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given, and a double royal salute was fired from the Park and Tower guns.

The bride and bridegroom retired, and having taken off their splendid dresses, his Serene Highness appeared in a full ball dress, and her Royal Highness in a white satin pelisse, and a nun's veil over her head: they left the Palace soon after nine o'clock in her Royal Highness's landaulet and four for the Prince Regent's cottage at Windsor,—where, and every where else, we wish them all manner of happiness—

"May they live a life of pleasure,

"Without mixture, without measure;"—

May all the little male Hombergs (if any) be as valiant and well whiskered as their father, and all the females (if any) be as amiable and as plump—no, not quite so plump—as their mother.

It will be seen, that neither the Duke of Sussex nor the Duke of Cumberland was present at the wedding: the former, it seems, is not patronized by the Regent; and her Majesty, it is said, still refuses to receive the Duchess of Cumberland under her hospitable roof.

The daily papers close their account of these Royal proceedings with a long list of Dresses, Robes, Pelisses, &c. furnished by that illustrious dress-maker, Miss Wing,—enough, in all appearance, to supply a well-stocked milliner's warehouse. It is not for us to detail the particulars of the elegant white, amber, blue, green and white, Pomona green, and lilac satin dresses, abounding with Mechlin, blond, Brussels, and bobbin laces—nor to give a list of the star-book, India, sprigged, and spotted muslin dresses—nor of the cambric dresses—nor of the fine coloured cloth, kerseymeré, and sarcenet dresses—amounting altogether to between 40 and 50: but we here present our fair readers with the principal one.—

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S WEDDING-DRESS:

A very elegant and rich silver tissue, with two broad flounces of the most beautiful Brussels point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver netted shells; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point, the sleeves tastefully looped up with

silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, bordered with silver netted shells to correspond with the dress, and fastened in the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp.—Head-dress, superb plume of ostrich feathers, with a most beautiful bandeau of diamonds.

“Rumour says, that the Princess of HESSE-CASSEL has declined the proffered hand of the Duke of CLARENCE, and that an union is on the tapis between his Royal Highness and a Princess of the House of SAXE-HILDBOURG-HAUSEN.”—*Morning Paper*.

The last offer of marriage made by his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE is to the Princess AMELIE ADELAIDE LOUISE THERESE CAROLINE of Saxe-Meiningen, and which has been accepted. Her Serene Highness was born on the 13th of August, 1792, and is accordingly in her 26th year. Her brother the Duke is a minor, and her mother holds the reins of the Duchy as his guardian. The Lady Mother is to accompany the Princess to England.—*Chronicle*.

We understand that a Message is to be brought down on Monday next, in consequence of the Royal Marriage, and those in contemplation, to settle a provision and outfit generally on the marriages of the younger branches of the Royal Family.—The proposed arrangement is said to be—22,000*l.* per annum, in addition to his present allowance of 18,000*l.* to the Duke of CLARENCE, with an outfit of one year's allowance of 22,000*l.*; to each of the other PRINCES on his marriage (with a retrospect to the Duke of CUMBERLAND), an addition of 12,000*l.* a year, with an outfit of 12,000*l.* To the PRINCESSSES an addition of 6,000*l.* a year, with an outfit of 6,000*l.*—This proposal would go to deprive Parliament of the old constitutional right of deciding on each case separately.—*Morn. Chron.*

THE REVENUE.

PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE QUARTERS ENDING THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1817 AND 1818.

	1817.	1818.
Customs	1,912,205	2,003,664
Excise	4,642,055	5,151,805
Stamps	1,432,611	1,588,759
Post Office	342,000	336,000
Assessed Taxes	868,174	917,414
Land Taxes	154,350	178,295
Miscellaneous	98,595	73,270
	<u>£9,510,211</u>	<u>£10,249,207</u>

Arrears of property tax 1,023,718 254,190

It thus appears that our revenues are, in the quarter just expired, better than those of the corresponding quarter, by upwards of 700,000*l.* The Excise, Customs, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, and Land Tax for the present quarter, all exceed those of the same quarter in last year. The Post-office and Miscellaneous are inferior.

CLERICAL PROCEEDINGS IN ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

“The Church of England is in danger now, as the Church of Rome was three centuries ago, and exactly from the same cause. The spiritual edifice is in danger, as a wooden one is in danger when the dry rot is in all its timbers.—The Established Church is in danger, and from all the Non-Established ones. Why? Because, in England, from the very nature of the two opposite sorts of Churches it follows, that by their respective Ministers, in the one case, all their useful duties should to the utmost be fulfilled; in the other, that to the utmost those same duties should be neglected.”—*Bentham's Church of Englandism, and its Catechism examined.*

Before new Churches are built, it would be quite as well, we think, to see that those already established are

properly supplied, and that the people should not be additionally taxed in order that certain individuals of influence may have the means of living in idleness and luxury.

In most of the parish churches in and about London Sermons are preached twice every Sunday, either by the Minister or his Curate. We see however by a statement* just published, that there is an exception to this system in St. Luke, Chelsea, the valuable living of which is in the possession of one of the Wellesleys.† In this parish, one Sermon only is preached every week by the Rector or his Assistant—when a second is delivered,—and this is not regularly the case,—it is given by a Lecturer, as he is termed, who is paid, not by the Rector, as it is contended he ought to be, but by an annual demand upon the parishioners, made from house to house; so that the people, in fact, are largely taxed, and yet very scantily supplied with spiritual food. The consequence is, that much offence is given; that instead of “a congregation of love,” there is a congregation of complainers; that murmurs are even uttered in that place, where sounds of peace and charity should alone be heard; and that, finally, even the Lecturer himself every now and then threatens—but only threatens—to resign a situation, from which, he says, he obtains a scanty and reluctant stipend, and in which he gives so little satisfaction.

Now, it appears quite manifest, that as the Right Honourable Rector receives so ample a stipend (full two thousand a-year, we believe), he ought certainly, and at his own cost, to see that the accustomed portion of clerical duty is properly performed. This, it should seem, is all that the parishioners require, and this is what he is in common decency bound to perform. They do not complain of his rarely doing any part of the duty himself; but perhaps they have a good reason for this; for though one of his kinsmen is a man of abilities, it does not follow that the whole family is blessed with them. Indeed we have seen in another branch a very sorry teacher of “great moral lessons;” and if the Right Honourable Divine is a moralist of the same school, the good people of Chelsea may well avoid pressing him into the pulpit.

But why don't the complainants apply to their Pastor's Superior, the Bishop of the Diocese? Surely he, one of St. Peter's Representatives, is not afraid of the Wellington influence. Or,—which would perhaps be still better,—why don't they refuse paying the Church demands until the Church duties are duly performed? Are the parishioners yet to learn, that even Churchmen are sometimes to be moved by the eloquence of “filthy lucre?”

* See “Observations for the Consideration of the Rector, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea,” &c. “The labourer is worthy of his hire; but let him that receiveth work diligently.”

† This same Right Reverend and Right Honourable Rector of Chelsea, where he does so little, is also a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, where he does nothing—but pocket annually between 2 and 3000*l.* He is what Mr. Bentham terms a “consecrated idler,” and is no doubt on all occasions loud in his praises of “our most excellent Establishment.” But, thanks to this enlightened reasoner, the Reverend Blunderers are at length unmasked.—See the work which has furnished the writer of this article with an appropriate motto, and which will go near to choke many a plethoric Divine.

OLD BAILEY.

On Monday, James Butler, Mary Spaid, and Susan Wilson, were brought up to the bar under a charge of forgery. They all pleaded guilty to the minor offence (that of having forged notes in their possession), which subjects them to 14 years' transportation.

Mathias Maher, who was brought up last session in a state of

derangement, on a charge of forgery, and attempted to jump over the prisoners' dock, was again brought up this day, and appearing to be still insane, his trial was postponed.

William Latimer Earnshaw was twice acquitted on charges of stealing money out of letters; but was detained to be tried for stealing some articles out of a dwelling-house.

On Thursday the Sessions ended, when sentence of Death was passed on Henry Horne and John Green, for horse-stealing; Joseph Davey, for forging an order for payment of money; Edw. Benyou, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Thos. Sonder, Henry Jee, Wm. Phillips, Thos. Smith, and Thos. Smith, for a like offence; Jos. Jones and Jane Carter, for burglary; John Perkins, Henry Singer, John Elmhurst, Thos. Headley, and Arch. Winter, for highway robberies; Wm. Hutchings and James Hutchings, for housebreaking; Wm. Jones, for stealing privately in a shop; Sarah Overall and John Wilson, for a like offence; George Chapman, alias Claxton, for uttering forged Bank notes; Thos. Ford, Wm. Young, Allen Gregory, and Charles Wain, for stealing in a dwelling-house; and Wm. Freeman and Thos. Duggan, for house-breaking.

John Harris, William Carr, John Williams, William Daley, and John Bailly, were ordered to be transported for life.—James Cooke, Thomas Smith, William Downes, John Rogers, Joseph Townsend, Richard Carter, John Thompson, George Downes, Mary Shaw, Susan Wilson, Richard Radford, and Jas. Butler, for 14 years—60 for seven years—17 were ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, Giltspur-street—64 in the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, and four in Newgate, for various periods—11 to be privately whipped—four fined 1s. each and discharged—five judgments respited—and 21 were discharged by proclamation.—Sessions adjourned to 6th May next.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

SHOOTING AT LORD PALMERSTON, AT THE WAR-OFFICE.

Lieutenant *David Davies*, on the half-pay of the 62d regiment of foot, was on Wednesday brought to the office in custody, charged by Mr. Wm. Owen, with having fired a pistol at the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War.

Witness stated, that he is a messenger in the War-office: that between one and two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, he saw prisoner in the passage of the War-office, at which time Lord Palmerston was going up stairs into his own room. Witness heard the report of a pistol, and looking immediately round, saw one in prisoner's hand. Heard Lord Palmerston groan heavily, on which he seized prisoner's hand which held the pistol, and prisoner dropt it. Witness took it up, and saw it had been just fired off. Prisoner then cried out, "You know me, and you know my wrongs; I have killed him." Witness said, he knew nothing; and asked whom he meant as having killed? Prisoner asked, "Is not that Lord Palmerston?" Witness answered, "Yes."

Lieut.-Colonel Bird stated, that wishing to see Lord Palmerston he went to the War-office, and mentioned his wish to last witness, who answered, he was very lucky, for Lord Palmerston was just then going up stairs. Witness rose to go out of the room, and at the moment heard the report of a pistol, and coming into the passage saw last witness have hold of prisoner's hand, and a pistol lying at prisoner's foot, who said to Mr. Owen, "You know my wrongs; he has killed me."

On the prisoner's being searched at the War-office, no other fire arms were found upon him; he had in his pocket a small sized paper parcel, sealed with three seals, eleven bank-notes of 11. each, 22s. in silver, an official letter from the War-office, and two or three trifling memoranda, which were all delivered to Lavender, and by him now produced.

Mr. Lawrence Samuel, belonging to the War-office, stated, that he had been present when Mr. Astley Cooper examined the wound of his Lordship, that he said the ball had passed, and that from present appearances, he had hopes the wound was not dangerous. The coat worn by his Lordship was now produced, and the ball seemed to have entered the middle of the back, and being fired from below had passed upwards, when his Lordship, being at the moment at the turn of the staircase, had most probably given it that oblique turn which caused it to glance off at the shoulder-blade.

The Magistrate asked the prisoner where his friends lived, that he might inform them of his situation, and procure from

them every assistance. The prisoner said his family lived at Monmouth; and he had a brother in the navy. He was generally remanded, till Lord Palmerston and Mr. A. Cooper can attend.

Davies is short in stature, of mild manners, and was dressed in black. He said his misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of either killing Lord Palmerston or himself.

The assassin had put forward claims for a pension on account of the loss of a limb in the service. As a foundation for this claim, he had so mutilated himself, as to leave no doubt of his being insane. Lord Palmerston pitied the man, and it is said was disposed to do something for him, if possible. Davies became impatient. He watched Lord Palmerston's return from riding, soon after one o'clock. He took his seat on a bench for porters, on the left behind the glass door opening out from the archway at the Horse-Guards. Lord Palmerston, on alighting, turned up the stairs to the right, and presented his back to the assassin, who immediately fired. Lord Palmerston being an active man, mounting the stairs with agility, the assassin failed in his aim. The ball took an oblique direction. It cut Lord Palmerston's clothes through, but only bruised the skin.—*Courier*.

Davies is confined in Tothill-fields. He was heard to say it was his intention to kill his Lordship. Lord Palmerston, as soon as the wound was inflicted, declared, when he heard the name of the assassin, that he was convinced the unhappy man was in that state of mental derangement, as to render him morally irresponsible for his actions.—The prisoner has several times been brought to Queen-square, charged with riotous behaviour and assaults: the last time was on a serious charge for wounding a young man in the head with a poker, who was a lodger in the same house where the prisoner lodged at Pimlico. He was on that charge dismissed on finding bail, being considered insane.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF HUSSEY, AT GREENWICH.

On Thursday morning a vast number of persons had collected round the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields, to see the reputed murderer, *Hussey*. About a quarter before nine o'clock, a coach drove out, in which was the prisoner, heavily ironed, guarded by police-officers and constables. They set off for Greenwich, where his examination was to take place. The prisoner did not appear to feel the least emotion. On their arrival at Greenwich, the coach drove up, amidst several thousands of spectators, to the door of the national school, which was fitted up with a bar, &c. for the examination. When the coach stopped, the multitude assailed *Hussey* with horrid execrations of "Black-guard, murderer, drag him out, tear him to pieces." He was placed at the bar, and the examination proceeded. The prisoner's box was produced, and the whole property was identified by Mr. George Bird, and Mrs. Bell, washerwoman.

Mr. Ousten, landlord of the Tiger's Head, stated, that *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* were at his house on Saturday, the day preceding the discovery of the murder, about 3 o'clock; he did not see either of them after, until half-past 10. What became of *Hussey* from 3 o'clock until 10 he could not say. *Hussey* slept at his house on the Saturday night the murders were committed, and left as soon as he had breakfasted next morning.

MAGISTRATE.—Were not *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* in custody of the constables (Larkin and Hodges) at your house, a few days after the murder was discovered?—Yes, they were; and the constables examined them, and discharged them without taking them before a Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE.—Did you not then say that both *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* were at your house all the night of Saturday, on which the murders were supposed to have been committed?—I can't positively say the precise words I told the officers; but if I did say so, it was under a mistake.

Larkin and Hodges declared that the witness did most positively say to them that *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* were in his house all the evening and night of the Saturday when the murders were committed.

The Magistrate severely reprimanded the constables for not bringing the prisoners before them, instead of taking upon themselves to examine and discharge prisoners; and Ousten was censured very much for leading the officers into an error, by a falsehood.

Mr. Ousten said he was sorry, but it was quite an error what he said.

The evidence of Mr. Lutton, of the Greenwich Academy, was then read; *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* frequently came together after the murder to his house, and cleaned their shoes, &c. and often ate and drank together in his house; indeed, he believed they

were nearly always together, and had been companions for a considerable time.

Hossey made a similar defence to what he did when examined at Bow-street, with the addition that, on the Saturday night of the murder, he was at a club. The man whom he described as having seen running with the bundle, containing the stolen property, wore a brown jacket and white trowsers. He said, that after the man had put the bundle containing the stolen property down against the tree and left it, he, after slightly examining it, covered it over with a mat and some rubbish, and thus he accounted for its not being discovered, after leaving it there for seven days.

The spotted shawl in which the stolen property was tied up, was produced; it was stained with blood.

After the examination had closed, it was with great difficulty Hossey could be preserved from the rage of the populace; he was obliged to be conveyed through a private way in the church-yard, when he was put into a coach, and proceeded to Maidstone Gaol, to be confined till his trial.

BOW-STREET.

A young man, named *John Pilkington*, who had been engaged to take care of an insane gentleman, named *Tripp*, resident in *Survey-square*, was on Tuesday brought to the office on a charge of fraud. It appeared that he had taken advantage of the absence of *Mrs. Tripp*, to carry off the lunatic in a hackney-coach, accompanied by a woman of the town: they were traced by *Mrs. Tripp* from brothel to brothel, till she at last found her unfortunate husband in *Dorset-street*, in the *New Road*; the prisoner was found in bed in an adjoining house. But the fraud was this: the prisoner had induced the lunatic to sell out 2000*l.* of *South-Sea stock*, and had appropriated the whole sum. Luckily, however, he had not had time to waste more than a few pounds before he was caught with the chief part of the property about him. He was remanded.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquest was held at *Shadwell* on the body of a poor old woman, who died on *Thursday week*. It appeared that the deceased, who had lately lost her son, in a fit of despondency flung herself into the river. A watchman, named *Samuel Carman*, took her out, and with the assistance of another watchman, carried her to *Shadwell watch-house*. The beadle had gone home ill, and had taken the keys with him. The watchmen not knowing or not caring what was to be done, threw the poor old woman, who was completely drenched and in a state of stupor, into a dark hole, where three women were in confinement. She died in the course of the night, her companions, who were intoxicated, not being able to be of any assistance to her. A surgeon, who was called in after her death, gave an opinion that her life might probably have been saved had timely care been taken of her.—One of the Jury, who was a Constable, thought she had been efficiently taken care of, but the majority thought otherwise, and brought in a verdict—Died from cold and gross neglect.—The Overseers undertook to investigate the case.

Friday week a gentleman took his passage in the *Searcher* packet, which was to sail next day from *Miller's-wharf*, to *Aberdeen*. After he went on board he went up the rigging and remained there for some time; he at last came down and pulled out several bibles and prayer books, and began to pray devoutly. At night he went to bed in the cabin, and next morning he was found lying on the bed with his clothes on, his knees bent upwards, his features distorted, and quite dead. The circumstance being made known, a gentleman came forward and recognized the body to be that of *William Blaker Trevelyan, Esq.* Seventy pounds in bills and notes were in his pockets. An inquest was held on the body, but in consequence of the vessel having sailed, there was no evidence except a day watchman on *Miller's-wharf*, who stated the above facts. An empty phial was found near the deceased, with a label indicating that one drop of the contents was equal to four drops of laudanum. The inquest was twice adjourned; the Jury met, for the third time, on *Wednesday*, when several gentlemen attended.—*Mr. Evans*, surgeon, deposed, that there was slight inflammation in the stomach, but not sufficient to occasion death. He thought the death might have arisen from a convulsion fit.—*Mr. Holloway*, surgeon, dissected the body; the fluid in the stomach was a compound mucilaginous mixture of broth, or something of that nature, with a quantity of opium; the quantity of opium found on the stomach would not have been fatal to a person in the habit of taking opium. He thought it probable he died a natural death.—*Mr. Roberts*, a

surgeon, in *Mark-lane*, was inclined to attribute his death to the pressure on the brain.—*Richard Cartwright, Esq.*, and a number of other gentlemen, deposed to the declining health of the deceased.—The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—*Natural Death*.

Mrs. Edwin, the actress, has been robbed of above 2,600*l.* by a Stockbroker, whom she entrusted with the money to buy for her a Government Annuity on her life.

Between six and seven o'clock on *Sunday evening*, as *Mr. Stone*, of the *Borough*, was returning through *Horseley Wood-lane*, he was stopped by three stout footpads, all armed with pistols, who with horrid threats robbed him of his watch and money.

BIRTHS.

At *Dock*, on *Tuesday week*, the wife of a journeyman tailor, of two girls and a boy; the mother and children are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst. at *Talgarth Church*, *W. A. Madocks, Esq.* of *Tre Modoc*, and *M.P.* for *Boston*, to *Mrs. Roderick Gwynne*, of *Tregarter Park, Brecknockshire*.

On *Wednesday*, *Mr. Benjamin Beasley*, of *Bolt-court, Fleet-street*, to *Sarah*, only daughter and child of *Mr. Pook*, of *Mansion-house-street*.

April 2, *Mr. J. Dillon*, of *Paddington*, to *Miss M. Woolley*, of *Plaistow*, when they presented a protest against the *Marriage Ceremony*, as imposed by the existing laws, protesting, as *Unitarian Dissenters*, against the making marriage a religious instead of a civil act, against human interference in matters of faith and conscience, against the office and existence of a priesthood, and, as servants of *Jesus* (who are taught to worship the one living and true God), disavowing a belief in the doctrine of the *Trinity*, in whose name the marriage ceremony is performed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As an advocate of the cause of liberty of conscience, I do not doubt your ready insertion of the above. Society, as it is now conducted, is a strange thing, and morality a mere matter of time and place and points and parallels. A few months since it was blasphemy by law to disbelieve the doctrine of the *Trinity*; that matter is now however strictly legal; and a man may believe in one God without being exposed to the clutches of an *Attorney-General*. In the meridian of *London*, a profession of protestantism is essential to place and power; in that of the *South of France*, under the pious reign of *Louis le Desiré*, the same belief has exposed men to persecution; and in that of *Spain*, under the merciful *Ferdinand*, consigned them to the cells of the *Inquisition*. Thus it is too on the subject of *Marriage*; it is now in *France* a civil rite, established, as such, I believe, by *Napoleon*; and the very proposition to return to the superstitious practices of the church was recently there received and interrupted by peals of laughter;—whilst in this country, professing to act on principles of civil and religious liberty and the rights of conscience, every man, whatever may be his religious belief, is compelled to subscribe to a set religious form, to visit the *Established Church*, to pay the *Priest*, to violate his conscience, and forfeit his independence, before he can enter into one of the most important and most solemn relations of life. In the hope that this state of things may be speedily remedied, and that the ceremony of marriage may be made what, from its nature, it should be made, a civil compact entered into under the direction of the *Magistrate*, leaving every man, of course, at liberty to add what religious ceremony his opinions might dictate or his conscience approve, and with the persuasion that communications of the kind I am now giving, if frequently made public by parties protesting openly against the ceremony, would tend speedily to produce a consummation so devoutly to be wished,—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

DELTA.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult. at *Broadwater*, near *Stevenage, Herts*, *Capt. Win. Ince*, late of the 38th regiment.

Lately, at an advanced age, at *Upton*, near *Setbury, Gloucestershire*, *John Cripps, Esq.*

On the 21st inst. at *Battle Abbey, Norman*, the third son of *Sir G. Webster, Bart. M.P.* aged ten weeks.

Printed and published by *JOHN HUNT*, at the *EXAMINER-Office*, 19, *Catherine Street, Strand*.—Price 10*d.*