

THE EXAMINER.

No. 188 SUNDAY, AUG. 4, 1811

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 184.

NEGRO CIVILIZATION.

A number of interesting subjects press upon my attention at this moment, and such as are of more immediate importance than the one I have chosen for the present week; but it is impossible to resist the temptation of one that takes us out of the common bustle of the political world, and leads us into sensations altogether as rare as they are refreshing. The *Examiner* obeys these invitations as often as possible, not only because the readers appear happy to accompany him, but because it is the fault of us every-day politicians, or rather of almost all politicians, great and small, to neglect them in general, and to think nothing of importance which does not centre in the narrow circle of present interest and tend to keep up the everlasting round of selfishness and prejudice. Writers will say, that the world in general chuse to think so themselves, and that it would be a ridiculous attempt in every-day politicians to enlarge the views of the common run of mankind, who have no eyes but for what is before them. This however is, and ever has been, a mere excuse,—the excuse of ignorance in bad writers and of timeserving in good;—for who are to assist the perceptions of mankind and help them to a right view of their interests, if not those who have gained their attention and possess an authority over their understandings? And what is it that has helped to do the very reverse, but these very writers, who instead of taking proper advantage of their effect upon education and society, have truckled to the vanities which they found established, and mingled with ardour in the bustle which they affected to despise? The immovability of long-standing error is the other excuse, and one equally unfounded.—Time does indeed render it venerable, but while it is rendering it venerable, it is also, as in the case of material structures, rendering it weak. Besides, who helped to secure that long-standing? The very persons who bring it in apology for doing nothing against it. The history of opinion tells us never to despair of effecting the ruin of prejudice. What true Spaniard, a hundred years ago, would have believed that his grandchildren would see the downfall of the Pope and annihilation of the Inquisition? What Roman, in the plenitude of his country's power, would have thought that his universal and all-accommodating religion with its unbounded plurality of gods would in a century or two give way to a faith that allows but three? In fine,—that I may not wander from my subject,—what conscientious trader to Guinea, with just phi-

losophy enough to fancy that the negro was an inferior animal to the white, and just religion enough to assure himself that the Africans were undergoing the curse upon HAM's posterity, would have fancied, fifty years ago, that the negro would be declared a freeman and the traffic in slaves a felony?

What led me away into these reflections was the following curious account in a paper of last Friday. It is not very ambitiously written, nor is the name of it's hero quite so dignified as that of *Orsonoko* or *Othello*; but to those who can enter into the feelings just mentioned it will not want an air of romance; and to complete the effect, it is a romance happily realized:—

“The brig *Traveller*, lately arrived at Liverpool from Sierra Leone, is perhaps the first vessel that ever reached Europe, entirely owned and navigated by Negroes. This brig is owned and commanded by PAUL COFFEE, the son of COFFEE, a negro-slave imported into America. Her mate and all her crew are negroes, or the immediate descendants of negroes. Captain COFFEE is about 56 years of age; has a wife (a negress), and six children, living at New Bedford, Massachusetts, of which state he is a citizen.—When Captain COFFEE's father (who had acquired his freedom) died, he left a family almost unprovided for; but he (the son) laboured hard to support them. He began trade in a small boat, and, after a while, almost by himself, built a larger vessel, in which he worked some years with assiduity. Having met a person wishing to impart some knowledge of navigation, his ideas were enlarged, and with his prospects he enlarged his efforts to succeed. Happily for him and his family, his mind received religious instruction from the Society of Friends, and he attached himself to that respectable body, adopted their dress and language, and is now a very respectable member of that community. When Mr. CLARKSON's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade fell into his hand, it awakened all the powers of his mind to a consideration of his origin and the duties he owed to his people. With the view of benefiting the Africans, he made a voyage to Sierra Leone, and with the same object has come to England. Capt. COFFEE is of an agreeable countenance, and his physiognomy truly interesting; he is both tall and stout, speaks English well, dresses in the Quaker style in a drab-coloured suit, and wears a large flapped white hat. He is coming to London, to confer on his favourite topic with the Directors of the African Institution.”

A negro travelling upon his own, unfettered account, is a curiosity at once; but a reading negro,—one who has thought well for himself and for his race,—who comes over the Atlantic in his own vessel,—who instead of adopting sentiments of revenge against the whites, becomes member of a society that worship peace,—and who,

to crown all, is of a good countenance and a manly presence,—presents an excellent specimen of what freedom and instruction can do for the outcasts of his colour in the very infancy of their regeneration. He is not to be taken as an exception, instead of an example, in this respect; for he is one of the few that have enjoyed the advantages of an early independence; he has laboured, read, thought, and felt for himself, and has become what he is; so that if numbers of his race have displayed marks of energy and free spirit under all the disadvantages of habitual slavery, it is but just to suppose that with his opportunities they would have acquired his information and expanded into his character.

That the opportunities will now be afforded is a happy certainty. Nobody who pretends to sense or decency, thinks any longer, that a difference of colour in human beings implies inequality of rights, or that because we find men ignorant we ought to make them wretched. Those arguments, at least, are disclaimed on all hands: nobody thinks of using them any more; they are become even too stale and too stupid to afford matter for ridicule. There is but one ground, which is maintained by those who consider the negroes as an inferior family to the whites, and as it is maintained without the least expectation or design of affecting their social rights, it is worth a little attention even at this time of day. They tell us, that the negro, in his bodily conformation, is an inferior animal to the European; and this inferiority, inasmuch as it brings him a link nearer in the chain to the appearance and conformation of the brute creation, implies, they fear, a decided inferiority in the capabilities of reasoning. It is upon this principle that we hear so much of his slanting forehead and his huge mouth, his flat feet, large-lobed ears, and tapering waist! and a German of the name of CAMPER, in shewing the gradation from a man to the monkey, draws out the negro with so happy an avoidance of every thing intellectual and so finished a protrusion of the animal character, that we are absolutely astonished to see the creature upright, and wonder he does not drop upon all fours to make proper use of those pasterns of feet and that snout of a visage. Setting aside however exaggeration of every kind, it is not to be denied that the negro, at present, and as far as we know him, exhibits an inferior animal character to the white man, and that if there are exceptions on both sides, they are, as far as we are able to determine, only exceptions, and therefore proofs of the fact. But let us consider circumstances and their effects upon mankind,—let us consider the wonderful changes in the face of every thing sublunary,—and we shall not be too hasty.—In the first place, as to the assimilation of negroes to brutes, it is to be observed, that however closely a theorist may chuse to run his animal links, there is a wide interval, never to be passed over, between the lowest of mankind and the first of brutes; for the latter, of whatever description, are not furnished with those peculiar muscles which are necessary to serve the purposes of mental ex-

pression, and which are common to all mankind indiscriminately, however exhibited more or less according to the activity or inactivity of their excitements. We talk of tigers and lions frowning and looking disdainful, whereas they never frown at all nor look more disdainful at one time than at another; and the simple reason is, that they cannot; they have no muscles for the purpose about the forehead or the mouth; it is man only,—man, in whom matter is thus rendered the exclusive agent of mind,—who can express intenseness of thought and dignity of spirit, and who has the privilege of overawing folly and guilt with a look. So much for the natural brutality of negroes.—As to their flat noses, they are in general, I believe, allowed to be artificial, and to result from a perverse taste in the mothers, like the pyramical heads of some other tribes and the long shoulder-flapping ears of others.—In the next place then, as all men are furnished with these powers of expression, it is but reasonable to suppose, in a general view of human nature, that opportunity only is wanting to bring them out; or in other words, that with every allowance for what is called accident and for the stupidity of the genius that particular individuals are supposed to possess from their cradle, it is education, civilization, refinement, opportunity of national fame and virtue, that make the difference in this respect, and fix the character of countenance as well as mind. I do not speak of beauty, because mere beauty, that is to say, regularity and colour, is not a necessary announcement of mind. I mean spirit of face in general, something intelligent and dignified, something which contradicts ignorance, meanness, and brutal appetite. Now any body may venture to affirm, that in this view of the matter, we have no right whatever to argue from the present aspect of negroes to the possible or future powers of their minds. We have hitherto judged them in their very worst condition, and therefore under their very worst appearance; and there is no reason to pronounce, that with a change in that condition, with opportunities of cultivation, with freedom, and with information, the whole race may not change it's aspect, that feebleness of look may not vanish before vigour of exertion, and brutality before refinement of pursuit. The alteration, of course, must take it's leisure; nobody supposes, that the process is to be that of a fairy tale, that one negro is to read away his oblique brow, another to listen away his large ears at a concert, or a third to get rid of his protuberant jaws by a declamation: but either races of men have changed by cultivation or they have not:—if they have, then negroes may change as well as Goths and Vandals;—if they have not, then the uncivilized may look precisely like the civilized, the barbarous race like the refined, the slave like the freeman; and countenance is nothing at all. Few persons however will deny the fact of these changes, or at least the moral and historical probability. The present race of Egyptians are one of the ugliest nations upon earth: if they were always so, we must not forget, that



they were also the instructors of the Greeks; but it is most probable that they have become degraded, by their long political wretchedness. It is clear to every body, who has travelled, or observed, or obtained common information, that there is such a thing as national character of face. A French emigrant among us is recognized immediately; and an Englishman is known at Paris by a certain fearlessness and independence of aspect truly honourable to his nation. Is there no reason to suppose that the free-looking Englishman has a different cast of countenance from the subjects of the old Norman kings; or that the sensual and smirking Frenchman is a different animal from the hardy and high-spirited Gaul? In fine,—not to go out of our own times for a most melancholy example of national change,—it is notorious to all who have been in Spain, and acknowledged by them of whatever party or opinion, that the present Spanish nobility, who were formerly so renowned over the world for their fire and their dignity, are sunk into every possible meanness of aspect as well as mind, and are altogether a petty and a withered race of beings; so much so, that their peasants, who have been compelled to look about them and to earn a subsistence, have literally exchanged places with them in point of appearance as well as spirit, and are at length the only real nobility of the country.

Let us welcome then our negro visitor as one of the forerunners of an equal race of beings; and regard him as the best argument he can possibly bring in stimulation of our exertions for their appearance. It is more glorious for London to have one such visitor busying himself about the freedom of his fellow creatures, than like Paris, to contain twenty representatives of countries reduced to slavery; and that single blessed action—the Abolition of the Slave Trade—will render our Parliament, even in its corruption, more illustrious to posterity than all the senators of BONAPARTE covered with their plumes and trappings and all his Generals “covered with glory.”—Why is not a monument erected to this event on the coast of Africa? False glory has her pillars and her statues without number, and tyrants attempt to look dignified in marble with slaves fettered and writhing at their feet. Why is not a monument erected to true glory, surrounded with freemen and surmounted with the statue of England? It should be as magnificent as size, and as beautiful as art, could make it; and that no emblem might be lost, it should be useful as well as glorious, and form a mighty sea-mark for the mariner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 25.—This morning the Deputation appointed to convey to the King of Rome the homage of the Legislative Body, repaired to St. Cloud. “Not one of us,” say the Report, “could behold, without a most lively interest, that august infant on whom rest so many destinies, and whose age inspires the most tender senti-

ments.” Madame the Governess received and thanked them in the name of the young Prince.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The Session closed on the 25th of July, when the Count de Segur made a Speech, which was chiefly a recapitulation of the heads of the Annual Exposé, already published.—The Orator thus concluded:—

“Such is at present the respective situation of France and England. The English Government wishes for war, the monopoly of commerce, and the dominion of the seas. Its allies are either destroyed or lost unto it; it ruins all those whom it takes into its pay; it is punished for its egotism by exclusion; and, after having heaped loan upon loan, and tax upon tax, besieged by complaints, and menaced with tumult, it is reduced to propose to the people, as the only resource, a fictitious money, which has no other pledge than a confidence that no longer exists. The Emperor, on the contrary, wishes for peace, and the freedom of the seas. He has 800,000 men under arms, the Princes of Europe are his allies, his whole empire enjoys profound tranquillity. Without loans, without anticipations, nine hundred and fifty-four millions easily levied, secure the free execution of his noble designs; and his Majesty has charged us to convey to you expressions of satisfaction and hope. What confidence, Gentlemen, ought not this parallel to inspire? Instil it into the minds of your fellow citizens, communicate to them the impressions you have received. Your task will be easy; you will find them all animated with the same sentiment, for a Monarch, who has no other aim in all his labours, but the happiness and glory of his people.”

The whole Assembly manifested by applause and acclamations of *Vive l'Empereur*, the impression made on them by the conclusion of the speech of M. de Segur.—(*Moniteur*, 26th July.)

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1811.

PUBLIC DEBT.		Livres.
Perpetual debt	- - - - -	62,300,000
Ditto of Holland	- - - - -	29,000,000
Floating debt	- - - - -	16,300,000
Ditto of Holland	- - - - -	1,200,000
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		108,800,000
PENSIONS.		
Pensions civil and military	- - - - -	10,000,000
Ditto of Holland	- - - - -	3,300,000
Ecclesiastical pensions	- - - - -	28,900,000
Civil List and French Princes	- - - - -	18,300,000
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SERVICES.		
Judicial Salaries	- - - - -	27,400,000
Exterior Relations	- - - - -	8,800,000
Interior	- - - - -	60,000,000
Finances	- - - - -	24,000,000
Imperial Treasury	- - - - -	8,400,000
War	- - - - -	280,000,000
Commissariat	- - - - -	180,000,000
Marine	- - - - -	140,000,000
Publick Worship	- - - - -	16,500,000
General Police	- - - - -	2,000,000
Expences of Negotiation	- - - - -	8,500,000
Fund of Reserve	- - - - -	22,034,000
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Grand Total	- - - - -	954,000,000

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL AND WAGRAM.

Badajoz, June 24.

MONSIEUR.—Yesterday all the cavalry of the armies of Portugal and of the South, were marched to reconnoitre the enemy's line. The Marshal Duke of Ragusa directed General Montbrun upon Campo Mayor, where he found 1,200 Portuguese horse, and two Anglo-Portuguese divisions. There was no engagement on this point.

I had ordered Gen. Latour Maubourg to collect the column of dragoons commanded by Gen. Brou towards Villaviciosa; he encountered no enemy, and returned without having pushed on so far as that place.

Gen. Latour Maubourg having crossed the fords of the Guadiana, between Juramenha and the mouth of the Caza, with the rest of the cavalry of the army of the South, advanced straight upon Elvas. The column on the right commanded by Gen. Briche, occupied for some time five English squadrons, which were opposed to it; while the brigade of Gen. Bouvier-des-Éclats, at the head of which was the first regiment of the Vistula, manœuvred on their right. This movement succeeded: two squadrons of the 11th regiment, called the English light-horse, and of the Hanoverian Hussars, were destroyed; three officers and 150 horsemen, with their horses, remained in our power; the enemy had besides a good many killed, and a great number wounded. The 2d and 10th were principally engaged; this affair does them honour. Col. Lallemant was slightly wounded, and also ten horsemen. Ten other English squadrons remained at a respectful distance, and did not chuse to engage.

According to the information which has been collected, it would appear that there has been a separation of the allied army. It is said, that the Spanish troops, commanded by Gen. Blake, are returning towards the mouth of the Guadiana, and the county of Niebla; that the English and Portuguese have already filed off troops towards the Tagus, and sent their baggage to Lisbon; that Lord Wellington has directed his march towards Lisbon; and that the enemy have sent to that city more than 8,000 sick or wounded. The arrival of a considerable reinforcement from England is also announced, which was landed a few days ago at Lisbon. The regiment of light horse which met the check before Elvas, of which I have just spoken, had joined the army three days before.—I am &c.

The Marshal Duke of DALMATIA,
General-in-Chief of the Army of the South.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL AND
WAGRAM.

Badajoz, June 28.

MONSEIGNEUR.—The enemy's army, which had recrossed the Guadiana, continues its retreat. It is at this moment three marches from us. It would appear to have given up Spain entirely, and to be concentrating itself for the defence of Lisbon.

Lord Wellington, on the 26th of June, had already his headquarters at Portalgres. More than 8000 sick and wounded English have been sent off to Lisbon, with all the heavy baggage. The Spaniards have separated from them, and have marched towards the mouth of the Guadiana.

The remains of six English regiments which were destroyed in the battle of Albuera are returned to England. There were left of those regiments only some officers and subalterns.

According to information collected from the inhabitants, the English, in that battle, had 6500 men killed, wounded, and taken. Many of the wounded are dead. The Spaniards and Portuguese lost 4000 men. The loss of the enemy was triple our's. On the night also of the 17th, the enemy had begun his retreat; and he would have re-crossed the Guadiana, had I thought it right to continue the attack; but the junction of the Spaniards, on which I had not calculated, having presented too great a mass of troops, I did not think it proper to do so. I had besides been informed, that the siege of Badajoz had been raised, and that the artillery had been withdrawn; which gave me a respite of two months to come to the relief of that fortress.

The English are very much dissatisfied with General Beresford, who has been suspended and sent to England, for having exposed the English troops, and spared the Portuguese and Spaniards. It is true that the latter, who were more numerous, were less exposed than the English, and suffered less loss.

A great number of deserters from the English army came in to us. They all assert, the English feel their inability to support the contest in Spain; and every thing induces me to think, that, when the army of reserve, which your Highness has announced to me, shall have arrived upon Alameda, they will be

convinced of the impossibility even of maintaining themselves at Lisbon.

The English have experienced a great want of provisions and money. Money is become very scarce with them; they no longer scatter it with the same profusion. They attribute this to the unfavourable state of the exchange.

The breaches in the fortress of Badajoz are repairing with the greatest activity. The place has been re-victualled for seven months; we have just discovered a new magazine of 100,000 weight of gunpowder, which had been concealed in the vaults. I have cause Olivenza to be razed.—I am, &c.

The Marshal Duke of DALMATIA,
General in Chief of the Army of the South.

Marshal Suchet, after the capture of Tarragona, repaired to Barcelona, by way of Villa Franca and Villa Nova. From thence he marched towards the Montserrat. The army of Campoverde is in part dissolved by the defection of his troops; with the remains of them he has retired to Montserrat, whither he is closely pursued.

LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL EMERIAU TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE,

The Austerlitz, Toulon Roads, July 19, 1811.

MONSEIGNEUR—I have the honour to give an account to your Excellency of the arrival, in Toulon Roads, of the frigates *Amélie* and *Adrienne*.

As soon as I was informed by signals that these two frigates were off Cape Bennat, I ordered 13 ships of the line, and the *Incorruptible* frigate, to get under weigh. The wind was easterly, blowing fresh; I therefore ordered them to steer out to the open sea, in order to get the wind, for the purpose of protecting those two frigates, which might be cut off by the enemy's squadron. His Majesty's ships manœuvred with so much celerity, that my van was soon in the presence of the advanced ships of the English fleet, and so placed us to protect the two frigates, which, as well as the *Ulm*, the *Dadube*, the *Magnanime*, and the *Breslaw*, exchanged some broadsides with the enemy's advanced ships. One of these advanced ships sustained some damage, and a frigate had its little top-gallant-mast shattered. The *Ulm* had two backstays cut, as also her stay-sail, halliards, and her false bob-stays. The two frigates, and the other ships, sustained no damage.

His Majesty's squadron manœuvred in presence of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 16 ships of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and a brig; the two advanced guards were within two-thirds of cannon-shot from each other, and the other ships were, at farthest, twice that distance apart. The enemy having tacked off, I caused the ships to return to their anchorage.

(Signed) EMERIAU.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JULY 26.—This morning, about one o'clock, one of the Roscommon Regiment of Militia, while standing sentry at the Navy Hospital, on the North Wall, was attacked in the most sudden manner by some nefarious assassin, as yet unknown. The villain accosted the sentinel in the following words:—"You rascal, you have sold your country for two guineas—take that,"—and instantly discharged a pistol at the sentry, the contents of which entered his body, and mortally wounded him. The ruffian afterwards flung the pistol in the soldier's face, and immediately absconded. The unfortunate victim of assassination survived but a few hours, yet long enough to relate the atrocious circumstance; after which he expired in the greatest agony, leaving a widow, three children, and his country to lament his fate.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN,

Monday, July 15.

FAGAN v. O'CONNOR.

This action was upon a breach of covenant. The declaration charged, that the plaintiff had purchased a certain quantity of timber trees from the defendant, growing on the lands of Dangan, county of Meath, and had paid him for the same 970*l.* and upwards. The covenant was—that the plaintiff should have free ingress, regress, and egress, with liberty to dig saw-pits on the said lands, and to cut down, to take, and carry away said trees. The breach assigned was prevention to enter, &c. and the replication denied the prevention, upon which the issue was joined.

Mr. GORTON said, the plaintiff was a timber-merchant, who resided in Bridgefoot-street. He purchased the trees in question for nearly a thousand pounds, and continued to sell them for a considerable time without interruption; but while thus employed, it pleased Providence to afflict Mr. Fagan with a violent fever, and it was in report that he was dead. These tidings having reached the ears of Mr. O'Connor, he gave orders that no more trees should be cut or carried off the lands. Mr. Fagan recovering, demanded his property, and permission to remove it; this was refused; O'Connor alleging, that by a second agreement Fagan had sold him the ash-trees that were included in the original contract; that he was to get in lieu thereof, and a sum of money, a quantity of beech-trees.

J. Fagan, brother to the plaintiff, proved the negotiation for the trees in the original contract, mentioned the sum to be paid, and the covenant entered into. He also proved his brother's illness, and his men being prevented from carrying the trees off the ground—in which he was corroborated by other witnesses. He considered the plaintiff's loss equal at least to 200*l.*

Mr. H. D. GRADY reprobated the action, as the most impudent ever brought into a Court. The Jury would remember the manner in which Fagan gave his testimony. He described him as a fellow under the influence of his brother, and not deserving credit on his oath in a Court of Justice,—a fellow of neither property nor character. He called the attention of the Jury to the plaintiff wanting to defraud a gentleman of high reputation and honour: coming down from Dirty-lane to Dangan, in the county of Meath, to impose upon Mr. O'Connor, and for a small proportioned sum made a bargain by which he had acquired thousands of pounds.

Several witnesses were then called, to prove that no interruption was given to the plaintiff or his servants to cut or carry away the trees sold under the original contract: and that the ash-trees, as we understood by Mr. O'Connor's servants, were re-purchased by their master.

At length, a lady, in an elegant and fashionable dress, was produced and sworn. She deposed, that in her presence, Mr. Fagan, the plaintiff, entered into a negotiation with O'Connor, that he sold him back the ash-trees, and purchased the beech-trees. She went into a very long and minute detail of facts and conversations, and produced a small piece of paper from a pocket-book, on which was pencilled 250*l.*, &c. She said she took down those figures three years ago, when the bargain was made in her presence between O'Connor and Fagan. That Fagan died that day with O'Connor, and appeared very well satisfied with the bargain he had made.—On cross-examination, this lady further deposed that she did not take down what passed between O'Connor and Fagan in writing, but she possessed a very good and accurate memory. She was an English woman, and was married, and had known O'Connor some years. She knew he had a Christian name, but called him only by his surname, because he liked it. Her residence was in England, but she came to Ireland some time ago, in order to give evidence on the part of O'Connor. Her husband did not come over with her, nor was he with her; he could not be with her, because he was in the West Indies. She had resided for some time past at Dangan, not in O'Connor's mansion-house, for it had been burnt down, but in a house in the garden; and she would remain in Ireland till it should be convenient for O'Connor to give her escort into England. She considered him her friend, and a

very good friend: she was certain he would most willingly serve her, and she would find great pleasure in obliging him.

Mr. MACNALLY said, this case, in respect to damages, (for the plaintiff must have a verdict) depended entirely on the credit of the witnesses; but to whatever side the evidence preponderated, the Jury must give their verdict for the plaintiff. He had to investigate a most delicate subject—a fair lady before him—a fair lady was on the carpet, and he would not put a finger even on the hem of her garment but with tremulous caution and chaste touch. She appeared before the Jury with fascinating smiles and seductive beauty, elegant in her dress, more elegant in her person, and with a persuasive voice—

“If to her share some female errors fall,

“Look in her face, and you'll forget them all.”

Mr. MACNALLY then adverted to that principle of law which renders a wife incompetent to be a witness in favour of her husband; and contended, that though the lady who had given her evidence on Mr. O'Connor's behalf was not in that situation, yet she was similarly circumstanced as to influence. Can it be contended, Mr. Macnally said, that this fair, this elegant, this beautiful Priestess of Dangan Paradise, taking her own home-confessions and admissions into consideration, has not a predilection for the O'Connor above all other mortals? Is there evidence of reciprocity—is there presumptive evidence of mutual affection—of mutual enjoyments? If there be, and you are the judges, the same principle that destroys the competency of the chaste wife, weakens to a thread of film this weak, elegant, beautiful female and fond friend: it is a cobweb which your breath must sever. But, then, here is a paper with a pencilled memorandum, taken three years ago by this lady. It appears this paper for three years had lain dormant in the lady's pocket-book, in contact with visiting cards, and *billets-doux*, not in the least obliterated.—Look to this memorandum—appears pencilled on it two hundred and fifty pounds, &c. See how fresh the pencilling looks, revived and preserved, no doubt, by the soft and fragrant respiration of the lady—for breathing preserves pencilling. But what does *et cetera* mean? O'Connor knows that—O'Connor was bred a barrister, and had read Coke upon Littleton; and Coke says in his comments upon Littleton, whenever this great Lawyer uses *et cetera*, he means more than meets the eye. So here there is a meaning which Counsellor O'Connor understands, for the Counsellor most probably suggested the memorandum; and most probably, judging from its best appearance, it is not many days old. The production of the lady as a witness was a manœuvre which nothing but the desperate circumstances of his defence would have allowed Mr. O'Connor to adopt.

The Jury delivered their verdict for the plaintiff, with 102*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* damages.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Lad, about 15 years of age, was put on shore on Saturday week at Plymouth, from a frigate, and sent to the County Bridewell, in consequence of his relating the following extraordinary narrative:—“That he was forcibly sent on board a tender about six years ago, to prevent his discovering a murder committed in his presence by his master, a Gentleman who then lived in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, who had two daughters, Mary and Betsey. The latter, who was about 19, having absconded, the father, as he was riding in his carriage about half a mile from home, saw her at the window of a house of ill-fame, and immediately descended from his carriage, conveyed her home, took her into the stable, bound her hands and feet, and after having masked her face, put a halter round her neck, and hung her! When dead, he covered her with straw under the manger, where she remained till night; when he took her to a well in an adjoining meadow, threw her in and covered her with earth.”—The boy relates this account very distinctly, with every particular of names and places, and says he is very ready to prove the same to the face of his master. He further declares, he has repeatedly mentioned the circumstance on board the ship, and has many times written home to his friends, but never had an answer.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Two young women have been sentenced to seven years' transportation, at the Exeter Quarter Sessions, for throwing oil of vitriol on the clothes of another young woman.

At Beverley Sessions, a prosecution was instituted against Robert Wright and his wife, for barbarity towards Elizabeth Wright, a child of about nine years of age, the daughter of Wright, by a former marriage. Stephen Camp deposed, that he had heard the child beat by the mother-in-law four or five times in a day severely, and once heard the blows inflicted 38 yards from the place.—Elizabeth Roper deposed to hearing the child beat most unmercifully up stairs, for having asked its father for a bit of cake; and heard the mother-in-law threaten to knock her on the head, if ever she repeated it. The girl, when brought home to her father's house a few weeks before, was a very fine healthy child, but was a most pitiable object before its death; she was kept up stairs, and for five weeks it was not seen by the neighbours; she was herself threatened by the mother for her interference.—Mr. Robinson deposed, that the child died in March, 1811; that he attended the Coroner's Inquest; that the body was bruised grossly in all parts of it:—had two large wounds beneath the soles of the feet, cuts in the knee, and marks of cruel treatment.—The Jury brought in the verdict of *guilty* against Ann Wright, and she was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, the last fortnight of which in a solitary cell.

An interesting case was lately decided at Warwick Sessions. A young Surgeon, who had married against the consent of his friends, deserted his wife and child. The wife, often in vain appealing to the father of her husband for relief, threw herself upon the parish of Birmingham. The parish sued the father of the husband to compel him to support the child, and the Court adjudged him to pay for the maintenance of the same.

A hardened villain, named Jones, was sentenced at the Nottingham Sessions, to seven years' transportation, when, in an undaunted tone, he expressed a wish that the Recorder might sit on the Bench till he returned.

At the late Winchester Sessions, the Rev. James Cradocke, of Twyford, was tried on an indictment charging him with an infamous assault on his late servant, Richard Monday. This cause excited great interest, the Court being unusually crowded at an early hour; and, after a full investigation of the business, which lasted from nine o'clock till two, Mr. Cradocke was honourably acquitted, the Jury not having had the usual charge from the Chairman, who stated, that the defendant went out of Court as pure as himself, or any person there.

Mr. Wright, master of the Crown Inn, at Claydon, in Suffolk, being last week at Keeningshall fair, hung himself in the stable chamber of the George Inn, in that town. The deceased had upwards of 60*l.* in his pocket, and was in easy circumstances; his death is attributed to an impression of jealousy respecting the conduct of his wife.

Extract of a letter from Petworth:—"A few days since, a labouring man, engaged in ploughing a field at Bignor, near Petworth, found the plough obstructed by a heavy stone, when he obtained assistance, and removed it; it is of marble, and beneath is a flight of steps of the same leading to a large arched passage, where was discovered an entire Roman bath, with tessellated pavement, in perfect preservation. The bath is of an hexagonal form, surrounded with seats; in the center is a metallic pipe; the bottom of the bath is about two feet below the pavement, and five feet wide; the tessellated floor represents various figures in dancing attitudes, most beautifully wrought. In digging farther, they found a dolphin and various other antiques of the most costly materials. It is supposed to be the remains of a Roman palace. A Roman road has also been discovered leading through the field, and supposed to extend much farther; but is not at present suffered to be explored. A Gentleman in the vicinity has an ancient MS. which particularly speaks of its place, and many attempts had been made to discover it, before it was so fortunately accomplished by accident. In this manuscript many other curiosities are spoken of, which are expected to be discovered on a farther exploration. A very considerable sum has been offered for the field on a speculation, but refused."

ASSIZES.

SALISBURY, JULY 29.—A bill of indictment was preferred against Peter Le Cave, for felony, but returned *ignoramus* by the Grand Jury. It appeared that he was in extreme indigence, but was an artist of very superior merit. Whilst he was in Wilton gaol he painted many pieces in the style of Morland, some of which are stated to be even superior to the performances of that artist, with whom Le Cave lived many years as a professional assistant; and he states, that many paintings of his were only varnished over by Morland, and sold by that artist as his own. Many of the gentlemen of the county have visited Le Cave in gaol, and declared his drawings and paintings, in many instances, to excel Morland's. The writer of this article has seen many of Le Cave's works, and though he does not pretend to the knowledge of an artist, yet he considers them as chaste delineations of rural objects.

JULY 31.—Samuel Tucker was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Tucker, his wife, at Bradford, Wilts.—It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner (who was originally a weaver, and has since practised medicine, and called himself Doctor Tucker) many months since conceived the design of murdering his wife, on account of their disparity of ages, she being about 25 years older than himself. That in order to affect her death, he kept her continually confined in his house, without allowing any one to see her, from the 1st of last January till the day when she died, on the 8th of March last, allowing her only a small quantity of half-boiled potatoes and barley-bread, and a little water. That he frequently left his house for two days together, during which she was locked up, and without food; and that her room, by reason of the non-admittance of air, and certain offensive things left therein, was nearly sufficient to create putridity. By this treatment she became so greatly emaciated, as to be unable to move out of her bed, during which time he continued his ill-treatment, and she was actually starved to death.—The Surgeon stated, that on examining the corpse it was literally nothing but skin, bone, and muscle, every vestige of flesh having disappeared.—The chief witnesses against the prisoner were people of the name of Byfield, who were the deceased's children by a former husband.—The prisoner, in his defence, stated, that his wife had a disgusting disorder in her bowels, which prevented him from sleeping or associating with her, and that she had a voracious appetite which could never be satisfied.—The Jury found him guilty; and the Judge immediately ordered him for execution on Friday, and his body to be dissected. The prisoner appeared totally void of agitation during the whole trial, which lasted seven hours.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

The Wheat Harvest has very generally commenced, and, in parts of the home district, much corn has been already carted; the quality is very superior on the strong soils; on the tender lands, in many parts, the ear is light from blights and mildews. The Pease, which are pretty generally housed, have suffered much in most counties by the hoar—those very early sown escaped this injury. The Beans are much cleared of the collier, and are likely to be a good crop. A more abundant growth of Oats, perhaps, was never known throughout England, than that of the present year. Potatoes turn up productively in most parts. The hop plantations are so much improved, that the speculators in the Borough now bet on the year's duty reaching 180,000*l.* The heavy rains have proved unfavourable to the fallowed lands, which do not carry that husband-like appearance which is expected at this season of the year. But few Turnip growers have succeeded in early plants, from the continued ravages of the fly; the latter sowings, however, have given a pretty general plant. Hay has fallen since our last Report nearly 40*s.* per ton. The late fairs in the midland counties have had a good supply of lean Hens, but the great abundance of feed has enabled the drovers to maintain the last month's high prices. Store Sheep are somewhat lower. Smithfield has been rather short of good beef for the last fortnight, so that prime Scots and Devons, not exceeding four score stone, have commanded (to sink the usual) full 7*s.* per stone. Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, being plentiful, are lower in price. Wool keeps

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rising in demand, although the combination of jobbers against the new wool fairs operates this time adversely to the immediate interest of the grower.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, July 30.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez has transmitted a letter from Capt. Serrell, of his Majesty's ship *Helder*, stating his having captured the *Flinke* Danish privateer boat, having on board one swivel, and 15 men with small arms.—And also a letter from Captain Templar, commanding the *Earnest* gun-brig, giving an account of his having captured a French privateer lugger, *Le Sacripan*, of five guns and 28 men.—And Rear-Admiral Foley has transmitted a letter from Lieutenant Moore, commanding his Majesty's cutter *Pigmy*, giving an account of his having, in company with the *Decoy* cutter, run on shore and destroyed a French lugger privateer, between *Gravelines* and *Dunkirk*.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

W. and W. M. Porter, Cophall-court, merchants.
H. Lines, Eydon, Northamptonshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Barker, Wigton, Cumberland, manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. R. Erington, Handsworth, Staffordshire, painter.
J. Dingle, Charlestown, Cornwall, merchant.
W. Jackson, Knottingley, Yorkshire, lime burner.
T. and P. Beck, Salford, Lancashire, brewers.
R. Thornborrow, jun., Kendall, linen-draper.
F. Barns, Shepton-Mallet, baker.
S. Every, Bethnal-green, merchant.
T. Bryan, Bampton, Oxford, merchant.
I. Meggitt, Selby, Yorkshire, grocer.
W. Anderson, Church-street, Bethnal-green, dealer.
W. Stracey, Fleet-street, silk-mercier.
S. Shaw, Eawood, Lancashire, calico-printer.
J. Meeres, Kingsland-road, victualler.
J. G. Weddell and J. Lloyd, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, corn-factors.
C. Koucken, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, sugar refiner.
J. Champion, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter.
R. Bishop, Bow-lane, jeweller.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, August 1, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Robert Browarigg, Esq. Lieut.-Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

M. Wilson, Liverpool, merchant.
R. H. F. Williams, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Dunbury, Manchester, dealer.
M. Sanderson, Millington Grange, Yorkshire, corn-factor.
R. Hird, Skipton, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.
J. Wilson, Wandsworth-road, Surrey, merchant.
J. Fleet, Mill-street, Lambeth, Surrey, coal-merchant.
S. Temple, Jarrow, Durham, shipbuilder.
E. Abrahams, Bedford, silversmith.
G. Masters, Vauxhall, Surrey, malster.
D. Miles, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, trimming-maker.
T. Hacker, jun. Middlezoy, Somersetshire, jobber.
J. Budd and Co. Snow's-fields, Bermondsey, coal-dealers.
G. S. Green, Bristol, broker.
T. Hockly, Mincing-lane, merchant.
T. Roberts, Strand, silversmith.

L. Greaves, Gloucester-buildings, insurance-broker.
W. Bilby, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, builder.
C. F. Bell and R. F. Bell, Oxford-street, linen-draper.

ERRATUM.—In Saturday Week's Gazette, instead of "J. A. Greenland AND CO." Lamb's Conduit-street, bankrupts, it should have said, "J. A. Greenland," only; for his Partner, Mr. Waugh, is not a Bankrupt, and was not included in the Commission.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Con. 62 ¹¹/₁₆ | Omnium 1 ¹/₂ di.

An article which was designed for this day's *Examiner*, on PUNISHMENTS IN THE NAVY, embracing the Case of Lieut. RICHARDS, is postponed till next week.
R. F. E. and other Communications, next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

THE past week has produced no new intelligence from Lord WELLINGTON; and rumour itself seems to have grown tired, and taken its respite with the contending parties. The only curious account from the Continent is that of the Deputation from the French Legislative Body, who on the 25th of last month paid their "homage" to the infant King of Rome. Madame the Governess received and thanked them in his Majesty's name, "doubtless at the same time," says the President, in recounting the exploit at his return, "regretting that he was unable to join his personal sentiments to those which she expressed." Thus early does flattery prepare its cup of poison for princes; and thus do human beings, when they have lost a proper self-respect, consent to bow down to what are little better than nonentities. Nothing would be more ludicrous, if it were not humiliating to one's nature, than the idea of an infant of a few months old, receiving with utter indifference of face, and a total unconsciousness, the worship of full-grown nobility! He nods about him with staring eyes, perhaps is frightened, squeals, and is pacified by Madame the Governess; and the poor little creature is called *August* and his *Majesty*! Miserable strip of mortality, born to sit on the necks of a fantastic people, how ought you to envy those of your fellow infants, who have calm parents and a prospect free from the miseries of indulged appetite!—This farce indeed has been justly regarded as a degradation of the humanity of its performers. It is so however, not because the homage was paid to Bonaparte's infant in particular, but because such proceedings are mean and miserable in their nature, let them take place where and before whom they may. As to Frenchmen, it is only a return to their former habits of adulation, when they used to compare young princes to Messiahs, and make the Dauphins' disorders fashionable. What made the adulation more pitiable, if not more despicable, was that the worshippers, as at present, appeared quite unconscious of it's vileness, and in spite of all that they must

have read and seen to the contrary, really seemed to entertain the most infantine notions of royal felicity. A celebrated critic of that nation, in philosophizing upon the union between the complexion of body and mind, thinks he has said a great deal for happy temperament, when he pronounces a person who possesses it, to be as much indebted to Providence as the heir to a crown;—and it was MASSILLON, I believe, one of the very best and most independent of their Bishops, who, in a sermon which he preached before Louis XV. in his minority, compares the dying Louis XIV. taking leave of that prince, to SIMON in the temple, when he exclaimed over the infant Jesus, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."—What excuse is left for us, if we do not maintain our superiority over a nation so pertinacious of slavery!



The Dublin Mail of yesterday morning has brought the following intelligence of importance:—

"We stop the press to announce to the public, that a Privy Council sat this day at the Castle, and that it was resolved to issue a Proclamation, prohibiting the election of Delegates to the Catholic Committee. The official document is an elaborate production, being written with more care than the former notification for a similar purpose from the Castle, and it is signed by 12 Privy Counsellors. It enumerates the resolutions of the Catholic Committee (as published in this paper), then quotes a section of the Convention Act, and declares it to be the intention of the Government to enforce the penalties of the law against such persons as should proceed to elect Deputies, Managers, or Delegates, to the Catholic Committee. It appears that the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary had written officially to Lord FINGALL on the subject of the Catholic Committee, and that his Lordship had two interviews with Mr. POLE. It is stated that the Secretary had declared the system of delegation to be altogether illegal, adding, that the Irish Government would be under the necessity of enforcing the Convention Act, if the measure should not be abandoned; and entreating his Lordship to withdraw the sanction of his rank from the Catholic Committee.—It is also stated, that Lord FINGALL asked the Secretary, whether it was the wish of the Irish Government that such sentiments should be conveyed to the Catholic Committee, and that Mr. POLE requested his Lordship to suspend the communication until the return of an express from London.—We avail ourselves of the opportunity of a stop-press, to state a rumour that has just reached our office. It is said, that W. W. POLE has warned Lord FINGALL not to proceed in what the Secretary thinks proper to call "an Insurrectionary Measure," by attending the Catholic Committee.—It is also added, that the Lord-Lieutenant has desired to have a conference with Lord FINGALL, respecting the Catholic Committee."—*Dublin Evening Post, July 30.*

The Ministerial Papers last week put forth a Paper, which they termed an "Extraordinary Document, stated to have been drawn up at Paris, with the view of making the Emperor ALEXANDER conceive that the Continent could never be happy or at peace so long as Great Britain

remained in her present state of pre-eminence."—This clumsy forgery was copied and commented upon by all the Papers. Those in the interest of Ministers seized upon it, at first, with the utmost eagerness, with the laudable intention of increasing the animosity of the belligerents! Whilst actively engaged in this humane object, one of them received a hint, "from high authority," that the production was "a vile forgery," than which nothing could be plainer, from its own internal evidence. Among divers other absurdities, the Paper made BONAPARTE talk in the following style: "Alas! said feelingly his Imperial and Royal Majesty, without their enormous perpetrations (the English villanies) Louis XVI. might still have reigned, and a happy obscurity been my lot."—Though M. CHAMPAGNY, whose name was affixed to this forgery, may very possibly hold the understanding of the Russian Monarch in the utmost contempt; yet, to suppose him capable of writing such idle nonsense, it must first be concluded that his own was reduced to a similar incapacity.—These forgeries have lately been endless; but the fabricators are too weak to perceive that they are only defeating their own objects.

What has been called a tower erecting at Boulogne, is, it seems, a sort of column formed of marble found near Boulogne, and which is to be called the COLUMN NAPOLEON. It is 162 French feet in height, and square. On the sides are two lions of bronze cast by HUBBARD, seventeen feet in height. In front is a representation in bronze of Marshal SOULT presenting the model of this monument to NAPOLEON in the name of the Army of the Coast; the figures are fifteen feet in height. On the sea-front is a representation also in bronze of Admiral LATOUCHE TRÉVILLE, with marine attributes and allegorical figures of Prudence and Strength. These two bronzes are cased with porphyry. This column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by GETT, seven feet in height, supporting on their wings displayed the bust of NAPOLEON.

The experiment of procuring saccharine matter from beet-root, to rival our colonial productions, has wholly failed in France; the quantity extracted being insufficient to compensate for the expences attending the growth and process. One hundred weight of the vegetable yielded only four pounds of sugar and three of molasses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Strabane, July 27, 1811.

SIR,—I beg to inform you, that I ordered your Paper, some weeks ago, from Mr. Johnston, Clerk of the North-road, and paid him six months in advance, 11. 2s. 9d. The first Paper I received was the ———, which I mentioned to Mr. J., and if a mistake, to have it rectified. The next Paper was your's; but the week after I was served with worse trash, if possible, than the first, viz. the ——— and thirdly, with the ———; all stuff not worth reading; and as I am convinced the above Gentleman, or those in his Office, do not wish to give your Paper fair circulation, I think it my duty to inform you of the transaction, which is only doing justice to you and myself. I request you will let Mr. J. or his Agent in London, know what I state, that I may be supplied with your Paper, and not imposed on by the low tricks of Post-Office Clerks. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

JOHN SCOTT.

* The Names of the Papers mentioned by our Correspondent as substituted for the *Examiner* are omitted on account of the character given them; but the Letter is published, because, even supposing that the Agents have no interested motive for sending other Papers, it is clearly a gross piece of negligence, —of which there are repeated complaints.—*Exam.*

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

MR. EXAMINER,—A circumstance of a singular nature, and which a short time since occupied the attention of several of your readers, was brought to my recollection by the perusal of an excellent article in the last *Stamford News*, and with some confirmation of the fact.

I shall give you the particulars, which I then did not communicate, from a desire not to intrude on your time, with the conviction that, should the suspicion appear well grounded, you will deem it a fit subject of investigation.

A friend informed me, I think on the 6th inst., that the *Courier* of the previous evening contained some observations on the re-appointment of the Duke of York, and particularly recommended to its readers an article on the same subject, which had then recently appeared in the *Examiner*. Anxious to see how it had discharged an imperative duty, I borrowed a paper, but to my surprise, no less than to my friend's, to whom I made known my disappointment, there appeared no such article.

We appealed to several of its readers, none of whom had observed the article in question;—still I concurred in the probability, knowing it had repeatedly promised some observations on that unhappy act of the Regency; especially when my friend observed that, "it purported to have been written a month," which circumstance of delay applied to none of the papers, likely to preserve a tardy consistency, but the *Courier*.

The *Stamford News*, in a note to their observations on that weighty subject the Bullion Question, holds up to just indignation the silence of Mr. Cobbett on the re-appointment of the Duke; and after noticing the better part of the press, it observes—

"The *Courier*, we understand, although we did not happen to see the article, also wrote in strong disapprobation."

If, Sir, as I believe was the case, two impressions of the paper were given, one, a small number, containing, and the other omitting the article, the former will be produced at some future period, as proof that the same spirit which animated this consistent Journal on the ducal inquiry, continued to regulate its conduct.

And though it must be admitted that this deceit is at once so shallow and so base, that few persons could reasonably be suspected of it, except Cobbett and the *Post*, I have no doubt of the fact.

Thus committing the affair to better hands, and recommending its authors to your censure, I subscribe myself, yours, most respectfully,

W.

July 31, 1811.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION—(Concluded).

THE Sculptures of Mr. TRUMB evince an intimate acquaintance with the Antique, and with Nature, the great Archetype of every thing excellent in the Liberal Arts.—No. 912 represents the *Death of Eurydice* from the bite of a venomous viper, and contains a considerable portion of the beautiful and sublime; the former resulting from symmetry and graceful variations of form, and the latter from energetic expressions of terror and pain, the main sources

of the sublime.—913, *Victory conducting the Horses of War*, and 914, *The Death of Nessus*, deserve equal praise. The graceful figure of Victory, as she joyously and lightly bounds along with the martial steeds, is expressively designated.

No. 917, *Bust of Britannia*, (one of the figures of the Monument of the late Mr. Pitt, now executing for Guildhall,) with an appropriate Helmet, by J. G. Bunn, is a promising specimen of excellence in the forthcoming Monument. The executions and proportions of the face and neck are beautiful, as are those of the helmet, whose constituent parts are designative of the nautical power of Britannia. The front is embossed with Lions and Ships, and the Crest, which is constituted by the head and stern of a Ship, is plumed by an oaken bough.

Mr. GARRARD well deserves the estimation which his talents appear to excite in commemorative and other models and busts, for his style is graceful, easy, and spirited.

The numerous busts by NOLLEKENS of the nobility, are executed with his well-known delicacy, elegance, and power of resemblance.

But the palm of superiority in the Modelling of Busts indubitably belongs to Mr. CHANTREY, for they possess an unrivalled air of identity, so much so, that I think it impossible that Nature can be more closely imitated. A glass could not more exactly reflect the forms and looks of the following distinguished characters:—J. R. Smith, Esq., Admiral Duckworth, Mr. President West, Sir F. Burdett, W. Baker, Esq. J. H. Tooke, Esq.

Mr. BACON'S Model of a Statue of the late Marquis Cornwallis, to be erected at Bombay, is spirited and graceful.

No. 927, Two Models representing India and Bhagiratha, to form part of a Monument to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, are honorable to the talents of Mr. ROSS. The emblematic and elegantly robed figure of India is peculiarly graceful both in form and attitude, and the air of affection and reliance with which she looks upwards, (I suppose on the Marquis) is impressively delicate.

No. 926, Model of a Monument to the Memory of the late Mrs. Coke of Holtam. J. NOLLEKENS, R. A.—In the main requisites of emblematic design, in accuracy of form, and in clear and forcible elucidation of his subject, the Artist has displayed considerable ability. By the elegant female figure, which stands leaning with graceful composure on a Bible that rests on a part of a column, and by her intent look at a celestial visitant who points to the sky, is shadowed out the Christian graces, the holy hope, and faith, of Mrs. Coke. Her ample dress is cast with much taste and flow of line, viewed in its general outline, but its requisite beauty and dignity is much impaired by its masses being profusely subdivided and involved by small folds.—The drapery is indeed wholly deficient in the breadth indispensably requisite to the Epic Art, and especially so to the sobriety and simplicity of Statuary.

Victory leaning on a Trophy. J. FLAXMAN, R. A.—To say that the form of Victory is shaped agreeably to the most beautiful proportions, and that a refined taste has adjusted her attitude, is to assert what every one in the least acquainted with the Arts in England, must have confidently expected to hear of the Statuary of Mr. FLAXMAN; but to affirm that this admirable Sculptor, whose performances frequently rival the Antique in grace and energy of thought and execution, should have been not merely feeble,

but erroneous in his manner of expressing a single idea, and that too of easy communication; is to assert what no one would expect to hear from any impartial observer in the least competent to scan the productions of Art. But let us examine this Composition a little, and we shall immediately find that it is subject to this unexpected charge. In most of the Statuary, and on the greater number of the Coins of Antiquity, *Victory* is personified by a vivacious female, a representation accordant to the advantages and the exultations attendant on conquest. When quiescent, and unaccompanied by this expression of vivacity, she was designated by a palm-branch in one hand, and an olive crown in the other, the insignia of her character. Reversing this mode of symbolical representation, so analogous to just thinking and truth, Mr. FLAXMAN has sculptured his *Victory* reclining on a flag, naked to the waist, and sitting with her head and body bent downward, in a brooding and pensive attitude, so that she looks like the solitary genius of patriotic Melancholy, sorrowing over the numerous brave Englishmen slain and made captives in consequence of an unavailing contest in Spain, and of the battle of *Talavera* in particular, which word is distinctly visible on the drooping flag. The palm tree at her side, the significant and classical emblem of *Victory*, only serves to bewilder the meaning of the Piece, contradictory as it is to the rest of the Composition.

929, *Maternal Affection; a Basso Relievo*, by the same hand, is a beautiful group, representing an incident that interests all beholders whose tastes are unvitiated by contaminating intercourse with the world,—a girl lifting up a child to be kissed by its mother. The simplicity and purity of the drawing, the compact grouping, the elegant simplicity of the dresses, so entirely in unison with the tenderness and amiableness of the expression, exhibit a Composition worthy of the best masters of the Sculptural Art.

R. B.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

Windsor Castle, July 28.

"His Majesty is nearly as he was yesterday."

Windsor Castle, July 29.

"The King has had several hours' sleep in the course of the night.—The symptoms of his Majesty's disorder are much the same."

Windsor Castle, July 30.

"The King has passed another good night; in other respects his Majesty remains the same."

Windsor Castle, July 31.

"The general features of the King's disorder continue much the same, but his Majesty's strength is improved."

Windsor Castle, August 1.

"There is no alteration in his Majesty's state since yesterday."

Windsor Castle, Aug. 2.

"His Majesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not quite so well this morning."

Windsor Castle, Aug. 3.

"His Majesty had some sleep in the night, and is as well as he was two days ago."

The following are extracts from the Morning Papers of yesterday:—

"We regret to state, that his Majesty has experienced an-

other severe relapse: and that great apprehensions were entertained of a repetition of those violent paroxysms by which he has been recently so much reduced, and from which he had enjoyed some remission for a short interval. At an early hour yesterday (Friday) morning expresses were received from Windsor, in consequence of which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York left town for that place at seven o'clock. This affecting deterioration is understood to have produced that degree of agitation and bustle which might naturally be expected in that department to which the affairs of the realm peculiarly belong. These are certainly moments of great anxiety, not only to those who are connected by blood with the venerable Sufferer, but to his constitutional servants, and the whole body of his loyal subjects, who have been so long the witnesses of his virtues."

"His Majesty suffered another relapse on Thursday evening, and continued in a state of violent agitation through the whole night. Expresses were sent to Carlton-house, and yesterday morning, (Friday) at eight o'clock, the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Cumberland, set off to Windsor. We understand they found his Majesty under the influence of a paroxysm of the brain, but not with any increased symptom of bodily disease."

"Our last night's (Friday) accounts from Windsor were of a very desponding kind. His Majesty's mental paroxysm increased so considerably in the course of the day, that unless some alleviation should speedily take place, it was feared by the Faculty that the bodily constitution would not much longer be able to sustain the calamitous pressure of its effects."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Fenchurch-street, July 29, 1811.

MR. EXAMINER,—I have no wish for controversy, yet I cannot help addressing to you some remarks upon a Letter in your last paper, signed *Junius Medicus*. He commences by inquiring,—“Have the Physicians, now employed on an occasion of the highest importance to the British Empire, supported that character of science and dignified integrity, which hath ever before the present period distinguished the medical profession?”—This is a very serious question, and certainly ought not, upon slight grounds, to be decided against men of confessedly the first medical talents in the country, and above a suspicion of their integrity, as your Correspondent appears to have rashly done. Has he seen the patient? If he has not, and is a physician, he must know how little can be learned from the best description of disease, in comparison with seeing it; but have the great Physicians in question even formally described either the symptoms or the treatment of the royal malady? How, then, can any physician pretend to judge of their medical talent, while he knows not the circumstances of the patient, or the extent to which, for his benefit, it may have been displayed? It certainly is unfortunate that the favourable predictions of these skilful gentlemen have not yet been fulfilled; but he who has felt the anxieties of the medical profession, the delight of giving a favourable prognosis in an interesting case, and the unforeseen difficulties that might have intervened, in addition to the innate uncertainty of all medical prognostication, will candidly allow, that great science may have been, although unsuccessfully, evinced in promoting the happy crisis, which they undoubtedly desired and expected: Although I always said, that, from the age and malady of the royal sufferer, his recovery seemed to me next to impossible, yet I am free to confess that at the same time I considered myself not fairly entitled to draw such a conclusion, either from previous experience of the disease generally, or knowledge of the patient individually. Giving credit, how-

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ever, to the zeal and skill of the Physicians, I am ready to hope that their prediction of the "ultimate recovery of his Majesty," may yet be realized. The next passage which I shall notice is one of considerable professional difficulty and delicacy, and leading to a discussion which would more properly belong to a medical than to a political journal. "It was stated (and the opinion was received as a brilliant example of medical acumen), that delirium was a disease which, on its cessation, left the intellect unimpaired, and that the human mind was liable to a state intermediate between delirium and mania, termed 'mental derangement,' in which the hopes of recovery were proportionate to the degree in which it approached the delirium." Can there be a doubt of the truth contained in the first member of the above sentence? Have not many persons had friends delirious from fever, who, upon recovery, have been even *unusually* sensible? Or is there any difficulty in believing, that mania being the most dangerous, and delirium the least, any intermediate symptom will be more favourable than the first? Between most diseases there are many fine intermediate shades of difference to be seen in the book of nature, though not in that of the nosologist, the nicety of discerning which mere experience will never give, but the attainment of which distinguishes the physician alone, of science and genius.

Unhappily for themselves, mankind are not judges of this talent, as rare in physic, as in painting, oratory, or poetry. Your Correspondent next inquires, "is ever delirium a disease *sui generis*?" I answer, yes—after long and hard drinking,—probably after the excessive use of mercury and severe burning, as I have elsewhere shewn, and very likely after any violent action, which has long affected the nervous system, and been suddenly withdrawn.—In such cases, too, the treatment must be *sui generis*, else the patient dies. But if this be true, it follows that "the applauded distinction" is no "disgraceful sophism."—He farther states, "that an excessive quantity of wine, a blow on the head, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain produced by violent ravings, may make a madman delirious; but do the records of our public hospitals attest any instances of cures effected by the accession of such an event? If those records do not support by ample evidence so improbable a fact, the physician, who would so averily hazard such an unauthorised opinion, should leave the precincts of a Palace for Newgate or St. Luke's."

To this denunciation of the Physicians I have only to observe, that their (perhaps too favourable prognosis) was founded upon the idea that their patient was not a maniac, but labouring under mental derangement, a disease, which they thought intermediate between mania and delirium. Their skill and vigilance, too, would surely have averted most of the causes enumerated, of delirium supervening upon mania, had the latter disease confessedly existed. Your Correspondent proceeds next to ask, "if we really possess physicians so eminent in every branch of medical knowledge as it is universally believed we do, why a gentleman, confessedly inexperienced in the nature of the disease which has afflicted the nation with so much grief and detriment, has been employed on the great occasion to which I allude? One of the leading Physicians has repeatedly escaped from the risk of an opinion by pleading inexperience. Is this inexperience a real deficiency of medical knowledge, or the result of an experience in Court

intrigue?" The answer to this is easy; every man has a right to choose his own physician, and the King shewed that his senses were little impaired when he selected the gentleman apparently meant. If he alluded to him as pleading inexperience in the particular malady, I know not that he could (though certainly not with evident intention) pay that excellent physician and amiable man so great a compliment. He has, with singular candour, said, "I have little knowledge of mental derangement (a disease here generally entrusted to peculiar physicians); but does this show a general deficiency of medical knowledge? And I think if he had been deeply versed in either Court intrigue or any other, so much modesty and candour would not have appeared in his declaration. I fancy no courtier ever confessed ignorance.—*Junius* next remarks, that "the little that is known of mental disease requires no very long study or experience for moderate talents completely to attain."—To acquire a little knowledge of any thing certainly requires no great talents; but to gain extensive knowledge of what has been little known calls for distinguished abilities. It is true, that the general acquaintance with mental diseases appears not to be yet extensive, though the practical attainments are always far superior to any communication that can be made of them; and surely few physicians have had opportunities upon this subject, of adding their acquired by their personal knowledge. To cure, indeed, almost any disease in the safest and shortest manner would probably suffice for the study of a lifetime, if we consider that not only the exact character of the malady, but all the injurious and beneficial things in nature ought to be ascertained. But I am reminded of the most important feature of your Correspondent's Letter, by his observation, "that corporeal maladies are intimately connected with affections of the mind; that no man deserves the title of a physician who is not accurately versed in them as far as they are at present known."—I need not notice the minor considerations which immediately follow, but proceed at once to this, which is full of importance, upon which all hinges.—My feeble experience would have dictated to me to commence the above sentence, by saying, that mental disease is most intimately connected with corporeal; and that he who ascertains the obscure bodily disorganization, which causes the affection of mind, will probably experience the pleasure of curing his patient. So far as I know, this view of the disease is seldom taken. I have rarely treated mania, but the consideration of the disease, as connected with some visceral derangement, has, in every case that has occurred to me, led to its cure. I view it, in fact, as generally only a symptom of some insidious bodily disorder. Indeed I know, from the observation of a medical friend, that the appearance of mania has suspended consumption, even in its most hopeless stage, and allowed the recovery of this *opprobrium medicinarum*, as it has been called, to be completed.*

* It has been said that the King was dropsical: if this was the fact, it is a strong presumption of his having visceral disease, although all the Physicians have said his bodily health was unimpaired. If I recollect, he was more lucid at this period, shewing a certain transition of the malady from the mind to the affected organ; and if my view of this subject be correct, the sudden removal of the mental derangement, by rapidly increasing that of the body, may prove dangerous or fatal. Transitions of this kind were frequent in the Walcheren disease, which it was often therefore unsafe to interrupt hastily. This ground is little trenched, but highly fertile.

The Walcheren fever, furnished much important information upon the insidious and sudden changes of disease. I am sorry to say that this disorder (only a minor plague) has not yet been made fully known; whilst I feel that its development would require the pen of a physician, at least equal to the pencil of Michael Angelo. I readily, however, accord with your Correspondent in the idea that blindness alone ought to incapacitate Monarchs from reigning. Without any scientific knowledge of physiognomy, it must be admitted that much is to be learned from the impassioned expression of human features—an impression which can never be made upon the blind. With all the acumen of ear and of touch, a blind King must be liable to imposition, instead of being, as he ought, if possible, to be, a perfect being, "all eye, all ear."—I agree with your Correspondent also in this, that the more frequently any man is attacked by a disease, the less likely is his recovery †. Doctors differ; and here I am at issue with the first of the age in agreeing with your Correspondent, although (to use his phrase) possessing all the "prudence of a northern constitution;" and yet I would gladly hope to avoid "the disgraceful ignorance, or the more disgraceful dereliction, of professional and moral character." I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

T. M'W.

† The above disorder, a kind of epitome of nosology, with peculiar combinations never systematized, strongly exemplified the observation, that the more frequent the relapse the more dangerous. Indeed fevers of all kinds, gout, and I believe every disease, affords proof of the fact.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

WALKING DRESS.—A high round robe, with full long sleeves, trimmed with vandike lace at the throat and cuffs, and ornamented round the bottom with a Tuscan border in needle-work. A short capuchin cloak of buff-coloured shot sarsnet, fastened with broaches on the shoulders, and trimmed with deep Chinese silk fringe of the same shade. A Moorish turban bonnet, gathered into a bunch in center of the forehead, Purple ridicule, with gold snap and tassels. Half-boots of buff-coloured kid. Parasol with deep Indian awning, the same as the cloak.

EVENING DRESS.—A Grecian round robe, demi-train of fine Indian muslin or Italian crape, trimmed with silk or silver fringe; a Circassian sleeve, and bosom finished *a la chemise*. A Roman tunic of Sardinian blue satin, confined with correspondent cord and silver button in front. A neck-chain and locket of silver filagree or pearl, with ear-rings and bracelets *en suite*. Hair worn flat, waving in curls on the forehead, and confined behind with a row of twisted pearl; the same placed across the front. An occasional scarf, or cloak, of thread-lace. White satin slippers, with silver clasps. Gloves of white French kid, and fan of carved ivory.—*Ackerman's Repository*.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Jewellery is much more worn than usual at this season, but we have not noticed any new device: pearls seem the most admired for necklaces, with diamond clasps, broaches, ear-snaps, with oblong pearl drops; garnets and emeralds are much admired for their cool and becoming effect; watches are not quite so much worn as last month. The prevailing colours are straw, pink, blue, yellow, and green.—*La Belle Assemblée*.

REFORM.

"To the Resident Constituent Body of Southampton.

"FELLOW-TOWNSMEN,—The moment appears to me

to have arrived, when a man who disdains to be the sycophant of a Court or the tool of a faction, but who takes a lively interest in the political fate of his country, may expect from the independent inhabitants of this considerable town the support of their suffrage, in preservation of what still remains of the property and the equally impaired constitutional rights of the subject; the entire extinction of both of which is imminently threatened by the prolongation of a system of Corruption, which having before our own eyes accomplished or prepared the overthrow of every other independent European State, now looks with malignant expectation to the ruin of England for the consummation of its detestable efficiency! It is unnecessary, besides being painful, to debate on such a topic; but there may be a utility in pointing out, in a few words, one remarkable coincidence in the symptoms, which preceded the extinction of independence in those unfortunate countries, with those which are now too plainly discoverable in our own,—I mean the lamentable servility of the Upper Orders of Society!—And to such a pitch has this servility now arrived,—so completely are the Gentry of England enlisted in the mercenary services of faction,—that I have no fear of being thought to hazard too much in asserting, that it would be more difficult (even corrupt as our Borough practice has become), to find amongst the Upper Gentry of England, Candidates at all distinguished as public men, who would give pledges for disinterested parliamentary conduct, than it would be to find places who would return such Candidates free of expence, were such to offer themselves for their choice.

"This servility had preceded, and it accompanied every early step of the French Revolution,—of which, as at different periods, during three years, I was an eye-witness. I am competent to speak. And it in a still more remarkable manner has characterized the fall of the Spanish Government, where I not only did not amongst them see, but I did not even hear of an individual, from whose character the people of the country had formed any expectation; or towards whose imputed magnanimity they could consent in looking up. To what precise point in this career of degeneracy we in England may have actually arrived, I will not undertake to ascertain: comparisons are odious, and I will not make them. But, that the political Corruption of Public Men has prevailed so far, as to render them all nearly suspected alike by the mass of the people;—that an opinion to this effect has extended so widely, as generally to deprive them of the respect and the influence which they cannot lose without a subversion of the very strata of society, is a fact no man can doubt, who mixes in general conversation; and which has been besides, not very long ago, so distinctly proved by the results of all the public meetings throughout the kingdom!

"Such being the undeniable state of the country at large, and the particular example of the Candidates for your suffrage illustrating my remark, in being themselves, without exception, the notorious adherents of an In or Out faction, the Possessors, Reversioners, or Expectants of power (which it is the propensity of our Government—perhaps of all hereditary Governments—to place in pliable and not in capable hands), I think it a fit opportunity to come forward—I should even think it an act of political cowardice, if, circumstanced as we are, and holding the notions I do, I shrunk from coming forward at such a juncture, to offer—not so much myself to your choice, as my invariable and avowed public principles for your sanction. Principles, from which, in a twenty years consideration of them, I have never heard one valid reason to make me depart—and in a recurrence to which at length, on the part of the majority and mass of the English nation, is, I am satisfied, comprised the sole chance, which, after an eighteen years course of triumphant folly, we have now afforded us for maintaining our national independence!

"The direct application of these principles, in other words, the measures, which will secure (if any thing can secure) this grand paramount object, are those, to which I now mean to pledge my conduct, in the event of your thinking proper to return me your Representative. And, if in these times of great

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awful impending danger, you send men to represent you, from whom you do not call for specified pledges of disinterested conduct, you will deserve whatever can befall you, and a much worse epithet than I shall apply to you.

"First, then, and which is the only solid basis of popular delegation and trust, I will accept of nothing from the Government, for myself, or for any of my family, directly or indirectly, now or hereafter.

"Secondly, I will support Reform in its most universal application—especially (and which includes all the rest) Parliamentary Reform; by which your Representatives will be rendered dependent, as they ought to be, upon the People, and not upon the Crown, a Borough Patron, a Borough Faction, or the Minister.

"Thirdly, Into every specified abuse, I will support the measure of open enquiry at the Bar of the House of Commons, and will support every measure which shall operate to keep the people acquainted with the EXPRESSED sentiments of their Representatives.

"Fourthly, In opposition to the modern fashionable doctrine—so favourable to venality (and therefore so fashionable!), of a Member when once seated being a Representative of the kingdom at large, by which he withdraws himself from the salutary control of his particular Constituents, I shall, if returned for it, consider myself in an especial manner the Representative of this town. The Representative of what? Not of your walls, your paving stones, or your streets,—but of your Interests and your Opinions; and, as directly corollary thereto, engaged of course to conform in my parliamentary conduct to your instructions, be they what they may, without any hypocritical, and therefore despicable affectation about my conscience, whenever they shall be unequivocally communicated to me.

"Fifthly, I will oppose, to the utmost of my ability, the inquisitorial system of the Property-tax—a disgrace, which HAMPDEN, which our ancestors, could not have believed would ever fall the land inhabited by their posterity.

"Sixthly, I will not only concur in every endeavour to repress all wanton Expenditure, and to suppress all unnecessary Offices, actual as well as reversionary, but also in making all those disgorge their profits, who have amassed them at the expence of the public, without any adequate title in their services. A seasonable source of supply, which no Chancellor of the Exchequer has ever suggested; yet one, which would considerably lighten the burden of our taxes, as well as of our discontents!

"Seventhly, I will oppose the maintenance of foreign Troops in this Kingdom, on any pretence whatsoever; as being, besides useless and burdensome, a very degradation to the character of Englishmen; as if we were unable to defend our country without the assistance of fugitive mercenaries, who have in no instance defended their own against the same common enemy. I will also, as of course, oppose every recognition of any necessity, or even possible expediency, for involving this country in the defence of Hanoverian interests; which the more I reflect upon, the more I am convinced ought not to be quite so dear to us as Hampshire!

"Eighthly, I will protest against the case of a Member of a political Cabinet ever sitting on a bench of Criminal Justice.

"Ninthly, It being a reproach to the Legislature, as well as a defeating of a principle end of Government, to load legislative regulations or enactments, for the local or other convenience of the people, with burdensome expences, I will move or support a measure for absolutely abolishing all those fees and expences, which now attend the carrying private Bills through the Houses of Parliament—an abuse that has prevented our obtaining in this place a Court for the cheap and summary recovery of small debts; as well as various other salutary regulations.

"Tenthly, I will maintain the principle of Religious Tolerance. I have always considered that the prescribing to man the mode in which he is to approach his Maker, implies a correlative blasphemy; inasmuch, as it is an attempt equally to dictate to the Deity in what way he shall receive the worship of his creatures; and as there is no sect of genuine Christianity which does not inculcate civil obedience, a conscientious conform-

mity to his religious scruples, be they what they may, so long as they do not invade the peace or affect the safety of society, should never work a disability of any man's political rights.

"Eleventhly, I will bring before the serious consideration of Parliament, the right claimed and exercised by the Corporation of this place, of conferring capriciously on strangers, to an extent indefinite, the privileges of Burgesses. A right without meaning or efficacy, unless as it may enable the Corporation to acquire for their own body a predominating influence in elections, utterly subversive in effect of the franchises of the resident Electors of the town. A privilege, therefore, which can never be supposed, by any constitutional construction, to have been intended by their Charter; from which they could not legally derive a right operative to extinguish the concurrent recognised rights of all the rest of the inhabitants. I speak of the Corporation only in their borough-mongering capacity—the genius of which here, as elsewhere, taints every thing it touches; for, in their magisterial character, I have no doubt whatever that they act with impartiality and integrity.

"Having so far stated what will be my affirmative, I will also add, what will be, in a particular respect, my negative conduct. I will not assist to gratify the animosity of one party at the expence of another. I will never wantonly oppose or factiously torment the Government; and into whose hands soever his Majesty or his Vicegerent may think proper to entrust it, in all cases where it deserves my approbation, it shall have it.

"To conclude, I have nothing to solicit, not even your support. I have communicated to you the genuine sentiments of my heart, flowing from the best deductions of my understanding. You are to be the judges of their propriety; as also, how far the very humble talents indeed of the person forming them can serve your public interests; it being obvious, that he can have no private interests to serve. To say, however, that your suffrages are indifferent to me, or that I should feel no gratification in becoming a depositary of your confidence, would be to utter an affectation unworthy my character. I should be proud, and becomingly proud, of so public a mark of your opinion of my deserving your confidence. It is a gratification, nevertheless, which, if it can only be obtained by begging and bowing, I am not destined to obtain. I never found any man cringe or creep to me, who had not some private ends (being most commonly crooked ones) which he was anxious to have my assistance in promoting. The erect attitude of independence was never commenced by stooping, and you therefore will not expect me to practise it. But although I have no private end to answer, I have a grand public interest to support. I am, in some degree, an enthusiast in the principles which I have endeavoured to inculcate. To witness their triumph, here or elsewhere, would indeed be an exalted satisfaction to me; far exceeding, beyond all comparison, any which I could derive from the gratification of a private ambition. And it is indeed primarily to try how far there exists in the actual crisis of affairs any principle amongst you, to distinguish you from the inhabitants of those countries, whose very names have been swept away by the Conqueror, that I have addressed you with the offer of my services. The sanction you give to my specified principles will be, as I intend it to be, a test of your own—I hope other places will try their Candidates by the same test. For if these principles are not at length felt, cherished, and VIGOROUSLY ACTED UPON by the people of England, the day is not far distant, when * * * * *

"For myself, personally speaking, I feel (except in that respect which I have noticed) so little interest beyond what every one of you ought to feel in the offer I have made, that if any individual, either inhabitant or otherwise, better known to you than I am, will come forward and give those pledges of his sincerity which I have offered you for mine, or even a substantial portion of them, I will not only withdraw the offer of my services, but I will give his cause my most zealous support. You cannot, I must hope, want those individuals, who, both by talent, health, fortune, and its natural influence, are far more capable of serving you in Parliament than I can be—and if this address should have the mere effect of bringing forward

such a man, to enable you on the hustings of Southampton to vindicate the freedom of election, and to set a noble example to the spirit of the Country, I shall have the satisfaction of being assured, that I have in the best manner in my power served your important interests; and, to my sincere conviction, much more essentially than if I should be chosen by you myself.—I remain, Fellow Townsmen, your's,

JOHN COTTON WORTHINGTON.

Southampton, July 24, 1811.

P. S. I shall hereafter give you a sketch of the steps made, during 130 years, by the Corporation, in their progress towards a complete usurpation of your elective franchise; and, along with it, the measures (with their result) that I attempted for its vindication—wherein you will perceive, that a Corporation, although it can enjoy some of the vigorous functions of our nature (*for example, may eat and drink very heartily*), yet is it exempted from our infirmities; and, in particular (besides that it never dies, as we do) never sleeps over the means of attaining the ends of its private ambition."

THE ARMY.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, SECRETARY AT WAR, &c. &c.

MY LORD.—I take the liberty of stating the following facts to your Lordship:—Samuel Taylor, a private in Captain Clarke's Company of the Second Royal Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia (commanded by Colonel Matthew Smith), enlisted on or about the 20th of November, 1800:—*he was sworn in, and received half-a-guinea of Captain Mason, in part of bounty*:—he continued with the regiment until the 18th of December following.—Finding no prospect of being enrolled, to receive the remainder of his bounty, he deserted and enlisted into the Stafford Militia, where he remained until he returned by Proclamation, on the 25th of December, 1809. Since his return, he has frequently applied to Capt. Mason for his bounty, who promised him he should be enrolled. At one of those applications, Capt. Mason gave him a one pound note more, on account of bounty,—but has since informed him he cannot be enrolled at all, as he has two children under ten years of age, born in wedlock, which was well known to Capt. Mason at the time he gave the note. Taylor, finding he was not to be enrolled, complained at the last half yearly Inspection of the Regiment, respecting his bounty, when Gen. Turner said, (in Taylor's hearing) to Lieut. Col. Jackson, that there had been so many complaints respecting the men's bounties, he could not pass it over, and added—"Taylor, repair to the Orderly Room after parade, and you shall be settled with before I go."—He (Taylor) went immediately to join his company.—Capt. Mason went to Gen. Turner. Their conversation was private. Gen. Turner ordered Taylor to him again, who was told he ought to be satisfied in returning by Proclamation, for if he (Taylor) had what he deserved, he would have been sent abroad.—Taylor replied, he did not conceive he acted wrong in taking the benefit of the King's most gracious pardon. Gen. Turner asked him what money he had received of Capt. Mason?—Taylor replied, half-a-guinea and a one pound note. Gen. Turner said, "Capt. Mason, I thought you told me he had received the amount of four pounds." Mason replied, "Yes;" but Taylor denied it. Mason said, "Taylor, did you never receive necessaries of war?" Taylor replied, "I never received any thing but what I have stated towards my bounty." The conversation ended, and Taylor was sent to his company. After the General was gone, Capt. Mason ordered the Pay Serjeant of Capt. Clark's Company to put Taylor under stoppages, by order of General Turner, until the whole of the money, £10s. 6d., was advanced by him, Capt. Mason, was duly paid. Taylor, finding his arrears of pay stopped to liquidate this debt,

* The Quarter Master of the Regiment, Mr. Alex. Brush, was never known to issue Stores or Necessaries to any individual.—Capt. Mason kindly officiate, and only takes the profits for his trouble.

refused to sign his account, conceiving it unjust to take out of his pay that small portion of his bounty he was so justly entitled to; adding, at the same time, had he had his rights, desertion would have been his last thought.—On Friday, the 19th inst., a Court of Inquiry met at the Head quarters of said Regiment (one Captain and two Subalterns) to investigate the above:—after which investigation, Taylor was sent to the Guard-room;—and (strange to relate) after the man had been confined four days and four nights, the Serjeant of his Company came to the Guard-room and desired Taylor (by Capt. Mason's orders) to come and receive his arrears of pay. But Taylor refused again to sign the accounts as being satisfied, when in reality he was not so. Surely, my Lord, after this, your Lordship will order an Investigation to take place, before Officers competent to decide on the case of this much-injured man.—Your Lordship's obedient servant,

July 26, 1811.

An Inhabitant of Whitechapel.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Monday, July 29.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY applied for an Injunction to restrain the Proprietors of a soap manufactory, in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, from carrying on their business, on the ground that it was a nuisance to the neighbourhood.—The application was made on the affidavits of a Mr. Sadler, a chemist, and several other inhabitants, all tending to shew that the manufactory was really a nuisance. Mr. Sadler's affidavit particularly set forth the component parts of the article in question, which is made from barrilla or kelp, the produce of marine vegetable substances, which having gone through the necessary process, the refuse or lees divided from the saporaceous matter leaves a sort of sulphurous hydrogen gas, extremely offensive, so much so, that it may be discovered by the smell, in some cases, at the distance of two miles, and in others, at the distance of half a mile.—Sir SAMUEL said, it was due in justice to the parties against whom he moved to state, that when the building was about to be erected, notice was given to them that the manufactory would be a nuisance, and the parties promised to remedy the expected evil as much as possible; they had, he believed, done so, but still not effectually. It was also right to state, that an indictment had been preferred against them at the Surrey Sessions. The defendants had removed the indictment into the Court of King's Bench, but had not pleaded thereto, of course the complaint could not be tried the ensuing Sessions. The Learned Gentleman cited two cases from the books, which he considered in point with the present application.

Mr. RICHARDS, on Thursday, opposed the application on various grounds. The injunction was nothing less than a call upon his Lordship to destroy that species of commerce in which his clients were engaged, and all that property which they had embarked in it. Applications of this sort were without precedent, and ought not to be encouraged. It was impossible for the Court, in his mind, to determine whether or not it was a nuisance; the Court might as well determine murder or no murder without previous examination. The Ladies walking in the Temple Gardens complain of the smoke issuing from some works erected on the other side the river. The inhabitants of the parish of St. Pancras feel uncomfortable from the brick kilns in their neighbourhood; was it to be expected that his Lordship should interfere, and thereby stop the regular course of law? As to the great stress laid by Sir Samuel Romilly on the affidavit of Mr. Sadler, respecting the pernicious nature of this gas, he was informed that it was only under certain circumstances. Opium, fox-glove, arsenic, and many other substances were poisonous, taken in their crude state, and in certain quantities; but mixed with other substances, they were often medicinally applied, and with many happy effects; so he believed it to be the case with this gas; it mixes with almost every thing, and in many cases is considered conducive to health.

Mr. HART followed on the same side. The consequence

of an injunction would be such, that his Lordship, he was sure, must be morally certain, that the nuisance was of a permanent irremediable nature, before he could put a stop to a manufacture in which upwards of 40,000l. were sunk, and upon which so many depended for support. The proper mode of proceeding was at common law.

Mr. BELL and another Gentleman spoke on the same side. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, in reply, observed, that the whole of the matter before his Lordship was reducible to two questions, namely, Whether the Court possessed jurisdiction? and if it did, the propriety of exercising it? He then argued in favour of the jurisdiction, supporting himself by the authority of the Lords Hardwicke and Loughborough. It was stated, that sufficient proof of ill-health had not been produced. He supposed his Learned Friend thought that he ought to recount the grave-stones; but he thought quite enough had been stated in the affidavits; one of them, that of a Medical Gentleman, had been entirely overlooked by the Gentleman who commented on them. This was not a common soap manufactory, but one of a much more injurious tendency—one of soapers' waste; and the Court had the evidence of Mr. Sadler as to its effects—a Gentleman quite competent to point them out.

His Lordship, on Friday, made a few observations upon this case, but deferred giving his opinion on the question of jurisdiction till further consideration. His Lordship did not think that the defendants had admitted a verdict, and though he seemed desirous that the question of nuisance, or no nuisance, should be brought to a speedy decision by a trial at common law, he did not think that the mode of proceeding adopted by the plaintiffs was such as to induce him to expose the opposite party to any inconvenience, by ordering it for the first opportunity.

Friday, August 2.

NESBIT V. SWIFT AND OTHERS.

This was a case of demurrer. The facts, as stated by Mr. HART, were as follows.—Some time since, the plaintiff, having a wish to procure shares of the lottery tickets numbered 27 and 111, requested defendant to bespeak such tickets at the Bank of England, and to pay the usual fee of 5s. to the Cashiers' Clerks, for their trouble in making the memorandums, to prevent those tickets, when delivered, from going into the hands of other people.—It happened that the ticket No. 27, was not received by defendants from the Bank, nor was it ever in their possession, and therefore they were unable to make out or to sell any share of it, of which plaintiff was informed before the drawing began; but the other ticket, No. 111, having come into their hands by chance, they divided it into shares, and sold to the plaintiff the share he wanted. It afterwards happened that the ticket No. 27 was drawn a prize of 20,000l. and the plaintiff brought his action at law for 10,000l. the amount of a half share, stating that the defendants had contracted to sell him such share; but not having evidence to support such statement, he had filed a bill to endeavour to obtain it. To many of the questions contained in the bill, defendant's Counsel advised them to demur, as such a contract, had it actually been made, would have been contrary to law, and would have subjected defendants to fine or imprisonment.

Sir S. ROMILLY, for the plaintiff, contended, that an erroneous construction had been put upon the act. It was a penal act; and ought to be construed strictly. The declarations of the act did not bear against a previous agreement on the part of the defendant to do all in his power short of selling the tickets; it was against the actual sale of the tickets that the provisions of the act were directed.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—It would be necessary for me to read the whole act, to understand the meaning and spirit of these particular clauses. Is it not a question whether this agreement be not an agreement in the words of the act "for selling chances?"

Sir S. ROMILLY still contended, that the construction put upon the act was erroneous; but independent of its construction the demurrer must fall to the ground, because it covered too much.

Mr. LOVATT argued on the same side.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was of the same opinion; but said that the over-ruling of it in that view did the defendant no harm.

Mr. HART made some observations on the asperity of Sir Samuel Romilly's language in speaking of the conduct of the defendant.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was convinced, that it was not the penalties of 100l. or 50l. that the defendants feared, but the imputation of rogues and vagabonds, which the law deemed persons to be who carried on illegal transactions.—Demurrer over-ruled.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Monday morning application was made at the Office by a Clergyman, belonging to a man of war, for a warrant against a person calling himself the Rev. John Shepherd, for defrauding him of 30l. A short time since the applicant had leave of absence on account of ill health, and came to London for advice, and was living at the Northumberland Coffee-house, Charing Cross, where the person complained against came. He told the landlord that he was just come from the country, and wanted a bed, and his trunk would be brought there directly; he was accordingly shewn into a bed-room. In a short time after, a trunk was brought; the man who brought it the landlord knew to be a trunk-maker; and on inquiry learnt there were no clothes in it, but that it was a new trunk just purchased. This caused a suspicion, and the trunk-maker insisted upon being paid; upon which, Shepherd, with much confidence, went up to the applicant, who was sitting in the Coffee-room, stating himself to be a clergyman just arrived from the country, and was unfortunately without cash, and obtained a 1l. Bank-note from him. On the following morning, the landlord, still suspecting Shepherd, went to him, and presented him his bill, apologising by saying, it was his custom to have his bill paid daily by strangers. Shepherd appeared perfectly satisfied with such conduct, and said, he was just going to call for it, and paid the amount. This, however, proved to be the applicant's money, as he obtained 5l. more from him under false pretences, he not being able to refuse a brother of the cloth. Shepherd contrived to get so intimate with the applicant, that he took him to Portsmouth, and introduced him as a clergyman among his connexions. Shepherd at length contrived to get 30l. and left him; the applicant met him on Monday in London, and asked him for his money; he confessed he could not pay him, nor had he any prospects of doing so; he acknowledged he had done wrong, and said he intended to enlist for a soldier, and he should have the bounty. The applicant having discovered that he was an impostor, applied at the office, but not being able to make out a case of more than a debt, Mr. Read could not afford him relief. In the afternoon information was given by a gentleman against an impostor, a pretended clergyman, whom he had got acquainted with at a coffee-house, styling himself the Rev. Mr. John Tucker, of Exeter, and lately of Balliol and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford. He had seen some of the sermons that this pretended clergyman said he had written, and had gone to church to hear him preach. He had advanced several sums of money to him, but had just ascertained that he was not a clergyman, and was a gross impostor. From his description of his person, there was no doubt but that it was the same man, a warrant was then issued, and Rivett having learned that he was about to enlist for a soldier, he, with the assistance of Colonel Robinson, at Pimlico, ascertained that the man had enlisted into the 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, representing himself as a young gentleman of a respectable family, and when it was known that he was enlisted, he should be bought off. In consequence of this representation of himself, swearing him in was delayed, and he had been living at the expence of the Serjeant. On Tuesday he was taken into custody, and underwent an examination. Previous to the commencement of the examination, the Magistrate inquired for the prisoner, and, to his great surprise, found he was sitting close

to him. He inquired if he was a clergyman? He acknowledged he was not. The prisoner, with much presumption, continued to keep his seat, till Mr. Nares ordered him to stand, when, on interrogatories being put to him, he frankly acknowledged that he had preached, married a number of couples, and executed the offices, in several churches, of a clergyman.—He was committed for farther examination.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An extraordinary robbery was committed on Thursday week, in the evening, on Hounslow Heath, by a single footpad, who stopped the coach of Surgeon Morris, of Marlborough-street, in which were himself and two Miss Somervilles. The fellow had no weapon but a large clasp knife, which he thrust into the coach, and swore he would stab Mr. Morris if he made the least hesitation in delivering his money. He gave him two five-pound notes and four shillings. The ladies were all the time in the greatest agitation, for fear the fellow should commit some barbarity, and held their money out, begging he would take it and go about his business. But he had no sooner done with the gentleman, than he removed their apprehensions, by saying "Nay, Ladies, don't be frightened, I never did the least injury to a woman in my life, nor never will, d—n me; as for your money, keep it to yourselves, all that I ask from you is a kiss a piece: if you grudge me that, I'm sure you are neither sensible nor good-humoured." He then took his leave very civilly, declaring it was the first robbery he ever committed, and should be the last. He had spent all his money, he said, very foolishly, and that some would carry him to his friends, and then he should have plenty. There was a footman behind the coach, but no attempt was made to have the fellow secured. He was near six feet high, dressed in a blue jacket, and had the Irish accent.

A few days ago, a person of the name of Sumer, Sexton of Bishopsgate-street Church, hung himself in a paroxysm of despondency. The deceased had lately united himself in matrimony with a lady, who was the proprietor of a medicine shop near the Royal Exchange, which was considered a beneficial business; and it is said, consequently hoped to find his wife tolerably easy in her circumstances; however, he soon found the fact to be otherwise, and that his new partner was in debt at least 1,500*l.* From the reproaches which took place on the occasion, and other causes, her mind fell a victim to despair, and ultimately it was found necessary to confine her in a private receptacle for lunatics. In this state of things, the creditors made an arrangement of their affairs, which included an annuity from the business to the husband and wife, with which the former seemed satisfied; however, the same evening on which the arrangement was made, the Sexton sought an untimely grave. The verdict, on the sitting of a Coroner's Inquest, was Lunacy.

On Saturday week, as Mr. Jameson, of Walcot-place, was passing over Westminster-bridge, he was accosted by a person in the dress of a Clergyman, who said he was suddenly taken ill, and requested permission to lean on Mr. J.'s arm for support across the bridge, or till he should meet with a coach. Mr. Jameson readily consented, and walked with the supposed invalid till nearly opposite Astley's theatre, when he hailed an empty coach; Mr. Jameson assisted the stranger into it, and received his acknowledgments for the aid he had afforded him, along with his card, on which was written, "The Rev. Mr. Bowen, Trafalgar-place, Newington." The coach then drove off, and Mr. Jameson soon after discovered, that during their walk, the Rev. Mr. Bowen had contrived to ease him of his watch and his pocket-handkerchief. It is almost needless to say, the card of address was fictitious.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, July 20th, at Kidderminster, Herbert Broom, Esq. to Miss Watson, both of that place.

DEATHS.

On Monday, aged 63, the Duke of Devonshire.—His Grace's health had been in a fluctuating state for the last fortnight. The first attacks were spasms in the chest, which were succeeded by

a difficulty of respiration. They continued, more or less violent, until his death. During the last week he could not rest in a bed; for five nights he sat up in a chair, which becoming irksome, a chair-bed was provided. During Sunday, his Grace was considerably better; he was enabled to walk for at least an hour, and afterwards to eat a hearty dinner. The first indications of extreme danger were repeated vomitings, about three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The whole of the medical attendants were then called in, namely, Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Saunders, and Mr. Walker, the Prince Regent's Apothecary. About five o'clock, his Grace being relieved in some degree, but much exhausted by the convulsive state of his frame, he laid himself down on the chair-bed; but after twenty minutes, he exclaimed to Mr. Walker who was in attendance, "I cannot stay in bed." His extremities were then getting cold, and it was thought advisable to call in the assistance of Dr. Pemberton. The difficulty of breathing increased about nine o'clock. A few minutes before ten Mr. Walker bound up the arm, for the purpose of opening a vein. Just as the Surgeon was preparing the lancet, the head of the patient fell back, and he expired without a groan in the arms of the Duchess. As soon as it was discovered that the vital spark was extinguished, the Duchess uttered a piercing shriek, and fell helpless on the floor. Hysteric fits followed each other in rapid succession. After the lapse of half an hour, (the present Duke of Devonshire) the Marquis of Hartington, took her up in his arms and carried her into the drawing-room. The calmest of the deceased's latter moments were passed with the Duchess; they had a slight conversation together. A consultation among the Members of the Faculty present, afterwards was held, on the subject of the disease which caused his Grace's death; when they appeared to be unanimously of opinion, that it was water on the chest which had communicated to the heart.—His Grace, though one of the chief props of the Whig Party, never distinguished himself as a politician.—His Grace is succeeded in his honours and fortune by his son William George, Marquis of Hartington, who lately came of age, born May 21, 1792. The Duchess of Devonshire has a jointure of 4000*l.* per annum out of the Derbyshire estates.

Suddenly, on Saturday week, at Richmond, the Marquis Townshend. His titles were Marquis Townshend, Earl of Leicester, Vicount and Baron Townshend, Baron De Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton. He was born April 18, 1753. Some family afflictions of a peculiarly painful nature are said to have contributed to hasten his death. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George Earl of Leicester and Baron Chartley, with whose name the public is well acquainted, on account of certain odious litigations. He is said not to be now resident in England.

At Bath, on the 25th ult. W. Fawcner, Esq. aged 63, having filled the offices of Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Clerk in Ordinary of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council upwards of 35 years.

On the 26th of June, on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, Mr. W. Barlow, Midshipman, in the 19th year of his age, second son of Sir George Barlow, Bart. Governor of Madras his death was occasioned by a fall from the mast-head of the ship.

On Sunday last, Hammett, the second son of Mr. Hill, Surgeon, of Trinity Square.

On Thursday morning, aged 30, Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, leaving nine children to unite with him in lamenting their irreparable loss.

A few days ago, the wonderful Mrs. Anne Moore (the fasting woman), of Tetbury, in Staffordshire, who existed few years without eating, and nearly three years without drinking even so much as a glass of water; she was 53 years of age.

On Tuesday, James Belcher, the celebrated pugilist, at his house the Coach and Horses, Frith-street, Soho, in the 31st year of his age, after a lingering illness of two years, which had reduced him to a mere skeleton.

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