

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 127.

THE LATE MR. WINDHAM.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum" was a maxim very well altered by JOHNSON into "De mortuis nil nisi verum."—To speak nothing but good of the dead would put an end to all reasoning from example, not to mention the strange predicament in which it would place us by making it a shame to abuse HENRY the Eighth, BORGHIA, or even NERO and DOMITIAN; for if death is in itself a merit, those who have been dead the longest must have the greatest claim upon our respect. On the other hand, to speak nothing but truth of the dead is an admirable rule, as just to the departed as it is useful and honourable to the living; it anticipates the reward of good ambition and the punishment of bad; it gives history its beauty, strength, and utility; and indeed were history and biography to cherish this maxim above all others, we should almost be enabled to do without experience.

Such a liberty is of the more importance, inasmuch as it is very often the only satisfaction which a nation can obtain for the vices of its Princes and Politicians. A Monarch shall rule his country as foolishly or as viciously as possible, and yet we shall have a thousand voices telling us every day of his wisdom or his virtue: this has been the case with many of our own kings, but death has set the matter right; and we were told but the other day, that "there has never been a Prince on the English throne who really loved freedom, except the virtuous Monarch now reigning." If dead kings were able to bring actions for libel, even the flatterers of living ones would stand a poor chance in Westminster Hall.

It is the same with the petty Monarchs of a state; it's intriguers, it's corrupt orators, it's haughty disgracers. "A dead Lord," says GRAY, "ranks with commoners." Statesmen are proud actors, who are highly resentful if we hiss them on the stage, however well paid for performing; but the moment the great man has "fretted his hour" and quitted the public eye, he can as little help criticism as the meanest of his brother actors. The only plea which the dead have upon our forbearance is their helplessness, and this to a certain extent will have its effect upon every well-disposed mind:—if our personal enemy dies, it becomes us to say as little about him as possible; if a public character dies, against whom we have never ventured to write in his life-time, it becomes us to write nothing against him in his grave. But death makes nobody meritorious and therefore renders no memory sacred. If we

have been honest observers of the living, we may and ought to be honest critics upon the dead.

I have said thus much in introduction of a few remarks on the late MR. WINDHAM, because I would do myself justice in differing with the Daily Papers respecting the memory of that gentleman. It is indeed somewhat extraordinary, that the very papers, which without an exception united to gail him as much as possible when living by omitting his parliamentary speeches, should unite to do him every possible honour the moment he can no longer feel it. If the contempt he expressed of Newspaper-men was unfounded in some instances and base in others, the papers should have proved it so, as MR. CONWERT did; but if, as the *Times* now assures us, he was distinguished "throughout" his life for his "manliness" and "integrity"—if, as the magnanimous *Post* assures us, "he was principally to be admired, as a public man; for his generous hardihood of character and his inflexible adherence to truth," then he was shamefully ill-treated by those and other papers, of which, it seems, he spoke nothing but the fact, and their panegyrics recoil with all the force of contrast on their own heads. The truth is however, that as MR. WINDHAM's freaks can no longer annoy them, they are willing to make what use of him they can, and to play off his memory against their political opponents. The Whigs exalt him because he ranked among the Opposition; the Ministerialists exalt him because he opposed every step towards Reform; and both of them are the more inclined to forget his errors and cherish his reputation, because he treated the public with a contempt which they themselves affect as a counteraction to public opinion.

When MR. WINDHAM is praised for his wit and readiness, for his eloquence, and for the fortitude with which he met a painful death, these are so many praiseworthy facts which we all acknowledge and admire. His eloquence, as MR. CANNING has well observed, "if it was not always commanding, was always insinuating." It delighted in familiar illustration, struck a forcible and sparkling light upon the ridiculous side of things, and underneath a surface of levity possessed a considerable fund of information. One of the principal objections to MR. WINDHAM's eloquence, that it's familiarity had too great a tendency to vulgarity, is well founded, and more particularly so, because this vulgarity was not consistent with the rest of his eloquence,—had not a slow, uniformly Hadibrastic—but came abruptly upon the hearers in the midst of better words and better manners. This fault, together with many beauties, he is said to have caught from imitating BURKE. It is certainly one of the faults of that great orator, but not in such a degree as betrayed by MR. WINDHAM, whose imitation of BURKE, like the imitation of MILTON and SHAKESPEARE by others, seems to

have consisted rather in faults than beauties. A Weekly Writer, who has nevertheless given the best-written and I believe the most disinterested account of Mr. WINDHAM, tells us that "he had *much* of BURKE's wisdom, and still more of his fancy, accompanied, as he thinks, by a *greater* knowledge of nature, arising from an uncommon sagacity of mind." How a man can have only "*much* of BURKE's wisdom," and yet a "*greater* knowledge of Nature," is not easily reconcilable. If Mr. WINDHAM had as much knowledge of men and things as Mr. BURKE, he certainly did not apply it with such equability and strength; and in the loftier parts of eloquence, the pathetic, the dignified, the poetical, he had no feature like him.—The other objection, that Mr. WINDHAM's style was too *metaphysical*, is equally well-founded to a certain extent, though the writer just quoted says it has been made "without any determinate meaning" of the word, and denies the charge to be just if it means that Mr. WINDHAM was pedantic in argumentation, or too fond of referring to general principles. The term *metaphysical*, however, seems to have been used on this occasion in the sense in which JOHNSON applies it to COWLEY and other poets, who preferring subtlety to solidity, heaped together masses of incongruous ideas, and in a word, rendered every thing subordinate to the display of wit. In this sense of the word Mr. WINDHAM was certainly apt to be too metaphysical, that is to say, too exuberant of his fancy and his conceits; and though this increased the effect of his ridicule by throwing its objects into every possible situation of awkwardness, it never left his mind leisure for a more regular and strong flow of reasoning on great questions. He was heard with attention, but it was an attention more expectant of amusement than of instruction. His delivery, though monotonous, displayed a frankness and a grace, that seemed the result of natural habit, and was calculated to attract even the eye of an artist:—that it was studied, however, is apparent from the story lately told in the *Political Register*; and it was a study that did honour to his good sense, for delivery is the stamp of persuasion.

Of his moral qualities, the estimation, to say the least of it, is not so easy. He is praised for the firmness of his opinions, and his freedom from party-spirit; but firmness is only right or wrong according to the nature of the opinion, and party-spirit does not always regard men; its attachment is sometimes to measures, and yet by no means the less selfish or pernicious on that account.

Though a man may tie himself to no personal party in a state, there is, if I may so speak, a party in morals, to which he may adhere, with a shew of political independence, but in fact with a greater artifice and slavishness. Of this description are the wretched politicians, who by likening all human kind to themselves, treat the most exalted feelings as so many chimeras, and are prepared to resist public virtue as an impostor or a nonentity. Such a man knows well enough, that he shall not only have the

good word of the contending parties in Government, but that he will also have their interest whenever it suits him, inasmuch as his doctrines are favourable to every species of corruption. When Mr. WINDHAM therefore is panegyricized both by the Ministerialists and the Oppositionists, by the corrupt in power and the corrupt out of power, the panegyric, so far from giving a favourable colour to his memory, renders us doubly suspicious of the qualities which can be praised by such men at such a time. A public character, of acknowledged acquirements and with the power to be independent, should be judged by a high standard of principle; we should ask whether he possessed a spirit of thinking enlarged as well as subtle; whether he understood and could apply to a large scale of action the great general principles upon which society itself is built; whether he founded politics on morals and the great interests of mankind and not on corruption and the petty interests of individuals; and in fine, whether he himself set a philosophic example of such principles, and carried unpolluted into private the radiance of public virtue. Judged by such a standard, or even by one much inferior, the merits of Mr. WINDHAM, I am afraid, will be found to be something worse than superficial. He has been praised for referring to general principle, and has been compared to BURKE in this instance with as little justice as in eloquence and moral feeling. The truth is, that like all ambitious men who cannot be greatly original, he contrived to be greatly singular: he was always looking for some principle which he called general, in order to oppose it to what may be termed the cardinal principles: his talent lay in exception; and let the proposition which he was to combat have been ever so general, so true, and so useful, he did nothing but seize the wrong side, brought all the light he could to bear on that quarter, and seemed to be happy in perplexing if he could not persuade. But give him a wrong principle, and he would unite as heartily to maintain it, as he stood aloof to oppose a right one. Of his philosophic views in foreign policy, there cannot be a more sorry instance than his encouragement of our disastrous war with France,—a war forbidden by the position, character, and renovated mind of France, by the corruption and imbecility of the nations around her, by all historical experience, and by all just knowledge of human nature;—a war, which was undertaken for the maintenance of civil tyranny, and by the natural progress of opposition has produced a military one;—which was undertaken to obtain the balance of power in our own hands, and has lost it to those of the enemy;—which, in a word, was undertaken to make France little, and has ended in making her great. It was in the true spirit of such policy, perplexed as it was every day with fresh difficulties and rendered stubborn and unfeeling, that Mr. WINDHAM projected the sanguinary Expedition to Quiberon,—one of those measures which tend to degrade the English character in reality as well as its reputation, and which ought to make their proposers blush in condemning the enemy whom they

imitate. His views of national spirit and morality betrayed as little foundation in reason and knowledge of mankind. To defend Prize-fighting, and to differ with some of the provisions of Lord ERSKINE'S Animal Cruelty Bill, may be owing to the common differences of opinion on these subjects, to a dislike of suffering law to entrench too much upon conscience, and to a certain strange and ill-defined idea of the national spirit; but I know not what excuse, or what colour of excuse, either in manliness or common feeling, can be made for the studious defender of Bull-baiting, a practice despicable from its safety and horrible for its unmixed cruelty,—a mere enjoyment of torture, for which I think there could hardly have been found another regular advocate, besides Mr. WINDHAM, unless they had sent to the Inquisition for one of its familiars. When the lower orders enter into such an amusement, we trace half their enjoyment to their ignorance, and want of feeling loses half its horror in want of thought; but when a man, habituated to polished society and adorned with its accomplishments, exhibits a taste so utterly depraved—a moral feeling so completely distorted, one can only suppose that he had exhausted the common enjoyments of a human being, and sought for pleasure in what was painful and disgusting to the majority of his fellow-creatures. It is urged, that Mr. WINDHAM, on these occasions, succeeded in persuading his auditors not to interfere with the "recreations" of the lower orders. He did so: he persuaded them, to use the language of his panegyrists, otherwise they would "confound the objects of morals and legislation, of conscience and law;"—as if these objects were at all different in all that regards the requisites to social order. The law punishes those who disseminate vicious books among the young and unwary, and most justly punishes them, because they deprave the rising generation; and what more can deprave the rising generation, than wanton habits of cruelty? If we trace adultery and other social injuries to the former, we may trace domestic cruelty, a perpetual love of violence, and even murder, to the latter. Mr. WINDHAM succeeded in persuading those about him, but it was by the help of their own habits, of a wish to please their constituents in what did not interfere with political corruption; and of that remnant of barbarous rusticity, the dastardly amusement of hare and stag-hunting, of which I have little doubt that posterity will learn to think as contemptuously, as we ourselves do of DOMITIAN'S piercing flies with a bedkin.

A man, with political views so short-sighted, and feelings at best so suspicious, could not be a desirable acquisition to any good cause; and whatever the Corruptionists may think of his friendship, he did more service to the cause of Reform by keeping out of it, than if he had brought it all the weight of his character and the sensibility of his conscience. The Reformists therefore took little notice of his vagaries: they merely gave him to understand now and then that they knew him; and when he

talked of opposing Mr. CORWEN'S Bill because it was a step to what they called Reform, and represented modern Patriotism as a crime just above that of crimping; they regarded these attacks but as so many ferocious jokes, as harmless as they were snarling, and only shewing that he could not conceive such a feeling as Patriotism in himself. It was ludicrous enough, that at the moment he was deriding all public virtue, he should be claiming it for himself in a manner as singular as it was obstinate. Unluckily, his eccentricity led him into a fault of which he had hitherto been too politic to be guilty; that of abusing the motives of some of his best friends. He attacked the Reporters, whom he represented as fellows beneath his notice: they attacked him in return, and it was proved that he had noticed some of them to the very great advantage of his parliamentary figure, and that he was under great obligation to their attentions. If any thing could do away the idea of Mr. WINDHAM'S interestedness, it would have been this action, for it seemed a pure piece of madness. But the truth was, he counted upon the fears of most of the Reporters, and upon softening down the rest in private. He found himself mistaken; the whole secret was detailed in the *Political Register*; the public at large began to know Mr. WINDHAM, and when they began to know, they began to despise him.

All this may have been very well during Mr. WINDHAM'S life, but his memory is not to be embalmed because he escaped so easily. When a Reformist talks ardently of restoring the Constitution, he is charged with bad motives; and certainly, if bad motives can be proved against him, he ought to be distrusted and despised:—but if a Reformist is to be charged with such motives upon mere suspicion, where his demands are acknowledged to be in great measure just, how suspicious ought we to be of the Anti-Reformist, who resists those demands, when there is other ground for doubting his motives? Mr. WINDHAM, consistently with his protestations against Reform, assisted on every occasion to repress enquiry into abuses. The moment any attempt was made to look narrowly into the departments of the state, he flew to shut the door, and cried out with an agitation ill concealed by pleasantry, "Do not let them look in: their motives are bad; they have only an eye to your house." The cause of an anxiety, so undeviating, so unreasonable, and in every way so suspicious, became matter of just curiosity with those who studied the characters of public men; and the very first step taken by Government to indulge the public in a little knowledge of official management, brought us into full contact with corruption and Mr. WINDHAM. During the office of that Gentleman as Secretary at War, there were certain practices committed under his eye and with his connivance and even patronage, which transpired four years ago by a channel that courted examination; though the subsequent attempt of the Military Commissioners to investigate part of them was resisted in a manner as singular as it was shameful. Mr. WINDHAM is now no more; and there is no

necessity for detail on this occasion, as the matter could not be publicly investigated without his concurrence, which hitherto it has been impossible to obtain. The mention of it, however, is not only necessary towards a just appreciation of his memory, but if ever his relations and dependents should be inclined to come forward and explain the charges against him, it must induce them to do so now, when his memory is likely to suffer on their account. The EXAMINER has at various times thrown out accusations against Mr. WINDHAM on the subject of his official duties, not vaguely or without foundation, but in the most open, distinct, and corroborated manner. Those accusations were founded on Papers relative to Foreign Corps, printed by order of the House of Commons in April 1808, on Papers printed by the same order in the course of last year, and on the Seventh Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry. From these documents it is discovered, that Mr. WINDHAM filled the places immediately under him with his own relations;—that these persons certified and passed each others accounts;—that Mr. LUKIN, his half-brother, gave no security, and did not always state his balances;—that Mr. EMPEROR WOODFORD, a favourite of Mr. WINDHAM, was made Chief Inspector of Foreign Corps, expended upwards of 262,000*l.*, and fifteen years afterwards absconds without meeting the examination of his accounts;—that RICHARD GARDINER, * Accountant to Mr. WINDHAM's department, certified Mr. LUKIN's total, in which was included his own expenditure, and that Mr. WINDHAM thereupon passed the whole account;—that the Auditors however required an account from Mr. LUKIN of 519,900*l.*, which he declined, upon the ground that he was directed by the Secretary at War to settle his accounts at the War Office with him;—that the Auditors renewed their demand, when Mr. LUKIN sent for instructions to Mr. WINDHAM, who enclosed a letter to the Lords of the Treasury requiring their determination on the matter;—that the Lords of the Treasury deter-

* The following extract from a letter of this Mr. GARDINER to Mr. JAMES POOLE, a gentleman in the same department, exhibits, with a very satisfactory pithiness, the official virtue of Mr. WINDHAM's favourites:—"However, I have no more reason to quarrel with this same system than *Divines with sin and the devil*; for neither of us could be employed but for this perversion of moral faculty. The only use to which I am converted is, the examination of old accounts; I docket and make up, in most official parcels, these monuments of peculation; I make my report upon them, hand them from one closet to another, &c. &c."—See, in REDHEAD YORKE'S *Weekly Political Register*, for Nov. 29, 1806, an article on the subject written by Mr. POOLE, who quarrelled with this corrupt knot, and appears to have been very ill used by Mr. WINDHAM, of whom he says, "I never witnessed peculation till Mr. WINDHAM employed me: I there saw it demonstrate itself,—I saw it proceed systematically,—I saw it flourish,—I have repeatedly endeavoured to promote inquiry into it, addressing myself in vain to Mr. WINDHAM for that purpose, till eight years are consumed in the fruitless endeavour."

mined on the necessity of having Mr. LUKIN's accounts audited by the Commissioners;—that Mr. WINDHAM, instead of having them so audited, waited for six months and then ordered the accounts into his own office;—that Mr. WINDHAM procured his Majesty's Warrant to cover Mr. LUKIN's accounts, and countersigned them with his own name;—that the Auditors again required Mr. LUKIN to account with them, and were again refused on the grounds that part of his accounts, so warranted, were already passed at the War Office by Mr. WINDHAM's directions, and that he was directed by Mr. WINDHAM to make up and to deliver into his office the remainder;—that the Auditors informed the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Paymaster General's certificates did not detail the several heads of service under which the issues to Mr. LUKIN were made, and that the certificates differed materially from those contained in the special certificate of charge on Mr. LUKIN, and from his own account attested upon oath;—that Mr. WINDHAM, being about to retire from office, procured warrants to cover all remaining sums, to the total amount of 1,524,630*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*;—that Mr. WINDHAM wrote an official letter to Mr. LUKIN, stating that he had passed all his accounts on a certificate of their correctness by Mr. Gardiner, whose own charge constituted part thereof, amounting to 180,154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, but was certified by another person connected with Mr. WINDHAM's family, and ordered by him to examine them;—that Mr. LUKIN on vacating his employment was succeeded by Mr. DISNEY, a relation of Mrs. WINDHAM;—that Mr. GARDINER, on vacating his employment, was succeeded by Mr. WINDHAM's nephew, JAMES LUKIN, hitherto not mentioned;—that another nephew, ROBERT LUKIN, hitherto not mentioned, was left by him in the situation of Principal Clerk of the War Office;—that the old Auditors still persisted in demanding an account from Mr. LUKIN, who still excused himself by saying that it had been passed at the War Office;—that the Board, consisting of these old Auditors, was abolished by the Whigs, whom Mr. WINDHAM joined;—and finally, that Mr. WINDHAM has died before the new Board has taken any steps to investigate these most suspicious matters, though sixteen years have elapsed since this Foreign Department, of his creation and most particular patronage, first originated.

While facts like these are before the public, the admirers of Mr. WINDHAM should bring proofs and not assertions, when they talk of his spotless integrity. He may have used a high tone in public, and preserved his independence from those above him, but to put his relations in offices under himself, and thus to give them an appeal to his feelings from whatever faults they chose to commit, was at best dangerous, and if he suffered those feelings to influence him, as it appears he did, it was highly culpable, and reduced him to one of the very worst states of dependence he could have deprecated. Let his friends, both for their sake and his own, refute the charges standing against him, and then they may add the praise of public worth to

that of wit and companionship; but of all praises, that of moral virtue should be the least vague, because it is the most abused. We are told that Mr. WINDHAM married an amiable woman with a mind congenial to his own, and doubtless there is merit in so marrying; but let them shew us that he valued this wife as he ought by paying her every attention, and returning virtue for virtue. We are told that he died in the Christian *faith*, and this death, by one of his admirers, is reckoned the best proof he ever gave of his merits; but let them shew us, that he also lived in the practice of Christian charity, that he was ingenuous, disinterested, and humane and just. Flatterers deal in words: true panegyrist in things.

One of Mr. WINDHAM's eulogists calls him "an accomplished cavalier," and another looks upon him as "the perfect English gentleman. As to being a "cavalier," he might as well have been called an accomplished light-horse-man; the phrase is nonsense, and may be pardoned for the sake of it's drollery:—but that a man, to all appearance so hypocritical, so crooked in politics, and so wanting in moral sensibility, should be termed the perfect English gentleman, is a gross libel on the openness, manliness, and fine feeling, of the English character; and till Mr. WINDHAM be proved a different person from what he seems to have been, he will be considered, I am afraid, a Frenchman of the worst kind, a sacrificer of substance to shew, designing in the midst of his frankness, and unfeeling in the midst of his gaiety.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

BAYONNE, JUNE 1.—The army of Portugal, commanded by Marshal Massena, is daily receiving reinforcements, and its strength exceeds already 80,000 men. We understand that it has made a movement against Ciudad Rodrigo, where the main body of the English and Portuguese troops is assembled. Whether the English mean to try the chance of a battle seems as yet doubtful.

PORTUGAL.

GUARDA, MAY 29.—General Massena has about 70,000 men in four divisions, called "The Army of Portugal." They extend from Salamanca to Truxillo. The British and Portuguese forces consist of 56 battalions: the advanced guard is at St. Felices. The British head-quarters are at Celbrico, and the Portuguese at Fornes. The present formidable appearance of the enemy has excited considerable alarm among the natives, but the troops are in perfect health, and anxious for the great conflict that is expected to take place.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 24.—The whole of this capital was thrown into the greatest consternation on the 21st of this month. A fire was nearly reducing to ashes the whole suburbs of Pera. A third part has been consumed by the flames. The alarm was still greater because new scenes of disorder were expected on the part of the Janis-

saries. This corps had a few days before been guilty of such excesses, that the inhabitants were obliged to take up arms against them to save their own lives. The Turkish Government has taken part in this affair. The Janissaries have been disarmed by the inhabitants; many of them have been strangled, and a proclamation authorising the immediate killing of such as are guilty of similar excesses. This measure has re-established tranquillity: although the fire, of which mention has just been made, may be attributed to the vengeance of the Janissaries, this corps, nevertheless, committed no fresh seditious movement whilst measures were taking for stopping the progress of the fire.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 18.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord HOLLAND said, it was notorious that means had been resorted to, and were still in practice, by which the objects of the Abolition Act were in a great measure rendered abortive; and he imputed to his Majesty's Ministers great blame that they had not exerted to the utmost the influence which they possessed with the allies of this country concerned in the nefarious traffic in human flesh, towards putting an end to it. His Lordship particularly pointed to Sweden, with the Government of which State his Majesty's Ministers must have had powerful interest in bringing about an object so desirable. The opportunity was lost. With Spain and Portugal likewise his Lordship thought much might have been effected towards the great object in view; and America had not only acceded to the justness and true policy of the measure, but had actually made legislative enactments, by which, according as they did with the general sentiments of the people, a violation of the acts was not only criminal, but infamous. Unhappily, however, America had not the means or the power to render her acts in the present case effectual, but required the judicious and vigorous co-operation of this country for that purpose. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to use his influence with those powers in amity or alliance with this country, towards rendering effectual and complete the Act of Parliament passed by the British Legislature for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and that proper instructions be given to all Custom-house Officers, Commanders of cruizers, and others, who may be actively employed in promoting the said end.

Lord LIVERPOOL begged leave to state, that his Majesty's Government had a sincere desire to render effectual the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade: no remissness or inattention in the prosecution of it could be fairly imputed to them.—The motion was put and carried.

FIELD PREACHERS.

Lord SIDMOUTH called the attention of their Lordships to a subject which he had found it proper on a former occasion to take notice of, that abuse of the Toleration Act, by which persons, without any due regard to their qualifications, their age, morals, education, or ability, were admitted into holy orders, often to the injury and disgrace of religion. And his Lordship intimated his intention of introducing, at an early period of the next Session of Parliament, a Bill to prevent or correct that abuse.

POOR CLERGY.

In a Committee on the Appropriation Bill, a long discussion took place upon the clause for applying one hundred thousand pounds to the relief of the inferior Clergy.

Lord HOLLAND dwelt with much force on the impropriety of calling, at such a time as the present, on the people for such a sum of money, which should, with much more equity,

be supplied from the funds of the Church itself, and by a tax upon the incomes of the superior Clergy. He further suggested the expediency of holding suspended for that purpose the Crown Livings, and other benefices at the disposal of the Bishops, according as they should become vacant.

Lord HARROWBY contended, that the support, and even the existence of the Church establishment, depended on a suitable provision being made for its ministers. The inequality of the livings, especially of the higher classes, he thought an eminent advantage, as holding out the means of apportioning rewards to merit; and he did not think it could so well be said, that the large livings were too great, as that the small ones were too poor.

Lord STANHOPE was always pleased when he listened to the *eloquence* and the *arguments* of the Noble Lord who had just sat down. He was always *perspicuous* and *intelligible*, and appeared to hold in just contempt the style adopted by some other orators, which rendered every thing they said *perplexed* and *unintelligible*! The Noble Lord, indeed, had made one statement which had astonished him, and which, had it come from him (Lord Stanhope) would doubtless, and indeed with great propriety, be termed a shocking and abominable doctrine. The Noble Lord had said, that money was indispensable to the maintenance of religion; whereas he had always been taught to think the contrary. He did not object to the making a fit provision for the Clergy, nor was he ever an enemy to the rank and possessions of the Bishops. But what he must always condemn, was the making use of *church influence*, to serve *political* purposes. In America, where unrestrained toleration prevailed, there was no legislative provision for the Clergy. And there was one curious law there, by which, if any community entered into a bond with their clergyman for any sum in requital of his services, he could not recover on the bond, because his duty requiring that he should make men honest, it was concluded in such a case he had not fulfilled that duty. (*A laugh.*)

Lord SIDMOUTH and Lord LIVERPOOL supported the Bill. The Clause passed the Committee.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 19.

DISSENTERS.

Lord Viscount SIDMOUTH observed upon the great and increasing evil which arose from the want of a sufficient number of places of worship of the Established Church, and the want of means of accommodation for communicants of that Church in populous parishes, in consequence of which many persons of the establishment were induced to attend Dissenting Meeting Houses, rather than not attend any place of worship. The increase of Meeting Houses beyond that of places of worship of the Established Church, might be attributed to several causes. The former were erected for a less sum, and in addition, difficulties frequently occurred respecting the latter, relative to the right of presentation. A facility also arose in the former case, from the Dissenting Ministers having other occupations, and therefore being satisfied with less for their services at the Meeting Houses than could support a Clergyman of the Established Church. It was therefore a subject deserving of serious consideration; and in order that the House might have information before them relative to it in the next session, his Lordship moved an Address to his Majesty, praying, that the Archbishops and Bishops might be directed to prepare in their respective dioceses, to be laid before the House, a statement of the number of places of worship of the Established Church in parishes having a population of 1000 and upwards, with the number of persons such places of worship are capable of containing; and also the number of Dissenting Meeting Houses in such parishes.

Lord HOLLAND had no objection to the motion, but remarked upon the statement of his Noble Friend relative to the superior cheapness of Dissenting Ministers, observing that the luxury of the Established Church had been found too dear for the inhabitants of Jamaica, who would not pay the amount considered necessary for its support in that island, with the view of giving religious instruction to the negroes.

Lord Viscount SIDMOUTH observed, that there could not be considered any great luxury in the Established Church; it appeared that out of 10,000 livings upwards of 4000 were under 150*l.* per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the third reading of the East India Company's Loan Bill.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE entered into a detailed statement, for the purpose of shewing the unprosperous state of the affairs of the Company, and the little prospect there was of this money being repaid. The Act of 1793 required, that the Debt of the Company in India should be reduced to 2,000,000*l.*; the Bond Debt in England to 500,000*l.*; that 500,000*l.* per annum should be paid to the public; and that a sum should accumulate to make up the amount of 12,000,000*l.* as a security for the holders of the Capital Stock. Instead of this, the Debt in India had accumulated to 32,000,000*l.*, the Bond Debt in England to 4,000,000*l.*, the 500,000*l.* unpaid to the public, now amounted 7,000,000*l.*, and these sums added to the 12,000,000*l.* made a difference of 52,000,000*l.* His Lordship also contended, that it appeared from the balance paper of Stock, per computation laid before Parliament, that the Company was now 16,000,000*l.* worse than nothing. The Noble Lord adverted to the late transactions in Madras, observing that no Government ever deserved more reprobation than the Madras Government, for its conduct in those transactions; a conduct which in one instance was wholly unaccountable, it having suspended and sent home Colonel Boles for signing military orders by order of his superior officer, and appointed to the same situation Colonel Sutherland Macdowall, who had signed one half of the very same orders. With respect to the forged bonds of the Nabob of Arcot, the conduct of the Officers of Government was also highly reprehensible.

The Earl of HARROWBY declined entering into any detailed state of the Affairs of the East India Company, there not being sufficient materials before the House for that purpose. He admitted there had been disappointment, but no blame was imputable to any one. The present sum was asked in order to give time to the Company to bring about their affairs. The conduct of the Madras Government in the late transactions was, he contended, deserving of the highest praise.—The Bill was then read and passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 20.

The House met at ten o'clock in the morning for the further consideration of the Roxburgh case. The motion of the Lord Chancellor was ultimately adopted, giving a preference to Sir James Innes Ker in the competition of briefs or contest for the succession. The remaining parts of the case, including the fees granted to Mr. Bellenden Ker, and the Peerage, were postponed till the first week of the next Session. It remains for Sir James Innes Ker, in order to entitle himself to the Peerage, to prove himself the next heir male of the body of Lady Margaret Ker, and that the heirs male of the bodies of her two elder sisters, Ladies Jane and Anne Ker, are extinct.

The Royal assent was notified by commission to the Appropriation Bill, the Vote of Credit Bill, the East India Company's Loan Bill, the Surcharges Bill, the Inland Coals Bill, the Thames Navigation Bill, the Innkeepers' Rates Subsistence Bill, and other Bills; in all 32.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

Several Amendments were made on the motion of Lord Redesdale, who stated his object to be, that the Bill with the Amendments should be printed and lie over for consideration during the recess.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 21.

About three o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Westmorland, the Marquis Wellesley, and the Earl of Aylesford; took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners.—Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black

Rod, was sent to the Commons to require their attendance.—Shortly afterwards the Speaker and a great number of Members of the House of Commons came to the Bar.—His Majesty's Commission giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills, was read at the table by the Clerk, and a remarkable circumstance occurred, the name of the Marquis Wellesley, who was sitting as one of his Majesty's Commissioners not being mentioned in the Commission.—The Royal Assent was notified in the usual form to the Registrar of the Admiralty Regulation Bill, the Westminster Improvement Bill, the Bere Forest Bill, the Drury-lane Theatre Bill, and other Bills; in all 10.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his Majesty's name, then delivered the following

SPEECH:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public business is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the present Session of Parliament.

“We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the Island of Guadeloupe by his Majesty's arms, an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world; and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's enemies of every port in those seas, from which the interests of his Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects, can be molested.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year.

“His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary extent of the demands which those services have created; but we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing that the resources of the country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a revenue increasing in almost all its branches, and by a commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour in proportion as the enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expences of the year without imposing the burden of any new taxation in Great Britain; and that, while the taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue, which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the United Kingdom.

“His Majesty further commands us to return you his thanks for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the enemy by the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms, has exerted herself with vigour and energy in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's forces, any renewed attack on the part of the enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated: And his Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honour of his Throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations.

“His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective counties, to use your best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the laws, and that general concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his

subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period, during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these Dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the Law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst the most important duties which he owes to his people.

“His Majesty commands us to assure you that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist with success the designs of foreign enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution.”

A Commission for proroguing the Parliament to Tuesday, the 21st of August, was read, in which the name of the Marquis Wellesley was mentioned.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his Majesty's name, and by virtue of the said Commission, declared the Parliament to be prorogued to Tuesday, the 21st of August next, to be then there holden.—The Commons retired from the Bar, and the Lords Commissioners withdrew from the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 20.

COUNTER ADDRESS FROM SHEFFIELD.

Mr. WILBERFORCE held in his hand a Petition from Sheffield. He derived great pleasure from presenting a Petition claiming such respect from the number and respectability of the persons whose names were affixed to it.—(The Petition was then read—it disavowed all connection with the persons who had carried the rejected Petition. It placed its confidence in the wisdom and justice of the House of Commons, convinced that it should take the proper means of effecting such an economical and parliamentary reformation, as to them should seem fit and proper.)—Mr. Wilberforce, in moving that it should lie on the table, observed, that the House must feel the propriety of its course, when it called forth such concurrence from the public as was expressed in the Petition just presented. He entered into a panegyric upon the many and great blessings which the people of this country enjoyed, by that Constitution which was the object of admiration with all nations. With respect to Parliamentary Reform, he, who was a moderate reformer, preferred a time of coolness rather than one of heat for the discussion of that great question, because the greater danger was, lest the House should go too far, rather than too little, in following up such a principle. He thought the House, then on the point of breaking up, could fairly take a review of its conduct, and feel itself perfectly justified.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, he would not follow the Hon. Gentleman in the steps of his elaborate eulogy; but surely, if the Constitution was worthy of such high praise, it more particularly called for their preventing care; and without imputing motives to any set of men, he could not help thinking that they who were anxious to remove those blemishes which the innovations of time had introduced, gave us rational proofs of their loyal attachment to the Constitution, as those who thought it enough to praise it. He, for his part, would rather witness the removal of those defects that had grown upon the Constitution, than listen to the vague praises of its original excellence. He preferred those practical eulogies that took effectual care to preserve what they praised. He feared that the conduct of the House that Sessions had not been such as to shew their respect for the right of petitioning. In examining petitions it had too much indulged in a minute and verbal criticism, equally unworthy their dignity and their justice. The language of indignant complaint could not be expected to please the objects of it. That House, constituted as it then was, had been the subject of general complaint and distrust, and would, he feared, continue to be so, till the wishes of the country were yielded to in a Reform of its Representation. On the subject of privilege he would say nothing more, than that he had always thought that the privileges of that House were only valuable

in defence of the people's liberties; and in that view he was sorry to be obliged to give it as his humble opinion, that the exercise of their privileges during that Session had been in certain instances hostile to the interests of the country.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that after all the disagreements of the Session, in which Ministers were left in many Minorities, it was impossible for him to subscribe to the inference, that they separated with that unity of sentiment which the Honourable Member fancied to exist. He was assured that the real fact was, that the House during the Session had done nothing to raise itself in the estimation of the public.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to be informed, as a report was abroad on the subject, whether the sum granted out of the Droits of Admiralty to the Duke of Gloucester was not as the executor of his father?

Mr. LONG answered, that the sum granted was not to the present, but to the late Duke of Gloucester.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Mr. PRENDERGAST said, that certain bye laws had been adopted and were now acted upon by the College of Physicians. The operation of these bye laws affected the rights of some very eminent professional gentlemen, and interfered with the convenience of a large portion of the inhabitants of the metropolis. He could not on the very eve of a prorogation attempt to enter fully into the question; he should content himself with giving notice that he should submit a motion to the House, respecting the whole matter, at an early period of the ensuing Session, unless the College of Physicians should find it expedient to rescind laws which would appear to be extremely vexatious and unjust.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 21.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear Commissions read for passing Bills and the prorogation of Parliament. The Speaker, attended by the Members, went up, and returned in about 20 minutes. He read the Speech as usual at the table to the several Members, who immediately after separated.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday fortnight an inquest was held on the body of Elizabeth Rae, the wife of Jackson Rae, of Gill, near Wigton, who was found murdered in bed the preceding night by her husband; and upon the evidence being closed, the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Jackson Rae, the husband of the deceased. The Coroner immediately bound over the parties to prosecute. The unhappy man was found in a hay-loft, in Caldewgate, Carlisle, and has been committed for trial.

VORACITY.—On Monday se'night a man living at Halkock in Shropshire, drank eleven quarts of ale, and afterwards engaged for a wager of five shillings, to eat 42 eggs poached, 1lb. of butter, and 1lb. of bread, in thirty minutes; all of which he devoured, and drank three pints of ale afterwards.

A poor woman, of the name of Manion, was on Friday se'night burnt to death, in her cabin, near Aughrim, in Ireland, with three of her children, who were ill in bed of a fever.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 19, 1810.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez has transmitted three letters which he had received from Capt. Mason, commanding his Majesty's ship the *Esquadr*, giving an account of the capture and destruction of the under mentioned privateers, by the boats of that ship: viz.—*Jeliana*, Danish privateer, of 6 guns and 23 men, captured on the 29th of April, off Wisnar.—The *Ziska*, Danish privateer, of 6 guns and 40 men, destroyed on the 30th of April, off Trinidad.—A small schooner privateer, of 1 gun, captured at the same time and place.—And a privateer of two

guns, name unknown, under French colours, captured on the 5th of June, at Warnemuyde.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Lovett, Colchester, grocer,
W. and A. Duncan, Liverpool, drapers.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains Dispatches from Sir John Stuart, dated Messina, April 24, giving an account of the capture of the Greek island of St. Maura, by the British troops under Brigadier-General Oswald, aided by a naval force under Capt. Eyre, of the *Magnificent*, after several smart and well-contested actions with the French garrison, which amounted to 1600 men, and the remains of which finally surrendered prisoners of war.—“On this service,” says Sir John Stuart, “so successfully accomplished by Brigadier-General Oswald, it only remains with me to express the sanguine hope, that the consequences will be as beneficial as the achievement has been brilliant; and that himself and the gallant troops who have been the companions of his enterprise, will receive their best recompence by their Sovereign's most gracious approbation.”

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Oswald, at St. Maura.

Total—1 Staff, 22 Rank and File, killed; 3 Field Officers, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 7 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 4 Sergeants, 196 Rank and File, wounded; 17 Rank and File, missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Calabrian Free Corps—Quarter-Master Mariotti.
Wounded.—Staff—Capt. Wynyard, 1st Foot Guards, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely; Mr. Canning, Surgeon, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Capt. Barker, severely.

Major C. W. Clarke, 35th Regiment, commanding the Battalion of Detachments, since dead.

Royal Marines—Captain Snow, slightly; Lieutenant Morrison, ditto.

Calabrian Free Corps—Major Oswald, severely; Capt. Vincenzo Taberna, ditto; Lieut. Amantina, slightly; Lieut. Tarantina, ditto.

Greek Light Infantry—Major Church, severely; Capt. Tuffin, slightly; Capt. Stratti, ditto; Capt. Turcolecco, ditto; Ensign Ordioni, ditto; Ensign Petmesa, ditto.

Royal Corsican Rangers—Lieut. Buccheciarpe, slightly.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Oram, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger, from June 16 to August 4, at ten, at Guildhall.

T. Goddall, Philpot-lane, London, merchant, from June 16 to August 4, at ten, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Bucknell, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, watch-manufacturer.

W. Field, North-green, Worship-street, chip-hat-manufacturer.

G. Revell, Poplar, Middlesex, bricklayer.

J. Perkins, Queen-street, Cheapside, wholesale stationer.

A. Jones, St. James's-street, Westminster, milliner.

T. Abbot, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, innholder.

S. Easton, Dover, brandy-merchant.

W. Forster, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, coach-maker.

D. Parkes, Exeter, flour-merchant.

J. Jarvis, Bath, victualler.

W. Pearson, Chiswell-street, St. Luke's, paper-hanger.

C. Cotterill, jun., Vine-street, Liquorpond-street, merchant.

W. and W. Woolcombe, Rotherhithe, ship-builders.

B. H. Sheldon, Neville's-court, Fetter-lane, jeweller.

J. Skirven, James-street, Westminster, baker.

R. Pickman, Dockhead, Surrey, glass-maker.

T. Saunders, Borough-market, Southwark, carpenter.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Cons. for Opening, 71½ | Omnium,

The hand-writing of the LETTER TO SIR D. DUNDAS is not intelligible.

A REPLY to an OLD DELINEATOR, and other articles, in our next.

A MONDAY EDITION of the *Examiner*, designed for Readers in the Country, containing all the News of the past week, with the addition of any Intelligence of importance which may arrive on Sunday and Monday, is regularly printed in time for the Post of Monday Evening. In this Edition, not a line of the Original Matter is omitted.—The VOLUME FOR LAST YEAR, containing upwards of 800 closely printed pages, without a single Advertisement in any shape, may be had at the Office.—Orders for either Editions of the *Examiner* are received by all the News-venders, by the Clerks of the Roads, and at the Office in Beaufort Buildings.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THE Prorogation of Parliament on Thursday was attended with a Speech of the usual kind. As a set off, I suppose, to BONAPARTE's demolition of Austria and other brilliant little affairs of his, the capture of GUADALOUPE is mentioned in a tone of high exultation, and we are desired to observe, that the possession of the whole of the French West Indian islands adorns for the first time "the history of the wars of Great Britain." Never, to be sure, were there so much splendour and sugar at once!—The great demands upon the nation are then mentioned as matters of "regret,"—but not such regret either, when we consider our "increasing revenue," "extending commerce," and resources which exhibit "every mark of power,"—I beg pardon,—"prosperity." Then again, we are to observe the "growing prosperity" of Ireland, the "vigour and energy" of the Portuguese, and the "unsubdued and un-*abated* spirit" of Spanish resistance. A few provinces in the hands of the enemy, who have also possession of the Capital, the flight and dissolution of the Junta, &c. &c. are, of course, nothing; mere tricks to deceive BONAPARTE and "draw him in," as the *Post* says.—The Speech concludes with an exhortation to the promotion of "order and obedience to the laws," and an ardent hope "to transmit *unimpaired* to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution." The Lords and Gentlemen then separate, some to their books and some to their boroughs; one perhaps to review the *Foreign Troops* stationed in this country, another to sell his Vote for the next Session, and a third to get a Sinecure for his wife's aunt.

The great point of interest, however, attending the close of the Session, was the Liberation of Sir FRANCIS HUBERT from the Tower, and his expected appearance in a Public Procession. The people waited hour after hour, with an impatience proportioned to their admiration of the Baronet; but no Sir FRANCIS appeared, and it was found at last, that the moment he received the signal of his liberation he had slipped from under his laurels and crossed the water for Wimbledon. The disappointment

may well be conceived, and the "aching void" in the procession; but the forbearance of Sir FRANCIS did infinite honour to him, and great good to his cause. He has since told a part of the Committee, who waited on him for an explanation, that the subject of his public appearance had occupied his reflections more than half the time he was in the Tower; and that he had determined to act as he had done, in order to afford no ground for charging his "personal vanity" with any of the probable accidents of the day. This is truly worthy of his upright and excellent mind, and sheds an honest lustre on the cause, which no pageants could bestow.

Some accounts reached town yesterday of serious insurrections in South America against their most wretched Government. This subject is pregnant with incalculable interest and importance, and will form the subject of next week's Politics.

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A letter received yesterday morning from Falmouth, states, that a battle had taken place in Portugal, in which Lord WELLINGTON had completely defeated the French.—Both the *Courier* and *Sun* (Government Papers) say that no such advices have been received, that the last dispatches from his Lordship are dated the 3d inst. and hold out no expectation of an immediate battle, on account of the swollen state of the rivers.

A Revolution in South America has taken place, as appears from the following Letters:—

Portsmouth, June 22.

"The *Musette* sloop of war, from Curagon, is arrived, with the intelligence of a Revolution having broken out in South America, the latter end of April. It began at the Caracas, and La Guayra, the Governors of which places they had seized, and sent them to Maracabo. The Revolutionists consist of four parties; one for Ferdinand VII. one for Independence, one for the French, and the other for the English. We understand, a number of lives have been lost."

Caracaon, May 9.

"We have now to inform you, that the long expected explosion has at length taken place in the Province of the Caracas. An insurrection has broken out there, and has extended to the neighbouring Provinces, in consequence of the indignation which the people felt at the conduct of the Governing Junta in Old Spain. The Captain General, the Intendant, and some others, who were supposed to have an attachment to the French, or who at least would have wished, at all events, to maintain the dependence of the Colonies on Spain, were arrested. No violence was, however, done to their persons. They were immediately embarked for Cuba or Porto Rico. It is remarkable, that not the least excess has taken place in consequence of the revolution. The people say that all they want is to establish a free and independent Government. They are, therefore, anxious for the alliance and protection of England."

The garrison of Cadiz amounts to 24,000 men, including 7000 British and 1500 Portuguese.—Some Spanish prison-ships in the harbour were lately run on shore by the French prisoners on board, who cut the cables, and thereby escaped to their friends.

Lord WELLINGTON's army amounts to 25,000 British fighting men in the field, and 30,000 Portuguese.—MASENA is said to have nearly 80,000 Frenchmen under his command.

Some of the letters received by the Lisbon Mail state, that *MASSENA*, upon being sent for to take the command of the French troops destined to act against Portugal, was desired by *BONAPARTE* to "Go conquer that country, which was to be his future kingdom."

Ministers continue to heap rewards on their dependants, in violation of every decent feeling.—Captain *YORKE*, brother of Mr. *Sinecure-Alarmist YORKE*, has just been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of the "loyal" peculator Mr. *JOSEPH HUNT*, who has been permitted to retire to Lisbon, until his "misapplication" of the public money, as his friend *PERCEVAL* terms it, has been forgotten. Why is not this man seized by Lord *WELLINGTON*, who now governs Portugal, and sent home to account for his conduct in person?

The bye-law alluded to by Mr. *PRENDERGAST*, in the House of Commons, is one whereby the College of Physicians refuse to examine any Gentleman as to his competency to practise physic, unless he has studied medicine at some University for three years. This is of a piece with some other bye-laws which we have lately had occasion to notice; and the public may depend we shall spare no pains to hold up to reprehension conduct in our estimation so illiberal.

We know not whether the recent decision of the House of Commons against the adoption of any plan for the Reform of Parliament, may have increased the value of property of this kind, by giving it a pledge of permanence; but we understand that no less a sum than sixty-five thousand pounds have been paid for the Borough of Westbury, in Wiltshire; and that by a man whose name would at least sound oddly if he should himself choose to become a Representative for his own Borough,—*MANASSEH LOPEZ*!

PARISH DECLARATIONS.—A Correspondent informs us, that the "Loyal" Declaration of the Rector and Vestry of *St. George's, Hanover-square*, has entirely failed in its effect, for though the Parish contains 6000 housekeepers, yet it has only been signed by about 400 persons, among whom are the "Vestrymen, Clerks, Beadles, Watchmen, Paviours, Scavengers, Dustmen, Lamplighters, Taxgatherers, and others influenced by the Vestry."—The *St. James's Parish* Declaration is signed, for the most part, by the same respectable and disinterested persons, notwithstanding the exertions of that greatest of orators and auctioneers, *JOHN WILLOCK*, Esq. of Golden-square, who was once as notorious for his empty speeches on the hustings, in favour of Mr. *Fox*, as he is now remarkable for his nonsensical harangues in support of the Minister of the day. It is no disgrace to Mr. *WILLOCK* that his parents, from their very humble condition in life, were unable to give him an education; but it is very unbecoming in such a man, who most likely does not know whether *WILLIAM the Conqueror* was a Roman or a Norman, to get up and make political speeches against his betters, and to join with others in calling all persons who differ with them in sentiment "factious individuals."—Mr. *WILLOCK* and his colleagues will do well to purchase the works of a gentleman of the name of *POPE* (all the Booksellers know something about him), who wrote some prose and a good deal of poetry,—where they will learn that

"Worth makes the man—and want of it, the fellow;

"The rest is all but leather or prunella."

The *Post* Editor complains bitterly of "the ruffians" who broke the windows of his office on Thursday, though he takes no notice of similar outrages, when committed by the retainers of Government.—Mr. *CAHUAC*, in the Borough, having put up a transparency, with the motto, "Burdett and no corrupt House of Commons,"—his windows were broken by brickbats, and his brother's wife narrowly escaped a violent blow, though at the very moment several Police Officers were on the spot. The offender having been secured, and taken to Union-street Office, he was surrounded by the Police Officers themselves, and was permitted to escape from justice.

A Correspondent complains, that at the Tidewaiters' Pay Office, Custom-House, where the men repair for their wages, they are frequently told that there is no money for them;—a grievance which now continues and has existed for months, to the great injury of themselves and families. This evil should be looked into.

"We are happy to hear from several of our agents, that the crops with them, which had a very unpromising aspect a short time since, have been wonderfully recovered by the late rains; and that there is every hope of an abundant produce."—*Stamford News*.

The Duke of *CUMBERLAND* is well enough to go out. Respecting the cause of his wounds, the nocturnal rencontre, and the death of *Seillis*, the most singular rumours continue to prevail. A Morning Paper says,

"The horrid attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is involved in more mystery than first stated. The general opinion originally entertained, imputed the crime to *Seillis*; but that inference appears to be in some degree shaken, upon a mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case. His Royal Highness, we understand, thinks that the villain with whom he had to contend was a much stouter man than *Seillis*, who was only of a feeble form and diminutive stature. Upon a due inspection of the body of *Seillis*, we also understand, that the surgeons consider the wound in the neck as much greater than any ever made by the most desperate and furious suicide, the head being nearly severed from the body. It is, therefore, possible, and not improbable, that the foul deed was done not by *Seillis*, but by some other assassin, who, failing in his attempt upon the Duke, may have, like another *Macbeth*, slain the attendant, to render him suspected of the crime perpetrated upon his Royal Master."

DEFENCE OF MR. WARDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Some months ago, I sent you an early Copy of a Pamphlet, containing those questions of his Royal Highness the Duke of *KENT* to Major *DODD*, which appeared in your paper of Sunday last. I have not since been able to find a bookseller for the publication, though I have more than my own opinion, that, however bold the truth and constitutional the language, it contains nothing libellous. It is now at length sold, though not by a professed bookseller, at 37, Warwick-street, Golden-square. But, Sir, the difficulties to the publication have not rested with the booksellers. I now find no less with others, who are no less necessary—I mean the Public Journals. The *Morning Chronicle*, the public-spirited organ of the public-spirited Whig party, has refused to advertise it; or, what is in effect the same thing, has said that it could not advertise it for a month to come. The *Day* (should it not rather be called the *Night*?) after having received payment, returned the money and the advertisement next day, and said it could not advertise it at all. At the conduct of such a contemptible paper as the latter mentioned,

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can not at all be surprised. But, Sir, what does such conduct prove of the principles of a journal that professes to support liberality and patriotism—the organ of *All the Talents* and *all the purity of the Whigs*? For the great man who was the pride and glory of Whiggism, and who possessed *real Whig* principle, my veneration is not less than that of the *Morning Chronicle*; and to his memory, to the memory of the illustrious Fox, I have in my pamphlet paid a tribute, which some of his friends tell me is not unjust to his abilities or his virtues. But I conceive justice is as well due to others; and the liberality of any person or party that endeavours to suppress the justification of those who have laboured and suffered in benefiting the public, must be, at best, of a very questionable shape. From the efforts of Colonel Wardle, whatever were his motives, his Country has derived much advantage. He has proved himself capable of being a profitable labourer in the public vineyard. Then, as motives are to be judged of by conduct, his country is interested on her own account in knowing, whether his conduct in those efforts was honourable, in order that she may judge how far she can rely on him. He and his friends, Major Dodd and Mr. Glennie, have suffered much in those efforts. She then is concerned, and bound in justice and generosity to examine with candor, whether they have acted with the baseness which is attributed to them by their accusers, or with the honour which their friends believe. Accusation has had every possible opportunity against them. Justification is attempted by me, and I conceive no true friend to his country would refuse it a fair trial.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

June 21, 1810.

W. J. BALDWIN.

MR. WHITBREAD.

SIR,—I have long admired your paper for its independence and impartiality, but was not a little surprised at a remark of yours on the proceedings of the last Common Hall, wherein you observe, that a Vote of Thanks was moved to Lord ERSKINE, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, and Mr. WHITBREAD,—that Mr. THOMPSON objected to thanking Mr. W., but this objection, you say, “was very properly overruled.” * Now, Sir, I should have expected, before you made this broad assertion, that you would have examined the nature of the Vote, and the reasons for and against it,—as I confess it appeared to me the most inconsistent of any I had ever heard in that Hall; and I could not help thinking, with many others, that if Mr. WAITMAN had designed again to bring the *Whigs* into notice, and draw off our attention from Sir F. Burdett, he could not have taken a more effectual method; especially when I connected this vote with his speech, in which he mentioned some great public characters to whom we should look up, and who, he said, had made great sacrifices in

* The Writer of the article alluded to did say that the objection was “very properly overruled,” and notwithstanding the REFORMIST’S arguments, he is still of the same opinion. He has nothing to say to Mr. WAITMAN’S intentions or coarse expressions; but he decidedly thinks, that such men as Mr. WHITBREAD are in every respect entitled to the Thanks of the Public. How stands the case?—Mr. WHITBREAD, a man sprung from, and a friend to, the People, the opposer of all the corruptions of Government,—the advocate of religious and civil liberty,—and the ardent promoter of Peace and Reform,—has his doubts whether the Privileges assumed by the Commons are not for the interest of the People. Having such doubts, with his usual candour and manliness, he does not conceal them, though he is well aware that it is the unpopular side of the question.—What is there to deprecate in this? or rather, is there not every thing to approve in it?—We respect Sir S. ROMILLY for his disinterested spirit;—we admire Sir F. BURDETT for his patriotic independence;—and we all

the cause of liberty, but omitted the name of Sir FRANCIS, which omission Mr. THOMPSON so justly noticed, by saying, that “Mr. WAITMAN had forgot to mention the greatest of all public men, who was now suffering for the cause of liberty, to whose persevering and independent conduct we were indebted for the present revival of public spirit, and to whom their warmest gratitude was due:” but, notwithstanding this hint, Mr. WAITMAN made no apology for the omission, though so feelingly alive to the character of Mr. WHITBREAD.—Now, Sir, let us see the extent of this Vote of Thanks to Mr. WHITBREAD. It is, “for his able, independent, and constitutional conduct, UPON ALL OCCASIONS.” Was his conduct constitutional when he declared the House of Commons had the power to commit for libels, on the motion for liberating Mr. JONES? or when he moved, as an amendment, that the Letter of Sir FRANCIS to the Speaker was a flagrant violation of the Privileges of that House?—or when he declared at the Livry Dinner, that the Privileges of the House of Commons ought to be undefined?—or lastly, when Mr. PONSONBY made his unconstitutional Speech on the Privileges of the House, did he act *independently* or *constitutionally*, in suffering it to pass, without attempting to refute it?—In my mind, Sir, either the Vote of Thanks to Sir FRANCIS ought to be rescinded, or that to Mr. WHITBREAD ought not to have passed; for if the man who resists, and he who supports, the assumed powers and undefined Privileges of the House of Commons, are worthy of thanks from the same people for constitutional conduct, I must consider constitutional conduct as undefined nonsense, and Votes of Thanks as undeserving the notice of any man of common understanding. On the whole, as I trust I have made it appear, that if Sir FRANCIS’S conduct is constitutional, Mr. WHITBREAD’S is not so, and *vice versa*, I am inclined to hope you will recall your assertion, and join with me in saying, that the objection of Mr. THOMPSON was very *improperly* overruled, and that it was not founded on the most *stupid arguments*, as Mr. WAITMAN so elegantly declared it to be, but on mature consideration, and the most just discrimination; especially, as from some other facts I am in possession of, and may, if necessary, give on a future day, it should appear, that Mr. WHITBREAD is not so warmly attached to the worthy Baronet as to the Whigs, who have so often deceived the people, and will still deceive them, if any confidence is placed in them; and I believe the history of our country will inform us, that whenever they have been in power, they have made greater encroachments on the rights and liberties of the people, than even the Tories have done,

claim, as Englishmen and reasonable beings, the right to think for ourselves. We, the Reformists, of all other men, therefore, have the least excuse for wishing to fetter the opinions of public men. They may differ with us in the means of attaining our end,—but if they are struggling and fighting in the same noble cause,—if they are anxious to put down the oppressor and to raise the oppressed,—in the name of Reason, do not let us refuse them what we shall always find few enough to deserve, our best thanks.—Mr. WHITBREAD, though attached to the Whigs by friendship and relationship, has never yet sacrificed principle to party. When his friends were in power, he accepted nothing at their hands; he neither took pension, place, nor sinecure; but he opposed them when he thought they were wrong.—Is not this the conduct of a noble-minded Englishman; and can any one doubt for a moment, that if there were only twenty such men in the House of Commons, that twenty would reform the State?—Exam.

as the following facts will prove:—It is to them we are indebted for Septennial Parliaments; a Standing Army; the Mutiny Bill, which deprived the army and navy of trial by jury; the first precedent of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act; the admission of the House of Hanover to the Throne without those wholesome limitations which were proposed and enacted by a Tory administration in the reign of Queen ANNE; and last, but not least, to them we owe the high obligation of having ten per cent. exacted by inquisitorial commissioners from our hard earnings, &c. &c. &c. I am no friend to either of the factions, but believe there is too much truth in the observation, "that the Whigs and the Tories are the two thieves betwixt whom the nation has been and is still crucified." Under these circumstances, I am of opinion the people must look to themselves, and only thank and support such men as Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, whose whole conduct has been manly, independent, and constitutional, upon all occasions.—I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
Hornsey, June 1.

A REFORMIST.

SOUTHWARK MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Conceiving, as I do, that the cause of Reform is of the utmost possible importance to the British nation, I feel myself imperiously called upon, as one of its advocates, to watch the proceedings of the Reformists themselves; in order to point out those improprieties in their conduct which have a tendency either to bring their character into contempt, or to furnish a pretext for the calumnies of their opponents.

The late Meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark exhibited a considerable portion of indecorum and imbecility. Much, however, as I regretted that no measures had heretofore been adopted by the inhabitants of the Borough in conformity with the laudable examples of London, Westminster, and Middlesex, I cannot but deplore, in a still greater degree, that such a Meeting as the present had taken place at all. When I consider the manner in which this Meeting was convened, originating, as it appears, in a spouting-club consultation; conducted, as I witnessed, by a true Cockney Orator of the Surrey Senate; I cannot refrain from expressing my full conviction that the cause of Reform, if not injured, is certainly libelled and degraded. And here I cannot but deprecate the conduct of those who in other respects appear to possess some portion of liberality. When any person attempts to express a sentiment at variance with the opinions of Sir F. Burdett, he is immediately bullied into silence, and not suffered to proceed.—Such was the conduct of the inhabitants of Southwark, at the late Meeting. I am happy to be enabled to state that such disgusting partiality is not frequent, and in the present instance may be accounted for when we consider the description of persons who composed this Meeting. For what can we think of men, the majority of whom indulged themselves in the most barbarous shouts and bellowings during the discussion of one of the most important subjects that can be agitated by Englishmen?

From this brief statement of the above proceedings, I am convinced you will agree with me, Sir, that the cause of Reform is not to be promoted by such means as these; that the restoration of the noblest features in the British Constitution is not to be accomplished by an uncouth shout

of "Burdett for ever;" and that the many-headed monster Corruption, must be assailed by more puissant opponents than Spouting-club Orators, whose chief recommendation consists in an almost total ignorance of their vernacular tongue. But what Juvenal said of scribbling, may be applied to spouting:—

"Tenet insanabile multos
"Scribendi caeoes."

In order therefore to become respectable in the eyes even of their enemies, the Reformists must discountenance every insignificant attempt that may have a tendency to degrade the cause in which they are engaged; and, in imitation of their virtuous leader, they

Should set before 'em,
"A grace, a manner, a decorum;
"Something that gives their acts a light;
"Makes 'em not only just, but bright;
"And sets 'em in that open face,
"Which witty malice cannot blame."

Then might we hope to see at least the semblance of success; and after a few years of persevering struggle, it would indeed be a miracle if no real advantages resulted from exertions so laudable and objects so desirable. Yet without pretending to dive into futurity, I will venture to pronounce that there is no human possibility of averting the downfall of this nation many years longer, unless it is renovated by the intervention of a radical Reform. This, and this only, can enable it to

"Stand secure amidst a falling world."

I am, Sir, A SOUTHWARK ELECTOR,
Southwark, June 14, 1810.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Sir W. BEECHER's colouring is gay; he is less vigorous in his marking, and in his style altogether, than his cotemporary portrait-painters of distinction: he is therefore not among the best painters of men; but his effeminacy of style, or rather his delicate gracefulness of attitude, his richness of colour, the soft tones of his flesh, and the elegant disposition of his draperies, all so conspicuous in Nos. 72 and 147, render him the Ladies' Apelles.—194, Portrait of the Earl of Darlington, and 263, Portrait of a Lady, A. W. DEVIS, rank with the best in the Exhibition. The former is a capital likeness, well drawn and coloured; the latter is admirable for the delicate and elegant display of colour, clear obscure, dress, and deportment. The colour and clear obscure are the lightest and least obtrusive of any Lever saw, and yet the effect is nearly as brilliant as REMBRANDT's, though he has reversed that painter's plan by wholly excluding deep shades. The effect is highly pleasing, novel, and indeed original, and reflects much praise on the painter's skill, who has effected so much by such few and simple means, for to do this is one of the best tests of genius. Mr. DEVIS has accomplished it by painting almost all his objects of a bright silvery tint and tone, with a very light suffusion in parts of yellow, which, with the fleshy tints, prevents the grey from degenerating into coldness, and yet gives, by their mutual delicacy of contrast, an unaffected and aerial brilliancy.—To produce naturally this silvery tone throughout, he has chosen the open air and grey-tinted objects, clothed his figure in grey satin, and placed her on the platform of garden-stone steps with a greyhound. Her attitude, as

she advances holding her gown behind and planting a rose on her bosom, is that of the unaffected lady of fashion, whose deportment, an elegant mind, elegant instruction, and elegant habits, have stamped with grace. Mr. Davis has dismissed his East India dinginess, and the flesh is bright. Like Thomson's *Lavinia*,

"Her form is fresher than the morning rose,
When the dew wets its leaves; unstain'd and pure,
As is the lily or the mountain snow."

To mention Mr. LAWRENCE'S tasteful and vigorous portraits is to speak of excellence. He has been busy this year among the speculators, parliamentary traffickers, and Golgothites, and the immaculate *Melville*, merciful *Castlereagh*, and disinterested *Canning*, shine on his canvass.—On first looking at them, the complacency which the sight of the other paintings had filled my mind, was instantly converted into the most uneasy emotions. The pictures appeared, like Draco's laws, to be marked with blood. I thought of my fellow-subjects plundered, imprisoned, tortured, death-struck with slow consuming fevers, slain; cities terrified, battered, filled with blood, fired, and the fair and populous face of nature impiously converted into deserts and charnel houses. To relieve my feelings, I turned to the amiable objects in No. 80, *Portrait of a Lady and her Attendant*, W. OWEN, R. A. exquisite for the delicate grace of attitude, chaste, deep, and harmonious tone of colour; a sober, grey tone, enlivened by a judicious intermixture of reds, browns, and yellows. It is the property of that valuable friend to Art, Sir J. LEICESTER. The rest of this capital painter's portraits are on the same principle, and drawn with firmness and correctness. No painter has ever excelled him in the suitable designation of sex and age; for his women are amiably graceful, his men energetic, his infancy unsophisticated and playful, his youth cheerful or mildly pensive, his old age thoughtful. "He has but one fault, but that is a thumper." A sickly blue-ness pervades his flesh.—For boldness of attitude, firmness of style, vigour of drawing, and natural fleshy hue, no one surpasses Mr. PHILLIPS. He is therefore the painter of men. He marks with energy the studious, the brave, the ambitious, the stern and the proud. He is the painter of vigorous intellect. He unbares the hidden structure of the mind while he designates the exterior form. Nos. 32 and 34, *Portraits of Lord Grenville and the Hon. T. Grenville*, faithfully present the vinegar aspects as well as haughty minds of the GRENVILLES.—Mr. SHEE is an elegant author and portrait painter, but his paintings and writings want the charm of simplicity. They are too much elaborated. His figures are often theatrical. His portraits are correctly drawn, and the coloring is clear, but the forms all over have a liny neatness, a starchy, liny character, alike in every object. There is no discrimination. Woolen looks like linen, linen like glass, flesh like glass. Every thing appears beautifully brittle, when it should be beautifully natural. I prefer his *Portrait of the Archbishop of Tuam*, No. 1, to any I have seen of his, for it is not only an admirable likeness of his Grace, but there is a suitably dignified sobriety of character. But still the monotonous and brittle neatness prevails.—46, *Portrait of a Lady*, H. THOMSON, R. A. reflects much credit on the Artist, for its ease of attitude, spirited drawing, agreeable simplicity of colour, and breadth and repose of effect.

R. H.

LIBERATION OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The day had scarcely dawned on Thursday when the people were in motion—when music was heard in every direction. At the several appointed rendezvous in the several parishes of Westminster the people began to assemble about ten o'clock, and from thence proceeded to the Tower. Scarcely a street, lane or alley was to be found in which the cockade of Sir Francis Burdett was not to be seen—in which the cry of "Burdett for ever" was not to be heard. Before one o'clock Tower-hill and all the avenues approaching it were literally thronged. By half after two o'clock the whole of the procession was in readiness to move, and from that moment the most eager expectation prevailed, but which in the end was totally disappointed; for, about half after three Lord Moira appeared on his way to the Tower, and was received with acclamations. His Lordship remained a short time in the Tower, and when he came out, he communicated to some of the principal persons concerned in conducting the procession, that Sir Francis Burdett had crossed the river, and proceeded to Wimbledon. This communication was immediately announced, but the people were quite unwilling to suppose that such a disappointment was possible. Their incredulity was in fact so stubborn, that they could not be persuaded to attend even to the Sheriffs who had gone into the Tower, and who, upon their return, confirmed the report. It was nearly five o'clock before the procession moved from Tower-hill. The phaeton with four horses, provided for Sir Francis Burdett, was empty; and our readers may conceive the effect of a procession where the principal hero was absent. The procession consisted of an immense line of carriages, and a prodigious number of persons on horseback and on foot, dressed out with ribbons, and bearing blue flags, on which were written, "Magna Charta," "Hold to the Laws," &c. &c. As it moved towards Piccadilly, ladies from every window were seen waving their handkerchiefs, and the spectators in the streets uncovering and huzzaing as they passed. The tops of the houses were covered with spectators, and several temporary balconies exhibited groups of fine women, who appeared to divide with the procession the admiration of the day. The sides of the streets were lined with coaches, chaises, waggons, drays, &c. &c. the owners of which levied a liberal *poll* contribution, by accommodating as many persons as they could possibly crowd into, and upon, their respective vehicles; there was not a single spot from whence a more elevated view could be had, that was not put into requisition. The equestrian statue of Charles the First was literally covered with spectators; even the arch over the gate of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company was crowded with them. So early as five o'clock, St. James's Park was cleared, and all the gates leading to it locked. When the procession reached Piccadilly, the Sheriffs, attended by their officers, passed the cavalcade, and having stationed themselves opposite the Baronet's house, directed the carriages as they advanced to file off by Berkeley square. The result of such an arrangement was, that before the last part of the procession arrived in front of the house, which was about eight o'clock, the preceding part were retiring, in a manner the most peaceable and exemplary, to their respective quarters of residence.

(From the *Alfred*.)

No event recorded in the History of Great Britain ever excited a degree of interest in the people so intense, as the expected liberation of Sir Francis Burdett. It was by many conjectured, that Ministers, to avoid the strong expression of public feeling, which they evidently dreaded to encounter, would, by a departure from the forms on which the House of Commons has invariably acted in similar cases, place Sir Francis Burdett in a situation that should render it impossible for him to accept the tribute of respect prepared by the people, without adopting a line of conduct, by which it must be impossible to refute the imputation of courting popularity, and thus exciting that disturbance and disorder, of which Sir Francis Burdett and his Friends have so unjustly been accused. But Ministers, greatly as they dreaded the moment of Sir

Francis Burdett's return to his Constituents, determined to enter the important crisis, without departing in any manner from accustomed forms and usages. The precautions taken to suppress tumult were commensurate with the apprehensions of Ministers. The force provided for this purpose, amounted to not less, as it is said, than forty thousand men, inclusive of volunteers.

Between twelve and one o'clock, a Regiment of Dragoons marched into the City from Essex, through which they passed into the Strand, where they met a party of Sir Francis Burdett's Constituents, walking in procession towards the Tower, with colours flying, and music playing the popular Hibernian tune of *St. Patrick's Day*. The band of the Dragoons immediately struck up *God save the King*, and the parties thus passed each other in perfect harmony and good humour. In the windows of the houses, from the Gloucester Coffee-house, in Piccadilly, through the whole of the intended Procession, appeared more well dressed and beautiful women than have ever been collected on any occasion—we except none. The collection of people in the streets gradually increased, till the numbers passing, in an Eastern direction, became excessive. The Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and the streets leading to the Minories, were crowded to excess. But Tower-hill presented a spectacle exciting astonishment and admiration. An assemblage of people so numerous has, unquestionably, never been seen in this Metropolis. The peaceful, orderly demeanour of the multitude, which thronged the streets and avenues in every direction, gave ample presage of the determination of the people to give a splendid example of that decided expression of public opinion, which, founded upon reason and principle, must prove irresistible even by the most obstinately obstinate. The regulations laid down by the Gentlemen who arranged the procession were extremely judicious, and the persons intending to form parts of the cavalcade, assembling punctually at the appointed places, nothing like confusion took place.

Mr. Sheriff Wood and Mr. Sheriff Atkins appeared in their official capacity on Tower-hill, for the purpose of maintaining order. Col. Wardle, and many other distinguished characters, attended in their carriages, ready to fall in with the procession; and the horsemen, amounting to about a thousand, were in readiness at their appointed stations.

Until four o'clock no impatience was expressed; but after that hour anxiety was manifested. Various reports began to be circulated. By some it was said, that Sir F. Burdett had been spat by water, in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, to the Bar of the House of Commons—and to the general prevalence and belief of that report may be attributed the patient acquiescence of the people in their subsequent disappointment. By others, it was rumoured that the House of Commons was debating the question of his liberation. By others, that Parliament was not prorogued, but adjourned only, which consequently would have continued the period of imprisonment. But by others it began to be whispered, that Sir F. Burdett had crossed the water. The anxiety and impatience of the people now became serious. At length the Sheriffs rode to the Tower-hill, at which they entered, and after remaining some time returned, and then riding up and down the lines in which the people had ranged themselves, announced the mortifying intelligence, that the Prorogation of Parliament having been announced by a telegraphic communication from the bridges, Sir F. Burdett had left the Tower at half past three o'clock by water.

This assurance, though officially announced and confirmed soon after by placards on the Tower gates, obtained no belief—Gone by water! Impossible! was the universal exclamation. At length it was suggested, that he had been forced to adopt that mode of retiring. This opinion was instantly adopted by the People, who remained for some time in doubtful anxiety and painful suspense.

The news of Sir Francis Burdett having gone by water flew like wild-fire through the streets by which the Procession was to pass; but the intelligence was universally discredited, notwithstanding the assertion and assurances of a horseman, who

rode from Tower-hill through the streets, calling out "he has deserted us, he is gone by water." Nobody believed him. Many persons were dispatched to the House of Sir Francis Burdett, in Piccadilly, and others to the House of Commons. Their return confirmed the intelligence received from Tower-hill, that he had actually gone by water, which from that moment admitted no further doubt. But the anxiety to ascertain the cause of his having gone by water, was intense. All hope of seeing Sir Francis Burdett had now vanished, and that part of the procession, in which Mr. J. Gale Jones had been waiting to join the main body, moved forward. Mr. Jones, accompanied by some Gentlemen and Ladies in a coach, the horses of which were taken off by the people, passed through the streets with a long cavalcade of the carriages, and an immense multitude of people, who rent the air with acclamations.

A considerable part of those who waited to join the main body of the Procession dispersed in various directions; but the remaining Gentlemen, arranging themselves in the order that had been prescribed, proceeded through the streets to the house of Sir Francis Burdett, in Piccadilly, accompanied by the Sheriffs, who exerted themselves most laudably and efficiently to preserve the tranquillity of the metropolis. On arriving in Piccadilly, the carriages filing off up the streets to the right, the Procession moved off without the least interruption or confusion. The great body of the people immediately dispersed, and those who remained expressed great anxiety to know what had produced the extraordinary and unexpected disappointment that the public had experienced. A hackney coach coming up to the door, the people began to increase, but on being addressed by the Sheriff, they immediately dispersed.

In St. James's-square a considerable number of persons had assembled, but on being addressed by Mr. Sheriff Atkins, they immediately dispersed. Mr. Sheriff Wood, accompanied by about 20 officers, mounted, then rode up Piccadilly, and round by Berkeley-square, returned to St. James's-square, where every thing was tranquil, and proceeded on their return to the City. On arriving opposite the Office of the *Morning Post*, there was a considerable assemblage of people, who had displayed an indecent disposition to outrage. Several squares of glass had been broken. Mr. Sheriff Wood immediately addressing the people, exhorted them to retire. The people immediately dispersed, and the complete tranquillity of the metropolis being ascertained, the Sheriffs with their Officers retired; thus affording an irrefragable proof of the efficiency of the civil power, which, without the aid of even a corps of police officers, preserved perfect order and tranquillity amongst a mass of at least one hundred and fifty thousand people!

Thus terminated a day of expectation unprecedented—of disappointment unparalleled. Thousands indignantly tore the cockades from their hats, and threw them with contempt into the dirt—the dissatisfaction was universal; gloom sat on every countenance, and the cry "he has deserted us—an absolute hoax," was general. Such was the natural effect on the minds of the immense multitude, assembled not only from all parts of this vast City, but from the most remote Counties of England—from Scotland, and from Ireland. Public expectation had never been so excited—public expectation was never so completely disappointed.

That Sir Francis Burdett may hereafter satisfactorily account to the people for his conduct, we sincerely hope and wish. The following communication, which we last night received at a very late hour, certainly does not, in our opinion, contain reasons which will be deemed satisfactory, for having permitted the inhabitants of this metropolis to delude themselves with the confident expectation that they were to receive among them Sir F. Burdett:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALFRED, AND WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

"SIR,—In consequence of Sir Francis Burdett not appearing in public this day, Mr. Nicholson, one of the Committee who arranged the procession, and myself, waited upon Sir Francis Burdett at Wimbledon, where a conversation

took place, of which the following is the substance, and is published by the permission of Sir Francis. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"JAMES POWELL,
Secretary to the Committee of the
Friends of Sir F. Burdett."

"Thursday, June 21, 1810, half-
past 11 at night."

"We were received by Sir Francis Burdett in the presence of his brother. Sir Francis said, his conduct this day had been the result of the deepest reflection; it had occupied his mind more than half the time he had been in the Tower; that notwithstanding the public might feel disappointed, and would no doubt express that disappointment strongly, yet he was convinced, that in less than six weeks there would not be a reflecting mind in the kingdom that would not approve of what he had done. Our enemies, he said, had been base enough to charge him with the blood that had been shed; and had he, by gratifying his personal vanity, been the cause of a single accident, or the death of any person, he should have reflected upon it with pain for the remainder of his life. We stated the little probability of, and the precaution that had been taken to prevent, even the possibility of mischief. Sir Francis replied, there was no answering for public feeling. We further stated, that his determination ought to have been made known. To this Sir Francis remarked, that it was absolutely necessary there should be an expression of public sentiment; that was now complete, and his being in the procession could not have added thereto. We said, we wished that some of our friends had been in the Tower, to have forced him into the carriage. Sir Francis expressed his gratitude for that expression of kindness, as indeed he did to all his friends; but this would have had the appearance of finesse; that he looked only to the public cause, which he was convinced would be benefited by his conduct, and of this all his friends would no doubt be convinced."

The expulsion of Mr. Gale Jones from Newgate was effected in the following manner:—It was announced to Mr. Jones that a person wished to speak to him at the outer-door, through which Mr. Jones, somewhat surprised, was politely conducted; the moment he passed the gate it closed, and Mr. Newman good-humouredly informed him, that his longer residence in Newgate, was at present inadmissible.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY ON THURSDAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

CAVALRY.—The Horse Guards, 3d Dragoon Guards, 12th and 15th Light Dragoons. Horse Artillery, with several pieces of cannon, and commanded by Officers who had seen foreign service. The City Light Horse.

INFANTRY.—The Guards, the London Militia, East and West Tower Hamlets, Ross, Renfrewshire, and Herefordshire Regiments of Militia. The Volunteer Corps were stationed in different places on the South and North. The other Regiments were stationed as follows, viz. the Bank of England, Knightsbridge, Portman-square Barracks; King's Mews, City-road, the Mint, the Tower, Hackney, Islington, the Borough, Lambeth, Fulham, and Wandsworth.

There was also within a short distance of the Capital various reserves of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.

The Ministers of State had two Police Officers, and a guard of Soldiers, in their respective residences, where they remained till five o'clock on Friday morning.

ST. DUNSTON'S IN THE WEST.

A Meeting of the Parishioners was held on Monday forenoon in the Inquest Room, for the purpose of discussing the Counter-Declaration, penned by the Minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. LLOYD. The admission of the inhabitants of the Liberty of the Rolls, which is *within the Parish*, was for some time resisted; but the Churchwardens at last decided in favour of their admissibility.—Mr. HARPER objected violently to proceeding with the business, after the admission of these indivi-

duals—contending, that those who were thus admitted were avowedly hostile to the Counter-Declaration, and that the Liberty of the Rolls was not in the parish.—Mr. PAYNE then made the following observation:—"We have a right to attend Meetings of this Parish: we contribute to the expences and to the support of the Rector, who has shut the doors against us; and I hope we shall shut the door against him and all the beggars that go round for him at the Easter Offering."—It was decided that the inhabitants of the Liberty had a right to attend the Parish Meetings.—Mr. QUIN addressed the Meeting in a sensible speech, in which he protested against the union of the spiritual and temporal functions.—The Rev. Rector stated, that he was ready to defend himself when a Meeting should be properly convened.—Mr. EDMONDS said, that as many of the inhabitants of the Liberty of the Rolls were absent, in consequence of conceiving that they had no right to be present, he submitted the propriety of adjourning the Meeting; to which Mr. QUIN assenting, the Meeting was adjourned to Monday.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, June 18.

SUTTON v. STEPHENS.

This was an action to recover compensation in damages sustained by the plaintiff, in the loss of his daughter's service, she having been seduced by the defendant.

Mr. GARROW stated, that the loss of Miss Sutton's service to the plaintiff must have been great, his wife being very infirm and ailing, and the daughter being indefatigable in her attention to household affairs. The defendant took the opportunity of entering into conversation with Miss Sutton one evening in June last, as she was walking. The conversation was innocent. He afterwards met her as she was going to take a walk, and treated her with apparent great respect. They had walked some time in a lane, when he wished her to turn out of it, saying there was a new road just across a field, from which there was a beautiful prospect. After some little persuasion she yielded, and left the lane in which they were walking; but it was not for the purpose of shewing her any new road, or beautiful prospect, but for the purpose of gratifying himself at the expence of her virtue and of his honour. When they had left the lane, he began to take improper and unbecoming liberties with her. She made considerable resistance; but at last he accomplished his object, after having promised her marriage. The result was, that Miss S. proved pregnant, and had been delivered of a child, at great expence to her father. Miss Sutton had kept a school; but this circumstance had ruined her little establishment. He was aware, that the common cause for suffering a case like the present to come before the Court, was, an expectation, on the part of the defendant, that the injured party would not meet him. If that had been the case in the present instance, the defendant was disappointed. It had been insinuated, that Mr. Stephens, the defendant, was not the father of Miss Sutton's child, and that she was a great wanton; but he should be glad if they would to-day bring forward such infamous, scandalous, and false charges;—"for, Gentlemen of the Jury," said Mr. G. "some of you are fathers, and all of you men." and, he added, they would know how to deal with that person, who should make such an infamous and a scandalous attempt. He then called

Miss Mary Sutton.—It appeared from her evidence, that her father was a grocer; that he lived at Portsmouth; that her mother and family resided at Havant, a place no far from Portsmouth; and that the father went to see his family once a week; that her mother had been very ill for the last year, and that she (Miss S.) managed all the household affairs. She had several sisters, but they were younger than she; and she kept a school, having about twenty or thirty scholars. She first became acquainted with the defendant in June last; continued the acquaintance, and received the injury complained of about the 3d of July. (Miss Sutton here stated the circum-

stances as detailed by Mr. Garrow; the consequence was, that she had been delivered of a child; and her father had been at all the expenses attendant on her confinement.)—Miss Sutton admitted, in answer to a question from Lord Ellenborough, that Mr. Longcroft had taken every "liberty" with her that he pleased, and that he might have done what the defendant had done; but Mr. L. did not, because he intended to marry her.

Mr. JENYLS then rose on the part of the defendant. Really, really, said he, the scene before the Court was disgraceful. Such cases as was that then presented for the decision of the Court, were of two kinds: first, when it was to recover compensation in damages for the greatest injury an innocent child, an honest father, could sustain; and the other, where it was the foolish, absurd, and wicked attempt, to pillage a respectable individual.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that the Jury would allow the plaintiff the service he had lost, and for the expenses he must have been put to on account of the child; but they would only allow expenses to the present time, for if Miss S. chose to have a child, she must keep it.

The Jury almost immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l*.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH would not consent to certify, which throws the expenses of the Special Jury on the plaintiff. His Lordship said; he hoped he should hear no more of such actions from the country, for they were only traps to catch large damages. As for the girl, she was not worth a shilling; that was to say, so far as any personal injury was concerned.

[Miss S. possesses a pretty face; with a genteel person; but her manner was bold and pert; and she did not appear embarrassed during the exposure of her total want of prudence and modesty.]

LEE v. BLAQUIERE.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, a Clergyman of fortune, against the Hon. George Blaquiere, a Major in the army, for seduction of the plaintiff's wife.—It appeared that this Lady had forsaken her husband and a child she had four years ago by him, and (assisted by a medical man of the name of Sprukeling) had lately eloped with the defendant. The commencement of this train of seduction was traced back three years to Ramsgate, where the defendant had got introduced to her. Some of the Royal Family, and Noblemen and Ladies, were among the list of those who gave testimony to the high character and conduct of the plaintiff, and his attachment and tenderness to his wife.—The principal evidence upon which the cause depended, was proved by a Lady who kept a lodging-house at Clifton, by which it appeared that a Captain Harris hired her house for a Major Blaquiere and his wife, who accordingly came down in a few days, and who continued at her house as man and wife for some time. The Lady is now living under the protection of the defendant.

An ingenious defence was made by Mr. PARK, on the part of the defendant; and many circumstances were urged in mitigation of damages, particularly that the Lady was under age at the time of her marriage, and the plaintiff upwards of thirty.

The Jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l*.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A scene, most shocking to humanity, was witnessed on Wednesday evening near Fitzroy-square. A poor woman, actually in labour, and attended by her midwife, was delivered of a child at the door of a Poor-house, to which she in vain requested admittance. A crowd was naturally collected, and the utmost indignation was expressed at the brutal indifference shown by the officers of the Poor-house; for while the poor creature was labouring in agony they remained inexorable. The infant perished during this inhuman scene:—at length the people broke open the door of the house and carried the unhappy mother into one of the wards.—A rigorous inquiry should be made into

this disgraceful proceeding.—It was the Schoolmaster of the Poorhouse that refused the poor woman admittance, the Matron not being at home. He defends his unfeeling conduct by saying he was afraid of bringing a burthen on the parish, in case the mother was unmarried. She was however a married woman, living in Mounmouth-street; she had been fatigued in walking on Sunday, and on Wednesday morning she felt symptoms of approaching labour, though she was but five months gone in her pregnancy. In this extremity she was put into a hackney coach by a midwife and another woman, and driven through two or three parishes to the Poor-house in question. Being refused admittance, she was delivered in the street; but the Surgeons say that the child had been dead for two or three days.

As a Police Officer was on Friday going to serve a warrant in Pear-tree Court, Clerkenwell, his attention was arrested by a violent stench, and opening the door of the room from whence it proceeded, he found the body of Peter Murray, a labourer, suspended from the ceiling, which it is supposed had been in that situation since Monday.—Murray's wife is now in prison, as a disorderly woman.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday morning, soon after eight o'clock, a poor woman of the name of Brown, decently dressed, the wife of a journeyman carpenter, was suddenly and unexpectedly taken in labour in Brewer-street, Golden-square, and self-delivered of a fine male child, who with the mother are both likely to do well. They were conveyed to Brownlow-street Hospital. The surrounding spectators, sympathizing in her distress, contributed their friendly mire towards her relief.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 16th instant, at Enfield, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. Jones, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Pateshall, youngest daughter of Mr. Pateshall, of Turkey-street, Enfield.

On Monday, at Boston, to the disgrace of both parties, Mr. Robert Marshall, draper, upwards of 70 years of age, to his housekeeper, a young damsel of 25.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, William Hill, Esq. banker, of Uppingham; his death was occasioned by his horse running away with him in the town of Uppingham. Mr. Hill was dashed against a post in the street, by which his leg and thigh were both broken. He languished for some days without hopes of recovery.

On the 4th ult. Capt. Conn, of his Majesty's ship Swiftsure; he fell overboard while the ship was in chase at the rate of eight miles an hour, and though every exertion was made to save him, he was drowned.

At East Barnet, Herts, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, Wm. Ashhurst Smith, son of the late Doctor Hugh Smith, of Trevo Park, in that parish.

Lately, in a garret, at Kirklington, Carlisle; Jeremiah Grahame, aged 78. Though his personal estate amounted to at least 5000*l*, his annual expenses during the last years of his life did not exceed five shillings, for his victuals were the eleemosynary contribution of his relations, and the last coat which he wore was coeval with his beard, being nearly 60 years old.

On Monday, Mr. C. Cave, surgeon, of Petersfield. On Saturday evening previous to his death, a sea-faring man was attacked with a violent inflammation on the lungs; and after being attended several times during the day by Messrs. Cave and Whicher, he died the next morning. The surgeons being of various opinions as to the cause of his death, agreed to open the body which they did on Monday, and found the lungs in a complete state of putrefaction. They afterwards sewed up the body, in doing which they pricked their fingers; and, in the evening, both of them were seized with violent pains in the arm, which soon extended to nearly the whole of the body. Mr. Cave, after enduring the most excruciating pains, died on the following Monday. Mr. Whicher is still alive, though suffering extreme pain.

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