

# THE EXAMINER.

No. 339. SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1814.

## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

No. 330.

### THE LATE VISITORS.

Our Royal Visitors have at length departed, and it is not to be supposed but that they carry away with them an additional respect for the country, and something of political profit for themselves. The Court, it is true, had not the art of exhibiting to them any of the national genius through the medium of its entertainments;—a City Feast seems to have been the most splendid and even the most tasteful thing that they witnessed in this way;—and of the national character still less was to be gathered from the domestic divisions, the disreputable companions, the effeminate accommodations, the trifling, and the insipidity, which they were destined to witness in a particular quarter.

But they had luckily time and spirit enough to see something of other quarters, and here they were relieved no doubt of their uneasy wonderment, and discovered the sufficing causes of English greatness. They saw some of our most intelligent and independent Nobility,—they saw something of our Arts and Institutions,—they saw something of the comfort and more of the riches of the upper-classes,—and above all, they saw the Liberty of the Press, and the cleanliness, order, and moral spirit of the public at large.

That all this must have added to their respect for us, it would be egotism to repeat;—the main point is, that by means of their experience, it should do something towards giving their own subjects the same taste for comfort and respectability; and from the characters of the two Sovereigns and their families, it is reasonable to expect that something of this it will do. We are indulging no headlong visions on this subject; we are not nibbling a harlequin's sword for our pen; we do not suppose that ALEXANDER and FREDERICK are to put on their hats and gloves and walk off to their separate States with the intention of immediately having parliaments and oppositions,—of converting their boors into liverymen, and their barracks into academies:—but it is not likely that a couple of experienced Sovereigns, who have well-intentioned minds, who have a taste for comfort and simplicity, and who have just seen a mighty triumph on the side of common sense and liberty, can visit a nation like this without carrying away some of its obvious lessons, without feeling themselves roused with some sort of emulation by its internal glories,—in short, without wishing to impart the same comforts and the same respectability to the people over whom they reign, as far as the progressive nature of

such improvements, and the natural timidity of despotism will allow.

What they may wish to do, however, and what they can do, they will most likely be willing to set about immediately; the freshness of the example will be on them, and they will naturally be in spirits for action. When we speak of the natural timidity of despotism, we speak of the thing, and not of the men:—there may be men of free minds on despotic thrones, just as there are men of despotic minds upon free ones;—we take ALEXANDER and FREDERICK to be such men, that is to say, men both of acquired and natural benevolence, who would not willingly enjoy their pleasures apart from the comforts and feelings of the community, and who would do all the good they could, if not with a very free spirit of innovation, at least with as few drawbacks as the hereditary despotism of their governments will admit. We may reasonably suppose that such men,—one of them, by the way, educated under the eyes of professed speculators in philosophy, and the other long a sufferer himself, both from the weakness of despotism in his own State and the unnatural strength of it in an enemy's,—would be anxious to shew that they have hearts and understandings capable of being impressed with the various lessons they have received. ALEXANDER indeed has already excited the surprise and regard of Europe, by the tone of his language and the generosity of his conduct in the French metropolis, and if we have no such public proofs of the King of PRUSSIA's participation of the same sentiments, the singular companionship existing between the two Monarchs rather argues that he is of a similar way of thinking; there is even something in his quiet abstinence from all bitter and retaliating reflections on BONAPARTE, that is perhaps as touching upon reflection as the hearty liberality of his Imperial friend is striking at first sight.

Do these Monarchs then wish to give the world a finishing proof that they are all which they appear to be? We may be told that it is ungenerous to doubt it; to which we shall answer, that we do not doubt it, if doubt is to imply that they have been playing any thing like a wilfully hypocritical part;—we think too well of their ordinary habits, of their known generosity in some things, of their general manliness, to entertain a doubt of that nature. But Princes, of late years, have been playing people some awkward tricks in return for their good word. There is the PRINCE REGENT, who for a long time had such a reputation for natural generosity, that of all men he would have been the last perhaps to be thought capable of loading a female with mortifications; yet lately, we see, and with something more than bare mortifications, he has been driving his consort into all sorts of privations and humiliating necessities. Then there is Louis the

Eighteenth, of whose frank and unaffected demeanour we were inclined to think so well the other day;—we certainly still wish to speak charitably of him, in justice to the novelty and difficulty of his situation; but it throws an alarming suspicion on his character, even as a common being of flesh and blood, to see him, after years of what was supposed, and what he himself declares to have been a wretched and heart-felt exile, only recovering his home and happiness to put his hand to the revival of the Slave Trade,—a traffic which his late hosts and supporters have pronounced a felony, and which inflicts on a large portion of his fellow-creatures the very same anguish, accompanied with all the additional horrors of brutal treatment, slavery, and despair, which he has been suffering in his own person for the space of twenty years. In short, to bring a third and last specimen (for to say the truth, our pen scrambles over the paper to hasten and get rid of these illustrations) there is FERDINAND—the “beloved FERDINAND”—the man whom the Spanish Patriots pertinaciously kept in mind, and fought for, and waited for, as their future, and, of course, their grateful Sovereign,—how has he acted up to their resolute kindness for him? By sending the very best of them into prisons, and setting himself heartily and smilingly to work in restoring all the evils which have afflicted his countrymen. These, it will be said, or at least one or two of them, are ungracious examples to put, with reference to what might be the conduct of two such Sovereigns as FREDERICK and ALEXANDER; and we would allow as much, were any comparison intended; but we are only speaking generally of the kind of shock which the better sort of well-wishers to royalty have received from the instances of ungrateful selfishness it has lately exhibited, and expressing our anxiety lest by any inconsistency of conduct, the two Monarchs should condescend to rank themselves with the poor creatures for whom they have been fighting. We cannot suppose that ALEXANDER or his friend will turn out to be no better than such a being as FERDINAND; neither do we suspect that they will finish with being mere men of the world, or even bury themselves at noon-day in the burly effeminacy of down-beds, leaving their epitaphs to record them for prisoners of truth and persecutors of females:—we merely speak of them as men naturally constituted of kindly elements, who can very much influence the reputation of royalty in these times, and who almost carry in their hands the final standard, by which Princes may be estimated as beings capable or otherwise of arriving at the same pitch of experience and benevolence as other men.

Do they wish then, we repeat, to fix the admiration which the world at large are willing and eager to maintain for them? Do they wish to prove to us, that it is not in the midst of crowds alone, and under the inspiration of victorious trumpets (though indeed we allow, that is a great deal) they can perform acts of generosity, and earn the anxious gratitude of their fellow-creatures? Do they wish, in short, incontestibly to convince even the most sceptical, that they are as unsophisticated, as they appear

to be,—as considerate of substances, as careless of shews, as finely and enjoyingly touched with that new sense that seems let in upon royalty,—the right appreciation of popular feelings and national rights? If so, they may at once convince the whole world of their sincerity, and heal the oldest and most inveterate wound that state-interests have received in these times, by letting go the hands that keep forcible disunion of a wretched country, and restoring *partitioned Poland*.

Here will be a great good, instantly done and universally acknowledged. The good to be done to the Institutions of their own countries will be nothing compared to it, in the way of living and open proof; and though this is undoubtedly not to be a first consideration with a generous man, and he might say according to the fine old sentence, “Let me be rather than seem,” yet when such a proof is wanted and called for by the world, and would be an encouragement and re-assurance of all its best principles, to seem and to be become fellow-workers, and the performance of the open good would be an earnest of all the rest.

We have a triple hope upon this subject from the ensuing Congress of which they talk;—first, that the chief arbiters of the fate of Poland appear to be touchable men, and have seen a great deal to touch them nearly;—second, that a diplomacy now-a-days, which undertakes to speak, and to settle things, in face of the civilized world, must come to such points with less of sophistication and prejudice, and with more respect for the general opinion, than ever it did before;—and third, that the universal sense of a bettered and secured condition on the part of the diplomatists and their respective countries, may be supposed to have given even the most calculating of their body a kind of fellow-feeling with a people in distress. Is the Poland to be the only European without joy in this day of gladness? Are the people of every other nation to return home, the weary to rest, the captive to liberty, some of the most criminal to a better condition of things than at first, and all blessing themselves in their security against exaction and dismemberment,—and he only, with the violation of whose home the troubles of all these commenced, be left unhealed and unrestored, *without rest, without liberty, without being bettered in his condition, still vexed and pulled hither and thither with exactions on every side, still dismembered and torn to pieces like a living death?* We will not, and to say the truth, do not believe it. It is idle to expect that all political abuses should be healed in an instant;—but either this abuse,—either this example and warrant for lawless outrage must be done away, or the nations are not yet secure,—the infection still clings to their walls;—and if NAPOLEON himself, smiling from his lurking corner to see what is going on, should not have another opportunity offered him of retrieving his power to disturb them, some other ambitious person may,—adding too to similar invitations of conquest, the double experience which NAPOLEON’S over-rashness shall have taught him.

We confess that next to the universal system of Education, and the strangely revived labours in behalf of Africa, this subject of Poland is the one nearest our hearts; and we should have oftener returned to all three, but for the wretched domestic outrages forced upon our attention, and the late visit of the Allied Sovereigns, whom we were rather anxious than otherwise to leave to the full and unalloyed enjoyment of their victorious holiday. The impression likely to be made upon well-intentioned minds by the sight of a free people, who thanked them for what they had done, and presented to them a specimen of what freedom could do both for head and heart, was calculated perhaps to have the deeper effect if left to itself,—at least if not disturbed in its very pleasantest moments by an unsocial appearance of doubt and dissatisfaction.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE late Correspondence between her MAJESTY and the Princess of WALES has found its way to France, and will now be much more widely circulated. It appears in the *Moniteur*. That is to say, the family feuds of the English Court are gazetted for the instruction and amusement of every coffee-house and cook's shop from the Seine to the Danube. Aye, they will spread beyond those boundaries: they will be heard of in the casinos of the Levant. The Greek Telegraph will disseminate them from Vienna into the East; and we shall now be jeered at in good Turkish as well as in every language of Christendom.

To whom then are we indebted for becoming thus sacred to ridicule? We may answer this negatively by affirming to whom we are *not* indebted for this infringement of our national respectability; and that is, *not* to her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES. This will be clear to every unprejudiced mind, in spite of the dirty detractions and inconsequent insinuations which have lately issued from the infected organs of Court calumny. It is impossible to deny what Mr. PONSBY asserted in the House of Commons, that the QUEEN must have written her first notice of exclusion from the Drawing-rooms, with the presumption that it would be made public, if not by the medium of the newspapers at first, certainly through the Parliament.—The measure was of too national a nature to remain concealed: the absence of her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES from Court would suppose a prohibition, or a motive derogatory to her character; and as it was indispensably necessary for the cause and reputation of her ROYAL HIGHNESS that the consequence of constraint should not be mistaken for the effects of fear, or of anger, or of shame, so was there no other mode of preventing all false or malicious conjecture than that of laying before the public the details of the whole transaction, both as far as they related to the communication of the QUEEN and the subsequent replies of the PRINCESS herself. This publication was the more necessary in the case of her ROYAL HIGHNESS, because the worst construction would have been put upon her silence and reserve, just as it has been upon her freedom of speech; and it need not be said, that it is preferable for her that her own words and acts should be examined, rather than that the suppositions grounded upon the suggestions of her enemies should be canvassed as actual facts. Those who know, what all may figure to

themselves, the base imputation, the cowardly scandal, and all the woes of domestic treason to which this friendless female has been exposed, will not only be able to account for her eagerness to make public every portion of her conduct, but will think that any system by which she might suppress the minutest article on the long list of her injuries would have been not only prejudicial to herself, but deficient in respect to the People of England. It would have been prejudicial to herself, because in any transaction which is not entirely laid open to public inspection, the just, the virtuous, and the innocent, are always in some degree at the mercy of the designing, the dishonest, and the guilty party, both in respect to the present and the future judgment of society. It would have been deficient in respect to the people, because it would have induced an inference that they were supposed unfit to be made acquainted with the details, either as being altogether unconcerned in the affair, or as incapable of a proper feeling or a correct opinion on the merits of the case. It should be recollected also, that the first publication of any details on these distressing concerns did not proceed from the PRINCESS, but from her opponents; and that the original appeal to the public having been made by them, when it was supposed likely to produce an effect fatal to her cause, it is ridiculous to assert or expect that her ROYAL HIGHNESS is not to come forward with an exposition of her own case, when such a disclosure is demanded by every prudential as well as honourable motive, and when she is secure, by a simple transcript of her own conduct and correspondence, of obtaining that decision in her favour, which all the restless arts of her enemies have been unable to procure.—According to the rule prescribed for her conduct, her ROYAL HIGHNESS is to speak only when conducive to the interests of those who have sworn her perdition; she is to be silent only when she can bring about the same honourable end. In other words, force instead of persuasion, her enemies in place of her friends, are to induce her to become a coadjutor in a conspiracy directed solely against her own character and existence. Fortunately, however, there is no power which can *oblige* her to commit this double suicide; and it is to be hoped that she will never be *persuaded* to a spontaneous resignation of that which can be claimed by the humblest of her countrymen, *an Appeal to the People*.

The common sense of the country has lately been insulted by a recommendation of more delicacy, more moderation, more patience, on the part of the PRINCESS, as if she had been treated with delicacy—as if her persecution had been moderate—as if she had borne not a single burden imposed by the unceasing hate of uncharitable adversaries—as if, in short, she had been the aggressor instead of the injured person. As these hints originate with her professed foes, they can excite little surprise, except so far as to shew the straits and perplexities to which that malice must be reduced, which can have recourse to such shifts of controversy. But it must be confessed somewhat more strange, that there should be found amongst the public, and not the contracted circle of Court sycophants, certain well-meaning men, who would prefer an entire inaction on the part of the PRINCESS, and who suppose, (contrary to the common axiom of fable as well as real life), that the true way by which her ROYAL HIGHNESS may excite an universal sympathy for her unmerited distresses, is by giving no sign that she is affected by them herself. These gentlemen, who would leave the evil to its own correction, do not perceive the

difference between spontaneous and impelled activity. They might surely have been contented with the patience with which her ROYAL HIGHNESS has awaited a final decision in her case; but they ought not to wish that upon fresh aggression she should leave herself exactly in the position most favourable to attack. She did not, on the late occasion, move herself, but was moved. On the contrary, when it was clear that after a course of forbearance a time was chosen to renew the aggression, there was a presumption that she had to contend with enemies, to whose generosity it was in vain to make an appeal, and who, as they were not to be won into propriety, were to be met at once with the decided tone of injured innocence. The PRINCESS may perhaps have to blame herself, that she has suffered the rights of her cause so long to sleep, and although she might herself be contented to wait until the casualties of debauchery, or the prodigy of a late repentance, should mend her fate or redress her wrongs, she owed it to the people to lay before them every detail which might assist them in forming a correct judgment in her case.

To say that it is no concern of the people to inquire whether or not an English Prince treats his wife with justice, is an absurd insult on the freedom as well as the honour and morality of the nation. We have had precedents quoted to us, the last resource of obstinate folly, either in argument or fact, and some mention has been made of a piece of state policy, by which HENRY the Seventh withheld certain honours from his QUEEN. It might be convenient perhaps to quote the worthy Successor of that Monarch, who, to do him justice, proceeded upon the gaining of his ends with all convenient conformity to the rules of Church and State; for we read that his HIGHNESS, one day after that the Archbishop of CANTERBURY had prayed publicly for the QUEEN, did go to the Prelate, and confess to him, "with tears in his eyes, that his wife was naught." His HIGHNESS, we know, piqued himself upon his perspicacity in the discovery of female frailty, and suffered a double distress by the disaster; for he found that he was not only a cuckold but a fool. The exorbitant vengeance with which he pursued the instrument of the royal blunder, would however, it is presumed, have been remitted, had the discovery been confined to the latter half of the disgrace. HENRY the Eighth himself, with all his kingly antipathies and discontents against those who disparaged his parts, would have hardly insisted upon the ruin of her who had been the innocent instrument of unveiling him to himself and the public as a coxcomb and a pretender to sense. The fact is, that we have no concern with any precedents of prerogative anterior to the Revolution; and since that period the usage of the Court, as was stated in the House of Commons, has been invariably to lay before the public such dissensions of the Royal Family as were connected with the honour and dignity of the Crown. The complaint that the Sovereign is the only man of his dominions who is not allowed the liberty of entire licentiousness, and that it is very hard that one who has been fostered by the flattery and folly of a Court, indulged in and even invited to every indiscretion, and freed from all the trammels of instruction, should alone be excluded from all the privileges of perverseness,—this complaint does at first sight seem founded on plausible pretents. But when we consider, that except in such points as regard public decency, the Prince of this country is so far from being restrained from any excess, that he receives from the purse

of the people a most lavish support for himself, and whatever family of follies he may happen to be encumbered with, it will then be thought unreasonable that he should complain of restriction in matters, where none but the most daring advocate of licence would aspire to show that he was entirely free. When a Prince is paid for being prodigal of every pleasure, and assisted in exhausting the ingenious arts to furnish the means of amusement; when his pomps are propped up by parliamentary supplies, and encouraged by popular applause; when he is furnished by the people with that splendour which gives attraction to vice, and which makes each opposing virtue an easy prey; when in his favour, and to repay him for the fatigues of royalty, the common code of morals is reduced to the preservation of appearances,—it is then but little to require of him, that he should pay with punctuality and without repining such a trifling fine for so valuable a possession. Seriously, the people have a most undoubted right to inquire into the management of the Royal Establishment, and to require personal decency in its individual members. They have a right to be convinced, that none of the power entrusted for the maintenance of that establishment has been misapplied, and that it has been shared in proper portions, and by the proper persons. The domestic arrangements of the Royal Family are public, inasmuch as they concern that State Pageant which the people have consented to establish for the benefit of the community. The wands, robes, and ribbons of the Court are not common utensils, not the furniture of a private family, although they are the domestic ornaments of the Royal House; and the people should be jealous in being satisfied that they are so arranged and disposed of as may add the greatest possible dignity to the Crown. If they observe that any individual of the Royal Family is pertinaciously excluded from all participation in this dignity, it is their right instantly to interfere; and if upon examination such exclusion shall appear either an immoderate or unfounded punishment, justice requires them to re-establish the injured person in the enjoyment of that which had been forfeited by no crime. To say that a levee or a drawing-room is a private assembly, is taxing too far the patience even of the most complaisant in comparison. Both the one and the other are a part of the public pageant, and a forced exclusion from either is a public disgrace. They are held by the Sovereign in their Royal capacity, and when her MAJESTY wrote the letter signed CHARLOTTE R. she wrote it as QUEEN, and, as she asserted in that letter, in consequence of an authoritative signification on the part of the REGENT. If it were permitted to examine the conduct of the persons concerned otherwise than as a transaction of the Sovereign authority, we should speak of it in very different terms from those which form now prescribes, and which are so indispensable, that any one who should regard the measure as that of an individual, and use the language of unreserved indignation, would soon discover, that the conduct which is now said to be too much of a private nature to be canvassed by the public, would presently become an act of the Sovereign, and, as such, be defended by wholesome penalties from the usual reproof. The exclusion, then, of her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES from the drawing-room is a public measure, and concerns the people; and as it does concern them, it was her duty to disclose the whole transaction to the world. The disgrace therefore, which such an indispenable publicity may and must attach to our natural character, is not to be charged

upon her ROYAL HIGHNESS. On whom it is to be charged is sufficiently understood in England, and ought, in justice to the PRINCESS and the People, to be also known to nations who may be made acquainted with the transaction. So decided is public opinion on this subject, and so universal, that one has not now the satisfaction of finding a single adversary, who, by engaging in controversy, will allow of an expression of the feelings which must arise in the breast of every honourable man. No one has attempted to put the other side of the argument in a tangible shape; and as the exclusion has not yet found a single defender, it requires some painful adroitness to direct against supposed opposition an unsolicited attack. His Royal Highness the REGENT'S Advisers may fairly protest against such a contest. "*Si rixa est ubi tu cedis, ego vapulo tantum.*" Notwithstanding, however, the silence of the Court, and the entire disavowal of the measure by all who might be supposed its advisers or instigators,—notwithstanding the general indignation it has excited,—there has been found amongst us a certain body of men who have dared to act upon the same principle.—The same *Moniteur*, the Gazette of all Europe, records a resolution of *Le Club des Blancs*. Doubtless the continental world must think us divided into the factions of the Circus, and will wait to learn, through the same channel, what have been the movements of our *Prasinae*, what our *Greens* may have done to counterbalance the *Whites* on this important occasion. What will be the astonishment of the foreign inquirer to learn, that these *Whites* are in fact four hundred of the flower of the British Nobility and Gentry, the majority of them yet young, still in an age when the cold calculations of prudent meanness have not begun to petrify the heart and deaden the understanding? What will be the increase of their wonder, to find that this powerful patrician band, without having the baseness to approve, had the cowardice to sanction a measure, concerted in shameful secrecy by an usurping oligarchy, who, at the same time that they disgraced, also outstepped their authority? The readers of the *Moniteur* will find that the obnoxious proceedings originated from a few individuals, headed by a Duke, whose stile and superscription must command respect in every place to which a notice of his political character has not yet arrived: they will see, that notwithstanding their insolent assumption of power, they were able to force their usurped constituents to become the unwilling panders of base passion, the ministers of meanness, the self-accusing, reluctant, unrewarded tools of other's hate. But we know, that although there were only three names to the protest, yet that peradventure there might be, and actually were found, other good men to save the society from being utterly cut off from the communion of the virtuous. We know, what the *Moniteur* has not yet learnt, that an attempt was made to shake off the yoke of disgrace;—that to SEFTON, ESSEX, FOLEY, were added names not less known. But BROWELL! ALVANLEY! alas, could ye not watch for one hour at your honourable post? Were the gallant, the gay, the facetious,—you, whom the independence of a British Gentleman had made at first equal and then superior to Princes,—and you, for whom a successful probation amongst the painful professors of pleasantry had secured a reputation which, in cautious hands, might survive the moments of mirth—were ye unable to resist a single summons? Was he, on whom a courtly carriage and a contempt of Sovereign favour had conferred a well-earned popularity, to fall before the fear of losing the heartless

hand of a Royal Favourite? Was the nod of the Brother to intimidate, when the frown of the Monarch had failed to disconcert? Or does the needle tremble towards the variation? And are ye,—bent beneath the bow, and relaxed by the soft sunshine-smile of a Court,—are ye to become companions of the amorous circle,—

"Where Sampson is, and wiser Solomon,  
"And all the mighty names by love undone?"

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 17.—It is not true, as stated in a certain Journal, that General Bertrand has arrived at Paris; he has not quitted the Isle of Elba. The mistake arose from the arrival of an officer of the same name.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 5.—Our official Gazette contains the Decree of the King relative to the re-establishment of the religious communities of women. In general the preambles of these edicts recall too much unfortunate times.—There are no sort of expressions that the gratitude of the regular and secular Clergy does not invent, in order to say agreeable things to his Majesty.

JUNE 6.—By a decree of the King, all Lodges of Freemasons are abolished in Spain. By another decree the Nunneries have been re-established.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday se'night, as a farmer was in search of a strayed ox on Halsdown, about six miles from Exeter, at a little distance from the road, he discovered a man laying in the thicket, almost lifeless, with his hands and legs tied fast together. It appears the poor man (called G. Blanchfield) was knocked down and robbed by three footpads (seamen) on Sunday the 3d instant, who having rifled him of all he had, about five pounds, deliberated on murdering him, but afterwards agreed to bind him fast and throw him into a hedge: he remained in this cruel situation, without any sustenance, for seven days, and notwithstanding, when the farmer liberated him, he had strength enough to crawl to Siercross, upwards of five miles distance. He says he suffered intolerable distress from the swarms of insects and vermin of the common, which attacked and tormented him, without his being able to dislodge them from his body.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 21.

### GLOUCESTER JAIL.

LORD STANHOPE moved, that the case of John Perrin, now confined in Gloucester Jail, should be referred to a Committee.

LORD LIVERPOOL said he had no doubt, that if proper application were made to the Executive Government, which he thought was always the first step to be adopted, the subject would undergo a thorough examination at the Secretary of State's Office; and till this were done, or some stronger ground laid than that contained in the Petition, he should resist the motion.

EARL GREY could not subscribe to the doctrine of the Noble Lord, that it was always proper to refer such complaints, in the first instance, to the Executive Government. The question before the House was not whether the prison at Gloucester was well or ill regulated; but a particular case was brought for-

ward of an individual, who stated himself to be unjustly and arbitrarily deprived of the intercourse of his friends, as well as debarred from access to professional advice. Till contradiction or explanation were offered, he should not think himself justified in not voting for the motion for inquiry.

The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed with the Noble Earl, that it did not require any reference to a particular Act of Parliament to prove the illegality of detaining the prisoner's letters. He had also an undoubted right to have free access to legal advice. But then there were cases in which it often happened that persons were admitted under this pretext for a very different and improper purpose. Parliament ought to have farther grounds before they consented to a Committee.

Lord HOLLAND did not apprehend that the general good management of the Gaol at Gloucester was a sufficient ground for resisting inquiry into the specific abuses which were alleged. It was like what he had read in a Comedy—"that a man's having a good character only enabled him to commit bad actions with impunity." There was some inconvenience attending the calling of witnesses, but this was greatly overbalanced by the general satisfaction afforded to the country by the knowledge that Parliament was already ready to inquire into and redress the grievances of individuals, who appealed to its justice and its humanity.

Earl BATHURST stated, that the Magistrates in the neighbourhood had inquired into the complaints in the Petition, and had come to the conclusion that there were no grounds for them. The custom of opening the letters of the prisoners had always been one of the regulations of the prison.

Earl STANHOPE descanted on the hardships which persons confined for debt (which was the case of the petitioner) were doomed to suffer; and now they were to have this illegal hardship added to the rest,—the Noble Lord on the Woolsack admitted it to be illegal—of having their letters opened and detained at the discretion of a gaoler. The numerous evils and vexations practised in our gaols justified an expression of a late historian, that "this country was the island of Bastiles;" for there were more of them in England than in all Europe put together. There might be found persons to defend such practices, but if he were to do so, he should not be able to sleep on his pillow with a safe conscience.

The House then divided, when the motion was negatived.

In answer to a question from Lord HOLLAND, Lord LIVERPOOL stated that it was his intention to recommend it to the Secretary or State for the Home Department, to investigate the subject.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 20.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented a Petition from Robert Marris, a prisoner in Ludlow Jail, complaining of many hardships he endured in his close confinement, which he attributed to the anger of the Keeper, on account of the evidence the Petitioner gave, when a Commission was appointed to examine into the management of the Jail.—Sir Samuel trusted that redress would be afforded, if the case demanded it.

#### THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY was anxious to know whether Ministers meant to make a speedy communication to the House on the intended Marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Hereditary Prince of Orange,—as it was a subject of the highest importance, and would necessarily occupy the attention of Parliament.

Mr. VANBITTART said, that Ministers had no authority to make any communication on the subject.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, such an answer could not possibly satisfy the House or the Country. The intended Marriage had been solemnly announced in Holland, and the time was now come when the House should no longer be treated with disrespect.—Mr. B. BATHURST here called the Hon. Gentleman to order, and Mr. W. said, he should conclude with a motion on the subject. It had been stated to-day in the very streets,

that her Royal Highness had declined any further proceeding in the intended Marriage, on account of the situation of her Royal Mother—(Hear, hear!). If such was the case, it must endear her to every feeling heart; and it would also shew, that a subject which had been described as too delicate for the House to handle (the treatment of the Princess of Wales by the Regent) had risen to great political importance, and might prevent a most beneficial union.—He should therefore move, that an Address be presented to the Regent, praying that he would acquaint the House whether a Treaty of Marriage was on foot between the Princess Charlotte and the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

Mr. STEPHEN regarded the motion as the most indigereet, the most indelicate, the most indecent—(Hear, hear! and Mr. WHITBREAD spoke to order, conceiving such language should not be applied to his motion.)—Mr. S. continued, saying that he did not apply the word "indecent" to the Hon. Gentleman, but to his motion, which was strictly parliamentary language; and he was of opinion that the subject was one which ought not to be dragged into public view.

Mr. ROBINSON thought there was no sort of necessity either for warmth or precipitation in the business.

Mr. HORNER thought the subject a very important one; but suggested that what had passed had better stand for a notice that the matter would be brought forward on a future day.

Mr. WHITBREAD agreed to this suggestion, and withdrew his motion for the present.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to regulate the commerce in Spirits between England and Ireland.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 21.

There being only twenty-five Members present at four o'clock, the House was adjourned.

Wednesday, June 22.

#### CAPTAIN MANBY.

Mr. ROSE moved that the sum of 2000*l.* should be voted to Captain Manby, as a remuneration for his discovery of the Life Boat, and a compensation for the expences incurred in bringing it to perfection. The Resolution was agreed to.

#### MR. LE MARCHANT.

Mr. A. BROWN begged to inquire whether Government had confirmed the appointment of Mr. Le Marchant?

Mr. GOULBURN replied, that as soon as the trial was finished, and the time had elapsed in which a new trial might have been moved for, and when it was found that the parties convicted had commenced no proceedings against Mr. Le Marchant, he (Mr. G.) had received instructions from Lord Bathurst to inform Mr. Le Marchant that he was not considered a fit person for the situation in question, and to which another had been appointed.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 26.

#### LORD COCHRANE.

The SPEAKER informed the House, that he had received a Letter from Lord Cochrane, protesting his innocence of the charges of which he had been convicted in the King's Bench Court, and requesting that he might have timely notice of any motion, and ample means allowed for his defence.—To which he (the Speaker) had replied, that it was always usual to give timely notice, and allow ample means of defence, whenever a motion was brought forward against a Member of that House.

#### MILITARY TORTURE.

Mr. BENNETT asked, whether a case of extraordinary severity of flogging,—that of a Warwickshire Militia-man,—had come to the knowledge of the Right Hon. Gentleman? (Mr. M. Sutton.)

Mr. M. SUTTON said the circumstance was quite new to him. He would inquire into the matter, if the name of the soldier was given to him.

#### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Mr. MATHUES expressed his great surprise that steps had not been taken to render unnecessary any further proceedings in that House. As this had not been the case, he must proceed in his motion, and he trusted that the House would not refuse its protection to an unprotected Woman, who had been treated

with such indignity. Her Royal Highness, on her marriage, was allowed 17,000*l.* an addition to her own 5000*l.* but this was reduced to 12,000*l.* on account of the Prince's debts. She had contracted, in consequence, some debts, which the Prince paid, to the amount of nearly 50,000*l.* Being obliged to live on a less income than when she resided at Carlton-House, though she had an entire establishment to support, she resolved to reduce her expenditure, by keeping fewer servants, and giving up company. These sacrifices had accomplished her object, for she now did not owe a shilling. But was this a situation for a Princess of Wales? (*Hear, hear!*) The Prince had declared, that he would never meet her again, in public or private; it was therefore every way proper, that her Royal Highness should be enabled to support the dignity of her high situation, as reconciliation seemed utterly hopeless.—He concluded by moving, that the House, on Tuesday next, proceed to take into consideration the Correspondence communicated to it by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Lord CASTLEREAGH declared his deliberate conviction, that these matters never could be brought forward so as to promote the interests of those for whose benefit they were intended. To have the private transactions of the Royal Family thus brought into Parliament, could only keep alive differences which *might* otherwise be allayed. It would not be tolerated that the private affairs of any other Family in the Nation should thus be made the subject of discussion. As to another delicate topic, which had been alluded to in connexion with this, he could state it as a fact, that the Marriage was in actual progress both prior and subsequent to the exclusion of the Princess of Wales from the Queen's Court: it was in active progress even to late as the 18th June. It had been asserted, that it was a matter of right for her Royal Highness to appear at her Majesty's Drawing-room. (*Hear!*) But how was Parliament to regulate these Court matters? Nothing could be more preposterous than the claim of such a right. To dictate to the Court whom it should or should not receive, would be to degrade it, and deprive it of a freedom which the lowest individuals enjoyed. The Regent was in fact the Sovereign, and he would be the most abject wretch in all his dominions, if he were not allowed to be the master of his own Court. (*Hear, hear!*) Allusions had been made to the sentiments of his Royal Highness's Father. The Regent had certainly met the Princess formerly, but since that period, a Letter, which was made the vehicle of insult to his Royal Highness, had reached those walls, and a late trial had proved that persons connected with the Princess had been engaged in a cabal or conspiracy, to degrade and vilify and render odious the Regent, through the medium of the Press. In many cases such insults were best passed over in silent contempt; yet no Court could make it a principle to admit those who had not firmness enough to resist the attempts of those who had advised such insults.—However much the circumstance was to be deplored, it was the fact, that a final separation had taken place between the Prince and Princess. In 1809, an instrument had been signed, which had the signatures not only of the immediate parties, but of the King and his Cabinet Ministers. It was a formal deed of separation. The Princess then declared her entire satisfaction with the provision made for her; but if on account of the increased expenses of the times, a larger provision was required, he believed there would be no objection to such a Parliamentary measure. Whatever might be the feelings of his Royal Highness in other respects, he was quite sure that it was never in his intention to visit them upon her in what regarded her pecuniary situation. In 1809, out of an income reduced to less than 70,000*l.* the Prince had made her Royal Highness an allowance of 17,000*l.* a-year,—a sum larger than almost any other husband would have consented to have given. And notwithstanding all the calumnious reports abroad, he (Lord C.) was perfectly convinced that his Royal Highness harboured no feelings of a vindictive nature, and had no wish to disturb her Royal Highness in the enjoyment of her social feelings. He, for his part, was convinced, that in a country of Truth and Justice, like England, a time would arrive when CHARACTER would triumph over all attacks!—He would conjure the House, by all the regard which they felt for a Fa-

mily which brought peace and liberty to this country, not to be made the instruments of degrading the Royal Authority, by allowing the names of that illustrious Family to be bandied about, and dragged before the House, as some persons wished to do. Nothing could grow out of such discussions but fresh bitterness.

Mr. MATHWEN, in explanation, said, that the Noble Lord had mistook him, if he imagined that he meant to give up her Royal Highness's claims to justice, for an addition to her income, though he would withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that the Noble Lord had not done justice to the Prince, to Parliament, or to the People, in describing the general feeling which prevailed as the result of a cabal—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Princess's object was the assertion of her innocence, and the rescuing herself from persecution, not the obtainment of money. SHE CALLED FOR JUSTICE, and would never consent to barter her rights to increase her income. He felt surprise at the doctrine of the Noble Lord, that no Minister had a right to advise the Sovereign whom he was to receive at Court. A document indeed existed, signed by the Noble Lord himself, as a Cabinet Minister, in which he had recommended to the King that this very Individual should be received at Court as a testimony of her innocence! (*Hear, hear!*) Was it right, therefore, to forget that the King so advised was still alive, and thus to set at naught what he had done by the advice of his Ministers? He was surprised that the Noble Lord had not given similar advice to the Prince Regent. The country was then grateful to the Noble Lord, for coming forward with his advice to save the Princess from the machinations of a Secret Cabal against her Honour and her Life. Yes; it was a Conspiracy against her very existence!—If a Woman, so deserted by all her proper protectors, had fallen into the hands of other advisers, was that to be visited on her as a crime? Was she to be made responsible for all the acts of others? The Noble Lord had alluded to the Press; but had he forgotten how it had been employed to overwhelm an innocent Female? The Noble Lord seemed to think the Princess had no rights. If so, she was the only female in the land who could be persecuted without redress. As to the talk about "delicacy," he was satisfied that these discussions had saved the existence of her Royal Highness. Money would be no sort of compensation for the injuries she had received. The Noble Lord disclaimed all vindictive feelings on the part of the Prince. Yet what but vindictive feelings could have prevented her from all those friendly attentions which her condition entitled her to receive? Was it nothing, that she alone was kept from sharing in the general triumph and joy? Nothing, that the Illustrious Visitors were kept from her? Nothing, that amidst all the late grandeur and magnificence she alone was doomed to solitude and mortification?—Even if an increased allowance was resolved upon, was she to forego her right to be present at her Daughter's Nuptials, or her right to be crowned Queen of England? He did not mean to impeach the Prince's liberality, but the Noble Lord had forgotten to mention, that in the period he had alluded to, his Royal Highness had twice obtained from Parliament money to pay his Debts, and yet had not resumed his proper splendour. As to the interference of the House in the private concerns of the Royal Family, he thought that it had not been treated with proper respect, in not having received a communication on the subject of the intended marriage. The Noble Lord said, that it would not be endured that any private family's concerns should be so dilated upon. Certainly not; but the Royal Family was the property of the country, and in their affairs the nation had no common interest. The Noble Lord intimated that the Marriage had not been broken off on account of the Drawing-room. He did not say it had; but he would repeat what he had before said, from authority he could not doubt, that the Match had been broken off on account of the situation of the Princess of Wales; and in this point of view, her situation became one of great political importance. He felt all due respect for the Illustrious Family on the Throne; but he must deny most positively that they gave liberty to the country. The Family had been called over to secure and protect that liberty which the country en-

joyed before.—To call the expression of the public feeling the result of a cabal, was most improper. Persons in eminent stations were often made acquainted with the real state of the public feeling by expressions of approbation or disapprobation; they were often the very best and most innocent channels of information.—He should be glad to see an adequate provision made for her Royal Highness, but not at the expense of her rights—not as the purchase of her silence. The Noble Lord complained that her Royal Highness's affairs were brought before the House; but the Noble Lord's Colleague, Mr. Perceval, had determined to lay her complaints before the country in the most enlarged form! How could his Lordship now arraign that conduct in others which his intimate associate had resolved upon? As to the reconciliation of the Parties, that now was not to be looked for. The present discussions in fact would not have been revived, but for the wanton indignity offered to her Royal Highness through the channel of her Majesty (*Hear, hear!*) These were indeed wounds for which no remedy could be found—mental vexations which no balm could heal. He trusted that the House would ever be ready to take up the cause of the highest as well as the lowest person in the land, and that it would protect the Princess in all her rights, present as well as future.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in explanation, denied that the Illustrious Visitors had been prevented paying their respects to her Royal Highness. To which Mr. WHITBREAD replied, that the impression on the public mind was totally different.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY thought it was much better that there should be the means of expressing the public feeling in that House, and he therefore by no means regretted the agitation of the subject.

Mr. TIERNEY did not doubt the asserted general kindness of the Regent; but of his particular kindness to the Princess, he must be allowed to have some doubts! It was quite a new and untenable doctrine that Parliament could not interfere. Parliament had an undoubted right to entertain every question which interfered with the public feeling and the public tranquillity. The Queen had chosen to make herself the instrument of a cruel and unprovoked insult on the Princess, to which his Majesty would never have consented. Advantage was thus taken of the King's incapacity. He believed that the Royal Personages lately in London had been requested not to visit the Princess; at any rate, they abstained, knowing what they did, in compliance with etiquette. Thus forlorn, the Princess applied to Parliament, and Parliament, having sanctioned her marriage with the Prince, had become her guardian, and was bound to protect her. Let any man contradict this doctrine if he could. If it were not so, they might as well live in the days of Henry VIII. as at present. Had Parliament nothing to do with the public manners, the public decorum? If the Princess Charlotte's feelings had been strongly roused on such a subject, all he should say was, that it gave an earnest to the country of future honourable conduct. The House would betray its trust, not to come to some settlement on the question. The sole reason why Parliament had not been called upon to pay the Princess's debts, was that Mr. Perceval found it convenient to keep in the back ground all that related to the Prince's own debts! When the restrictions on the Regent were taken off, his debts amounted to between 5 and 600,000*l.* and the money he had paid for his wife had been taken from the sums devoted to his own creditors. This was not a subject for the Noble Lord's parade. Ministers have been grossly culpable. The House should not suffer their future Queen to be insulted with impunity: they should protect her against secret advisers and cabals, and participate in the universal feeling.

Mr. GRATTAN approved of the object of the motion. He thought that Parliament should support the Princess, but not in such a way as to give her a victory over her husband. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. METHUEN wished to know the intention of the Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) before he (Mr. M.) withdrew his motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said that, as the sense of the House was in favour of her Royal Highness the Princess

of Wales, he had no doubt but that on a future day he should be able to give his consent to some proposition of that nature.

Mr. METHUEN then withdrew his motion.

#### IRELAND.

Mr. PEELE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland by appointing superintending Magistrates and an additional number of Constables, although Mr. Bankes objected to it as *too gentle*.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 24.

#### LORD COCHRANE AND MR. COCHRANE JOHNSTONE.

A Copy of the Record of Conviction from the Court of King's Bench against De Berenger and others was presented and ordered to be printed.

It was ordered, that on that day se'night the House should take the above Record into consideration.

Mr. BROADHEAD then made the following motions, which were severally agreed to, viz.—That Lord Cochrane do attend in his place in that House on that day se'night. That the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison do bring the said Lord Cochrane in his custody to that House, if he should desire that he would do so; and that the Speaker do issue his warrant for that purpose. That a Copy of the Order of the House be sent to the said Lord Cochrane. That the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone do attend in his place in that House on that day se'night.

Mr. HOLMES moved, that there be laid before the House a Copy of the Report made by the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench on the indictment against Lord Cochrane, together with Lord Cochrane's statement, and any affidavits that he might have filed in the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. BROWN seconded the motion. This case, he said, affected two Members of that House under circumstances widely different; one had fled the country, thus acknowledging his guilt, the other, with a seeming consciousness of his own innocence, had used every means in his power to bring the case under the revision of the Court, but had been prevented by a rule of practice, which required the personal attendance on the floor of the Court of every individual affected by the judgment, which attendance it was quite impossible for him to effect. Whether that rule was or was not wisely founded, it was not material to consider; it was sufficient to observe, that it had prevented, in a case highly penal, involving consequences deeply affecting honest character, that opportunity of a re-hearing, which, without the intervention of such a rule, was universally allowed in cases comparatively of no consequence—in cases of property. That individual, undismayed by a sentence, unequalled in point of severity, a sentence against which one universal voice was raised in the country, which was deeply regretted (as he was well informed) by every individual Member of the Stock Exchange, had written a letter to the Speaker protesting his innocence, and imploring the House not to proceed without giving him an opportunity of being heard, and of rescuing himself from the effect of a judgment which he contended had been erroneously and improperly pronounced. The House therefore was called upon by a sense of that which was due to the individual, from a sense of that which was due to itself, to investigate the evidence upon which the judgment of the Court below was founded, and ultimately to pronounce its decision, not upon that judgment, but upon such a conclusion as might arise from the facts, and circumstances, and evidence of the case itself. It might be said, that this would be in effect to involve the House in a trial of the guilt of the individual; but there was no argument arising from this inconvenience—there was no argument arising from the inconvenience of having an individual Member of this House who stood under a sentence of pillory from a Court below, that could reconcile it to the duty of that House to proceed to a sentence of expulsion from that House. He had made these observations from a pure sense of what was due to the case. He never had the slightest personal knowledge of the Noble Lord; he had never spoken to him; he spoke without any other influence than that possibly which the severity of the sentence might have excited, but with no disposition to avoid that conclusion to which he might arrive upon a careful review of the case.





The ATTORNEY-GENERAL warmly opposed the motion, contending that nothing was calculated to give a deeper wound to the institution of Juries, than for that House to take upon it to review their sentences. He asserted, that the Court of King's Bench had refused a new trial upon the best grounds; and uttered in his usual stile, a lofty panegyric on the King's Bench Judges, for their "exalted character for talent, honesty, integrity, and virtue."

Mr. HORNER was fully satisfied with the verdict of the Jury and the judgment of the Court. The verdict of a jury ought, in his opinion, to have credit given to it by the House, so far as to give the constituents an opportunity for saying whether they would any longer consider the Member expelled as a fit person to be sent to Parliament. On these grounds he should vote against the motion.

Mr. W. WYNNE did not think that in this case adequate grounds had been stated to induce the House to go into the inquiry.—The motion was then negatived.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a Petition against the illegal Associations in Ireland (Orange and other Clubs,) which was received.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Lord PALMERSTON brought forward his Army Estimates. From a general view of the whole it would be seen, that comparing the Estimates with those of the last year, there was an increase of 7,600 men, and 110,000*l.* of charge. There was an increase in the present year's estimates, which he was certain the House would be happy to encourage, namely, in the pay of General Officers not having Regiments who were at present in the receipt of every possible variety of pay, from that of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of a Captain. His intention was to place General Officers on the same footing with Flag Officers in the Navy. Thus a Major-General to have the same pay with a Rear-Admiral, a Lieutenant-General the same pay with a Vice-Admiral; but a General to have no higher pay than a Lieutenant-General. This would amount to about 83,000*l.* Another increase of pay would be to Officers reduced to half-pay, who must suffer from the same cause which afforded a prospect of prosperity and congratulation to the rest of the country. This he estimated at from 150,000*l.* to 160,000*l.* Every proper reduction, he pledged himself to the House, should take place the earliest possible moment it could be effected.

The first Resolution, namely, that there be granted for the Land Forces, at Home and Abroad, the sum of 1,546,000*l.* being put,

Mr. PEARSON would have liked to have heard a declaration as to what was likely to be our peace establishment. Before the French Revolution, the whole sum raised for the expences of the year, and to pay the interest of our debt, was sixteen millions. Now the interest of our debt alone was upwards of forty millions; and he did not over-rate the whole of our annual expence by stating it at sixty millions. In such circumstances it was the imperious duty of Ministers to reduce our expence as much as possible.

After some discussion, the resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned to Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 21, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Earl of Chichester and the Earl of Clancarty, to the office of Postmaster-General.

BANKRUPTS.

- S. G. Goldsmith, Ipswich, Suffolk, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Burnett, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.
- W. Fowler, Lemington, Warwickshire, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Peter and Hewett, Temple.
- W. Bowen, Jermyn-street, St. James's, saddler. Attorney, Mr. Jones, Milman-place, Bedford-row.

- J. Farror, Birmingham, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearse, Old Jewry.
- J. Sims, Oxford-street, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.
- T. Moore, High Cross-street, Leicester, hosier. Attorney, Mr. J. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.
- S. Sparrow, jun. Store-street, St. Pancras, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Martinsdale, Gray's-Inn-square.
- P. and I. Blackburn, Plymouth, ship-builders. Attornies, Messrs. Wilde and Knight, Castle-street, Falcon-square.
- W. Smith, Portsea, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's-court.
- G. E. Fidler, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone, broker. Attorney, Mr. Booth, Queen-street, Bloomsbury.
- F. S. Noden, Lime-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hamerton, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.
- M. Abraham, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway, slopseller. Attorney, Mr. Howard, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Hodgson and E. Pearson, Liverpool, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Orred and Bairos, Liverpool.
- T. Taylor, Chester, comb-maker. Attorney, Mr. Thomas, Chester.
- P. Martin, Oxford-street, bookseller. Attorney, Mr. Steven-ton, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road.
- H. Bennett, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, money-scrivener. Attorney, Mr. Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.
- J. Kemball, Monk's-Eleigh, Suffolk, miller. Attorney, Mr. Wayman, Bury St. Edmunds.
- N. K. Brooks, Oxford, cornfactor. Attorney, Mr. Graham, Abingdon.
- J. Duncan and J. Young, Huddersfield, woolstaplers. Attorney, Mr. Allison, Huddersfield.
- R. Habitsshaw, Blackburn, Lancashire, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Dewhurst, Blackburn.
- W. Morris, Lutterworth, Leicester, cattle-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Palmer, Lutterworth.
- J. Evans, Tetbury, Gloucester, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Letall and Paul, Tetbury.
- T. Merricks, Liverpool, bricklayer. Attorney, Mr. Denton, Liverpool.
- W. Amor, North Petherton, Somerset, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Bawden, Chard.
- W. Lewis, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.

The Communications of a CONSTANT READER shall be inserted.

The Editor received the letter written in French, and dated the 23d inst. and has deposited it among his most valuable recollections.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. .... 68½ | New Omnium..... 3½

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

THERE is still no news of importance from the Continent, except that the Norwegians appear to be successfully holding out against the proposed annexation of their country to Sweden,—a measure which does not seem to be pressed upon them with the earnestness that was threatened. This indeed looks well for all parties, though not very favourably perhaps for the Crown Prince of SWEDEN, whom, to say the truth, notwithstanding our objections to the late King, we should not be sorry to see ousted from his new

royalty. There is reason to conclude, from appearances, that the Allied Powers in general do not look upon him with very well disposed eyes, and though we are far from objecting to the elevation of a private gentleman to the sovereign authority, and from wishing to see any new war stirred up, (indeed it is he himself who would most likely think it his interest to excite fresh contention) yet there has been something apparently so sly and hypocritical in his behaviour, his objections to BONAAPARTE's conduct, however just in themselves, were so little warranted by his former time-serving sanction of it; and his attack on the possession of a neighbour was so gross a contradiction of all that he professed in behalf of the rest of Europe; that it would only be a part of the general moral to have him put down as well as his predecessor. The aspiring, as well as the foolish and the inefficient, should be taught that it is not merely some superior qualities or the worldly side of what is admired, that should put people now-a-days in the places of those who are found wanting. We really think, that the ejection of this man from the Swedish succession; and of FERDINAND from that of Spain, are very desirable events;—nay, perhaps they are not even such far-distant ones as might be imagined,—if the one is to go on playing his NAPOLEON tricks in the North; and the other to oppress and insult the unhappy people, who worked out his salvation for him in spite of his own selfishness and cowardice.

Our readers will see by the Parliamentary proceedings that something has at last been done, or promised to be done, for the Princess of WALES. It is, to be sure, of a pecuniary nature, and is not to be considered as doing away her claims of a different and much higher description; indeed we had not at all anticipated such a measure, nor do we think that enough has been done; for what we looked to in order to settle the matter was not pecuniary grants, nor even (for that would have been more than we ever expected or could expect) a reconciliation in the quarter; but certainly it was nothing under an abandonment of the restrictions in her ROYAL HIGHNESS's public movements, and an enlargement of her permission to see and converse with her child. If however this pecuniary proceeding, as has been reasonably asserted, is to be regarded as a measure of concession on the opposite side, and as tending to strengthen the declared fitness of her ROYAL HIGHNESS to enjoy publicly the rank which she holds, and if the better part of her own friends are of the same opinion, we shall on our parts, as public journalists, abstain from further comment on these distressing matters in general, so long as any new attempt is not made to crush her.

Whether this concession, such as it is, has been made in consequence of a circumstance that has caused a good deal of talking, we know not,—but it is now understood that the intended match between her ROYAL HIGHNESS's Daughter and the Hereditary Prince of ORANGE has been broken off. Coming as the concession does upon the direct heels of this proceeding, it looks as if it belonged to it, and under this impression much deserved credit has been

given to the Princess CHARLOTTE for refusing to become a leading object in the late brilliant doings, while her mother was treated with such indignity. The young Princess is reported to have written a letter to the Prime Minister stating as much, objecting, on that ground, that she did not chuse at such a time to be carried out of the country, and adding, that “she had not as yet enjoyed in any competent degree, the means of seeing her own country, or of becoming acquainted with the people towards whom she might hereafter be called upon to discharge the most important duties.” It is said, that the letter concluded with an assurance that her ROYAL HIGHNESS had no personal objection to her intended husband;—on the contrary, it is stated that it contained expressions highly flattering to him. If this favourable opinion of the young Prince be true, we are glad that the Princess added what she did, because it must infinitely relieve his feelings;—he is said to be a spirited, frank-hearted young man, and such a one, as, from all that we have heard of him, we should have thought a very fit match for the Princess CHARLOTTE, for an English Princess does not want any particular rank or splendour of alliance;—it is for her to confer those on her husband,—but a generous and good-hearted man, who would at once feel the value of the English character, and behave with respect and domestic kindness to herself.

We shall make remarks next week on the business of Lord COCHRANE, and the vacancy of his Lordship's seat in Parliament, contenting ourselves at present with observing, that though we cannot upon the whole but consider his Lordship as guilty, and have never felt ourselves, as Reformists, very favourably disposed towards him, yet we suspect that he was rather led by degrees into being the dupe of worse men, and that, at any rate, considering his past services in the Navy, and all the mortifications which his conviction must necessarily bring upon him, his punishment appears to be most severe and disproportionate. We allude to that part of the sentence which relates to the pillory, and cannot but conclude that by some means it will be done away. To say the least of it, it is very injudicious, and has quite turned, we believe, the current of the public feeling. The attention of Parliament has been excited by it, though they have properly, we think, refused to interfere with the verdict as it regards the Court of Law; and if we are not guilty of presumption towards the Executive Power (which with all our plain speaking about a Prince's personal errors, we could not willingly be thought to be) we would say, that the PRINCE REGENT has now an opportunity of doing something, which would at once be pleasing to himself and acceptable to the public.

“The rupture of the negotiations for the marriage of the presumptive Heiress of the British throne with the young Prince of ORANGE is matter of so much notoriety, that we cannot now help adverting to it. The occasion of such an unsatisfactory termination of the affair is pretty

generally stated to have been the aversion of the Princess CHARLOTTE to quit her native land. We believe this account to be correct. The Prince of ORANGE, in order to parry the Royal fair one's objection, is said to have engaged only to take her over for a short time to Holland, with a view to shew her to the Dutch, pledging his word of honour, as a Prince and a Gentleman, that he would himself return with her even in a fortnight, and never ask her to go again. In this the PRINCESS appeared at first to acquiesce, and the marriage settlements were nearly drawn. A large sum of money, it is said, was on the way from Holland, in order to purchase jewels: the carriages also were ordered, and the day fixed for the 1st of August. Saddlebags, however, the PRINCESS is said to have expressed doubts as to the security tendered to her that she should not be obliged to reside longer than she wished in Holland, and to have demanded that a clause should be inserted in the marriage contract, prohibiting her ever quitting the kingdom on any account, or for any time, however short. To this condition the Princely suitor had not the power to consent, as he was already engaged to the Dutch to take the Princess among them for a short time; but still offering to pledge himself as a man of honour to return to England with her, after her first introduction to his nation. His Royal Highness could do nothing more than this: and this not being thought sufficient, the contract was broken off.—The Prince of ORANGE, it is said, refused at first to shew the letter containing the Princess's demands to her Royal Father; still induced to hope,—by affection for her person, and unwilling to sustain disappointment,—that the Lady might change her mind; but in the mean time the letter was transmitted to the PRINCE REGENT, and the QUEEN also, by the writer herself; and the rejected lover left London on Tuesday night full of grief."—*Times*.

It is reported that the Duchess of LEEDS has tendered her resignation of her appointment on the Princess CHARLOTTE.

THE QUEEN.—HER MAJESTY, though a native of Germany, and educated in that unfortunate land, has not given one sixpence in aid of her distressed country. Thank God, however, there are numbers of her sex who have not followed this Royal example, and shut up their purses and closed their hearts to the calls of humanity; as the following paragraph proves:—

"DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

"The active exertions of British Females in aid of the Funds of this nationally honourable Charity have induced the Committee to embody, in a Fifth Report, a Record of some Particulars of Subscriptions, Collections, and Associations, by English Ladies, and of the benevolent and heroic conduct of Females of all ranks on the Continent, in support of the Wounded, the Sick, the Widow, and the Orphan.—The Committee have gratefully to announce, that some Young Ladies at Wandsworth have sent to the Fund 133*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*"

American papers to the 22d May have arrived. They announce the capture of his Majesty's sloop of war Epervier, Captain WALES, having on board 120,000 dollars, by the United States sloop Peacock, Captain WARRINGTON, formerly his Majesty's sloop. The action took place off Carnveral, on the 29th of April; it lasted 42 minutes. The Epervier, lost 11 killed, and had 15 wounded; the Peacock had only two slightly wounded; the Peacock is also stated to have suffered very little in her hull and

rigging, whereas the Epervier had 45 shot-holes in the hull, 20 of them within a foot of the water-line, her masts and rigging terribly mangled, and altogether in a sinking state.—The trial of General HULL took place at Albany. The charges were *treason, cowardice in the affairs of Malden and Detroit, neglect of duty, and unofficer-like conduct, &c.* Two-thirds of the Court concurring, he was found guilty of all but the charge of treason, and sentenced to be shot to death, with recommendation to mercy, on account of his advanced age and revolutionary services. The President confirmed the sentence, and remitted the execution, cashiering him however. General HULL has published an appeal to the American people, against his conviction and punishment.—According to the accounts from the interior, the Creek Indians had made peace with the United States; their warriors, to the number of 3000, having been first defeated with the loss of 1200 men. The American establishment at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, had been taken by the British; a great quantity of stores fell into the hands of the captors. The American ship Growler was sunk on the approach of the British. An attack, made by the British upon the fort of Oswego, is stated to have failed with the loss of near 200 men. CHAUNCEY is stated to have sailed from Sackett's Harbour, hearing that Sir James YEO was out.

"BONAPARTE, it seeps, is in high favour with the Elbese. I have seen a letter from an English Officer there, dated the 22d ult. which states him to be in perfect health—up every morning and on horseback at four o'clock—building palaces, projecting works, &c.;—in short, the same charlatan as ever, and not ill denominated *L'Empereur rasé.*"—*Times*.

It was stated in our last, that the Duke of WELLINGTON had arrived in London on Saturday. The account, though given in two Evening Papers, was not true: the gallant Chief did not reach England till Thursday, when he landed at Doyer, and was carried on the shoulders of the populace to the Ship Inn, amidst reiterated shouts of applause, and the roaring of cannon from the batteries and ships. He arrived at his residence in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, the same day, and on Friday he set off for Portsmouth, to join the grand party there.

Friday being Midsummer-day a Common Hall was held for the election of Sheriffs, and other Officers. The names of several Gentlemen were put up, when WILLIAM BARLOW, Esq. and JOHN THOMAS, Esq. were declared elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The Chamberlain, &c. &c. were re-elected.

The expence of the Guildhall Fete is calculated at 25,000*l.* Ought not those to pay only, who partook of the pleasures?

The India Company, though overwhelmed with debts, have voted 2000*l.* a-year, for 10 years, to pay off those of the late Lord MELVILLE.

Peace was proclaimed in London, on Monday, in due form.

The 7th of July is the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving.

The philanthropical Mr. HERVE, who "goes about doing good," by delivering gratuitous and highly interesting Discourses in recommendation of the excellent National Institution for the relief of the unfortunate among the middle classes, will next Thursday deliver a second Lecture at Mrs. HUNT'S School, in Stoke Newington, previously to his lecturing in the course of ten days, at Hackney.

## COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

## ROYAL VISITORS, PRINCE REGENT, &amp;c.

Such was the eagerness to obtain a view of the Royal Procession to Guildhall, on Saturday week, that 5, 10, 15, and even 20 guineas were given for seats in favourable situations. The cavalcade set off from Carlton-House about four o'clock. It consisted of numerous state and other carriages, troops, cavalry and infantry, of various descriptions, yeomen, heralds, &c. &c. superbly arranged. The Regent was accompanied by the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, and the Prince of Orange. His carriage, which was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, was preceded and followed by detachments of guards. The Emperor of Russia and his Sister, in the Regent's state chariot, drawn by six horses, followed at some distance. The whole was closed by a body of cavalry.—When they reached Temple-Bar, they were met by the Lord Mayor and City Officers, on horseback. The horses as well as the men were magnificently dressed, and such was the beauty of the beasts, both from east and west, and so gorgeously were they ornamented, that they came in for a large share of the public admiration, which they doubtless well merited. The company, on reaching Guildhall, entered by a covered illuminated passage. The Hall itself had been decorated under the direction of Mr. Dance, the Architect, and, according to all accounts, he had displayed no vulgar taste. By an external erection, he had, it seems, contrived to illuminate the painted windows, so as to throw into the Hall the rich and warm influence of the immense body of light with which all the Gothic divisions of the two windows were articulated, and which, striking on the brilliant circle of females in the galleries beneath, spread a glow on the faces of the ladies, whose head-dresses sparkled with diamonds, that had an effect which no painter, from Titian to the present day, and which no art, could possibly equal. The animation and brilliancy of the scene was unequalled by any thing ever seen in any country; and Lord Wellesley is reported to have said, that it surpassed any thing he had ever seen in Eastern magnificence.—The walls were covered with bright crimson cloth, up to a gallery for the Ladies; above which there was a beautiful cordon of lamps. The two monuments of the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt were left uncovered. Magnificent chandeliers of cut glass were suspended from the roof; and there was a blaze of gold and silver candelabras, with wax lights, on all the tables.—The three Sovereigns, the Princess of Oldenburgh, the other Princes, Marshals, Ambassadors, Peers, Ministers, Judges, Ladies, &c. &c. having all entered the rooms fitted up with great state for the occasion, the Recorder made a speech of welcome to the Regent and the Royal Visitors. The Regent having replied, he then conferred the honour of Knighthood on my Lord Mayor. At seven, dinner was announced, and the Royal Guests, &c. marched in procession round the tables in the Hall, to the tune of "Oh the Roast Beef of Old England!" The Sovereigns then advanced to the east end of the Hall, where a platform had been raised, on which the Royal table was placed. The Regent here seated himself in a gilt chair, under a sumptuous canopy, composed of rich crimson velvet and crimson sarsnet, superbly fringed and decorated with lace, ropes, tassels, &c. all of gold. On his right sat the Emperor, the Duke of York, &c. On his left, the King of Prussia, the Grand Duchess, &c. in all 25 persons. The display of gold plate at this table was prodigious. Candelabras, epergnes, tureens, ewers, cups, dishes, glaciers, &c. glittered in every part, to which the wax lights gave a most brilliant effect.—All the Companies, it appears, had sent in their plate, and the whole was valued at upwards of 200,000*l.*—The Lord Mayor stood behind the Regent's chair for some time, until he was dismissed by the Prince, when he retired to one of the other three tables. Behind the Emperor Alexander's chair stood for some time also Lord Yarmouth; a situation which, it is said, he seemed designed by nature to fill.—The dinner was of course a rare one, neither skill nor cost having been spared. Toasts were not omitted (as it was said they would be.) "The King" was drunk in silence: then followed "the Prince Regent,"—"the Emperor of all the

Russias,"—"the King of Prussia,"—"the Emperor of Austria,"—"the King of Spain," &c. all with three times three.—"God save the King" and other national airs were sung. In "Hail Britannia," when they came to the stanza of "Happy Isle with matchless beauty graced," the *coup d'œil* of beauty that surrounded the Hall struck, as by electricity, every heart in the room, and a burst of acclamation was the consequence. The Prince seized this opportunity to propose a toast, "The Lady Mayoress and the Ladies in the Hall;" which was drunk with enthusiasm.—At half past ten the Royal Party withdrew to take coffee, and shortly afterwards left the Hall in the same state in which they went. The Marshal's Men and all the Attendants had flambeaux in their hands, which gave the Procession a novel and brilliant appearance. It arrived at St. James's Palace just before twelve o'clock.—The *Herald* (a paper conducted by the notorious *Parson Bate*, so recently made a Baronet by the Regent) says that the Prince was greeted on going to the Hall by repeated acclamations. The truth is, that the people were on the whole very quiet: here and there some applause was bestowed; but as his Royal Highness took care not to go alone, it is impossible to say that the applause was designed for him, and not for the King of Prussia and the Prince of Orange. However this may be, it is certain, that on the return at night, marks of loud disapprobation of the Regent were given by the multitude, at various intervals.

On Sunday morning, soon after ten o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburgh went to the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. From thence they went to the Quakers Meeting in Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, where they remained about an hour, and then returned to Pulteney Hotel. About three the Emperor and Grand Duchess proceeded to Warwick House, on a visit to the Princess Charlotte, and remained with her Royal Highness about half an hour. From thence they went to Chiswick, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, and returned to Pulteney Hotel at seven.—The King of Prussia went to St. George's Church, Hanover-square. His Majesty afterwards proceeded to Oatlands, to dine with the Duchess of York.—At ten o'clock the Emperor and Grand Duchess went to Carlton-House to meet the Queen, to a dress party.

On Monday morning the Sovereigns, &c. witnessed a Review in Hyde-Park. It was not a very imposing business, though the crowd was countless. Several persons were much hurt, as well by the pressure as by the breaking down of the boughs of a number of trees, on which they had climbed.—In the afternoon her Majesty held a Court, to receive the formal farewell visit of the two Sovereigns, &c. &c. The two Sovereigns, at eleven, went to the grand Fete given by White's Club at Burlington-house, Piccadilly, where the Emperor danced with several ladies till six in the morning.

On Tuesday, after his Imperial Majesty had breakfasted, a very different scene presented itself; a Deputation from the Society of Friends (Quakers) was introduced, to offer to the Emperor an Address, and some books explanatory of their religious opinions.

On Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, the Emperor, the Grand Duchess, the Duke of Oldenburgh, and the Prince of Wirtemberg, departed from London in an open carriage of the Prince Regent's. As they were getting in, a woman presented a book to the Emperor, which he handed to a Page on the steps; another woman presented him with a very fine rose, which the Emperor gave to the Grand Duchess, and she placed it in her bosom. The carriage then drove off amidst the loud huzzas of the populace, but the numbers assembled were but few, in comparison to what there had been, in consequence of its not been publicly known that they were to depart on Wednesday. The carriage drove to the Tower, and after that to other places, and passed over London-bridge at half-past twelve, on their way to the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, at Combe Wood, to breakfast; from thence they were to proceed to Portsmouth.—The King of Prussia, followed by the Princes, left Clarence-House at half-past nine, in a Royal

\* The Princess of Wales was not of course present. She was a mere spectator of the Procession, which she viewed from the banking-house at Temple-Bar.

carrriage, for the Earl of Liverpool's seat.—The Prince Regent set off from Carlton-House a few minutes after nine, for Portsmouth.

The Monarchs will go from Portsmouth to Dover to embark.

The Regent and the Royal Visitors arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, which town was crowded beyond all precedent. Lodgings for the week were let at 20, 50, and even 100 guineas. On Friday, the Royal Guests went on board several ships of war, and the Emperor Alexander delighted the Tars by drinking grog with them, which he praised, and handed to his Sister, who also partook of that renowned liquor. The Grand Naval Review took place yesterday.

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 173.

### KING'S THEATRE.

The Italian Stage, as we have more than once remarked, has been notoriously deficient in the poetry of its operas: it has been usual there, as at the two Theatres, to employ a stock-poet, who will make up a drama in the shortest given time. The consequence of this is, that the composition has generally been inferior even to those well-known effusions which fall from the pen of the gentleman employed by Packwood, the razor-seller. Indeed the most eminent singers at the King's Theatre have, in general, shewn so little skill in acting, that fine sentiments and fine situation would be thrown away upon them: they merely wanted a certain quantity of words as a vehicle for music, and for this purpose what is called nonsense-verse would do quite as well as the best sense. Such was the case till a very recent period, but we hope that a better era is about to begin. The principal singer, TRAMEZZANI, has evidently a very superior talent for acting, as well as the most exquisite taste in music. We were always pleased with his animated gestures and the majestic air with which he travelled through his part; but we have lately seen that this is not half his praise. He has shewn that he can pour-tray, with the most energetic truth, the most arduous struggle of the passions, and express even the nicest workings of the mind by those looks and tones, which, though apparently as easy as they are natural, are the grand difficulties of the art and the sure touchstone of an actor's genius. His performance of *Oratio* and *Aristodemo*, place him in the first class of his profession as an actor. He is, as might be expected, conscious of his powers, and is fond of appearing in characters where fine acting as well as fine singing is necessary. It must have been with this feeling that he chose, on a late occasion, to introduce himself as the representative of *Aristodemo*,—one of the most difficult undertakings in the whole range of the drama. He is to personate a man, at one moment the proud and dignified assertor of his country's rights, at the next, the self-debased humble victim of the most piercing sorrow and remorse: sometimes giving himself up with delicious infatuation to his fondness for one whom he calls his daughter, without even the hope that she can be so related,—then raving as the tortured slave of superstitious terror, and lastly dying amid the mingled sensations of joy that he has recovered one child, and of anguish that he had murdered the other. All these mixed and various sensations were represented with the most striking effect, and in a manner that would do honour to the English stage. It is highly creditable to the taste of Sig. TRAMEZZANI, to have introduced to the London stage this justly celebrated tragedy of the *Abbate Monti*. It is of

course mangled a little to suit the purposes of the musician, but enough of the original form remains to shew that it is a work where the passions are as truly as they are forcibly painted, and where the energy of the language corresponds with the solemn dignity of the sentiments, and the imposing awfulness of the situations.

But we must not forget the natural acting and exquisite singing of Signora GRASSINI. It would be as unnecessary as it would be invidious to institute a comparison between this Lady and CATALANI: their merits are each of the highest kind, but as distinct as two different genera of beings. CATALANI elevates, astonishes and wraps the senses in Elysium. GRASSINI deals only with our ordinary feelings, but them she can work and mould at her will. She can melt the mind to love, and subdue it with sorrow: she can soothe it with gentleness, and agitate it with despair. Her process is as speedy as it is certain: a few notes are amply sufficient for her purpose, and sometimes she will seize the heart with only one tone. Her pathos is sometimes almost too distressing for the hearer: it absolutely breaks the heart before the reason has time to rally any forces for its defence. We shall never forget her performance of *Oratio*; every note still lingers in our ears like the dying words of a departed friend. Her insulting brother, like a true Roman, is boasting of the glory which will accrue to the country from his victory over her slain husband. She looks at him with an expression with which the heart must ever regard such vile sophistications of the misguided understanding. She turns towards her husband's spoils, clasps her hands, and exclaims in a tone of mingled tenderness, anguish, and contempt, "*O mio Curiazio!*" Never was the triumph of nature over the subtleties of false reasoning more nobly and touchingly expressed. A hundred pages of declamation could not have told with half the effect, how little shew of consolation is to be found in the splendors of artificial glory for the heart which is robbed of all that it loved, of all by which it was cherished and supported.

## FINE ARTS.

### ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. LANDSCAPES.

An atmospheric clearness and agreeable breadth of chiaroscuro, have always distinguished the pictures of the Royal Academician, DANIELL, but a monotonous repetition of these beauties had latterly rendered his scenes in India less interesting, especially as their smooth untouchy surface gave them a marbly or japan character. In his pictures of this year, we recognise more freedom of execution, a less methodical distribution of his light and shade, and japan surface, and a more agreeable colour than his former sickly olive. In 145, a *Scene on the Ganges*, the sun beautifully illuminates the rich remains of an Hindoo temple, in the centre, agreeably passes off on the broken ground and foliage around, while on one side of the temple the sacred river Ganges is seen through the stems of trees presenting its ample stream to the garish sun-light, which forms a lively set off to the solemn shade and recesses of the wood on the other. We think this the best picture we have seen from the hand of this able Artist.

13, *The Rialto at Venice*, a pleasingly clear and forcible effect, by Mr. FREANSON. The outlines want sharpness.

175, *The coming on of the Storm*, J. SHAW.—A striking and characteristic delineation of this solemn circumstance.

In 201, *Cottage Scene*, Mr. C. CRANMER, Jun. has given us a specimen of very considerable improvement. His colouring is without his former harsh oppositions; his pencilling is firm, and his finishing such as we should like to see in Mr. TURNER's works. He has well mingled the reddish brown, yellow, and

grey tints, has lighted his landscape with a capital representation of day-light, and has given to his figures a truly domestic and playful character. This picture is greatly above mediocrity.

203, *A Water-mill in Berkshire*. J. WAUTHIER.—Such a spirited aim at what is natural, as evidently marks more correct inspection of the effects of nature, than an accordance of hand in the representation. There is a singular mixture of limeliness and energy in the handling and forms.

240, *A Ferry*. Mr. J. J. CHALON is to be here congratulated on his beautiful and highly natural composition of numerous near and distant objects, and on the bright sunny light which so delicately illuminates them; also, on his having nearly got rid of that cutting edge and meagre pencilling, which so impaired the beauty of his performances, and contradicted nature. The colouring throughout is highly natural.

Mr. G. SAMUEL has given, in several Landscapes, a breadth of object and a carefulness of touch, which were much wanting in his former Landscapes. 303, *Dunster Castle*, has a pleasing unity, clear day-light effect, and natural colour.

Mr. W. DANIEL, A. displays a richness and lucidness of colour and light, which would be still more impressive, did he avoid rather a sea-board smoothness of surface with which all his objects appear polished. They want something more of that agreeable roughness of general surface, and energy of touch, which characterise most appearances in nature.

223, *Cyddland Castle, St. Asaph, Bridge and Cathedral*, W. HAVELL. A well mingled warm and grey tone of colour. The groups of trees may be English nature, but if they are, they are unfortunately so for the Artist, for every one immediately on looking at them talks of CLAUDE LORRAIN.

200, *View of Richmond, Yorkshire*, W. WESTALL, A. displays a sparkling effect of sunshine, with a singularly cheerful display of every tone of a melodious chiaro-scuro. The execution is careful and crisp.

88, *Blackberry gatherers*, W. COLLINS. A most faithful portrait of familiar objects, with a tasteful mixture of rich reddish brown, green, and grey hues. The child holding his hand behind, while he shews an empty and stained hand to his sister, who demands his share of berries for the mutual basket, is one of those little touches of nature which this Artist always carefully attends to, and which confers a double interest on these humble but interesting portraiture of nature.

298, *View on the Clyde—74, Harlech Castle, and 139, Wood Scene*, by the Rev. R. H. LANCASTER, are marked with an uncommon vigour of pencil, truth of form, and purity of colour, that do much honour to his discernment of nature. The light, too, is not that factitious glare which exposes the mental or corporeal bad-sightedness of so many Professors of Painting, but is the pure yellow and grey glow of the solar orb. The performances are altogether admirable.

137, *View from the Grounds of the E. of Ashburnham*, and 115, *View from Nature in Cambridgeshire*, Mrs. C. LONG, do much honour to a pencil, hitherto chiefly accustomed to water colours. The compositions are unaffectedly elegant, and the chiaro-scuro and colours harmonious and chastely vigorous.

36, *A Storm, Civita Castellana, Italy*, T. WRIGHT, ESQ. H. A noble and romantic scene, painted under a striking aspect, with much purity of tone, bravura of pencil, and reference to moody nature.

157, *View of the Castle of Bury Pomeroy*, Sir W. FLEWELL, H. exhibits a broad and agreeable effect of nature. The sober shades are agreeably contrasted with the luminous lights, while tender half tones bind them in melodious concert. The picture is a scene of elegant sequestration.

241, *The Thames near Nine Elms: Morning*, and 242, *A Water-mill*, by Mr. J. WILSON, rival some of the best of the Dutch cabinet pictures in almost every constituent of the Landscape of common Nature.—Our limits to-day will allow us in conclusion only to mention the esteemed names of W. MULBERRY, for 275, *Boys Fishing*:—P. DEWINT, 273, *A Distant View of Barden Tower, Yorkshire*:—J. CONSTABLE, who, in 261, *Landscape: The Ferry*, is still deficient in finish. J. REXTON, whose beautiful tones of colour, graceful

ness of foliage and figure, and off-hand pencilling, are deteriorated by an affected boldness of touch, obtrusively hard in the light passages.

R. H.

## REFORM.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Livery of London, friends of Parliamentary Reform, was held on Thursday.—The Meeting was numerous and respectable, and after an excellent dinner, Mr. WAITHMAN gave the following toasts:—'The King,'—'The Prince Regent, and may he never forget the principles which seated his Family on the Throne.'—(Some hissing.)—Mr. Waithman acquainted the Meeting why several Members of Parliament, friends of the object of the Society, had not attended, which was in consequence of the important discussion respecting the Princess of Wales. He had received letters from Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Brand, Mr. Gratian and others, assuring him of their unaltered sentiments, and stating, that if the debate was over sufficiently early, they would attend. Mr. Waithman considered the present moment highly favourable to bringing forward the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and all the other questions relating to reform in our internal policy. He should, therefore, propose as a toast—'The People.'—The Chairman next gave 'The Princess of Wales.'—(Long continued, and renewed applause.)—Mr. Waithman then said that he had another toast to propose, which he was sure would be received with equal applause. If they had felt so much for an injured and persecuted woman, they would not feel less for her daughter. He should give 'The Princess Charlotte of Wales.'—(Great applause.)—The Chairman then gave 'The Health of Mr. Byng, and the Independent Electors of Middlesex.'

Mr. BYNG returned thanks in a speech in which he assured the Meeting of his persevering efforts in the great cause of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. WAITHMAN then stated the general objects of this Meeting of the Friends of Reform, and concluded with giving as a toast, 'A full, fair, and free Representation of the People in Parliament.'—(The waiter, in giving out this toast, accidentally omitted the words 'of the People'.)

Mr. WAITHMAN, after an appropriate introduction, gave 'The Health of Mr. Brougham, the eloquent and consistent Supporter of the Rights of the People.'

Mr. BROUGHAM, in returning thanks, made a happy allusion to the omission of the waiter, and said, that not only there, but in another place, "the people" were wholly left out in the question of representation. There was a full representation of the aristocracy, a fair representation of the landed interest, and a free representation of the Court, but the people were scarcely represented at all. Mr. Brougham, in speaking of annual Parliaments as one of the objects of the Meeting, said, that there was a fact strongly in favour of them, which was, that in the last year of a Session, more good was done, and more opposition was made to the corruptions of the Court, than in all the preceding six. He himself was not conjurer enough to account for this, but some persons of a suspicious cast of mind, had suggested that it was in consequence of what they had to expect at the end of the year, viz. their return to their constituents. This he thought the best argument for shortening the duration of Parliaments.—(Much applause.)

The next toast was, 'Sir John Throckmorton, and Civil and Religious Liberty.'

Sir J. THROCKMORTON, after returning thanks, proposed 'The health of our worthy Chairman, Mr. Waithman.'

Mr. WAITHMAN returned thanks.

The healths of Alderman Combe—Mr. Favell—and Major Cartwright, the Father of Parliamentary Reform, were then given as toasts, who each returned thanks in an appropriate speech.—While Mr. Favell was speaking, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Brand, &c. entered the room, whose healths were received with enthusiasm, and who, in addressing the Meeting, assured them of their warmest and most sanguine attachment to the great cause in which they were all embarked.—After some other toasts the Meeting broke up.

## LAW.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, June 20.

THE KING v. DE BERENGER, LORD COCHRANE AND OTHERS.

Mr. GURNEY moved for the judgment of the Court on the defendants in this case.—They were accordingly called on, when *Random de Berenger, Lord Cochrane, R. Gathorne Butt, John Peter Holloway, Ralph Sandom, and Henry Lyte*, appeared to their names; and the *Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone*, and *Alexander M' Rae*, failed to appear.

Mr. Serjeant BEST, on the part of R. G. Butt, having urged various legal objections to the conviction, all of which were overruled by the Judges.

Lord Cochrane addressed the Court: he said, "It has been my very great misfortune to be apparently implicated in the guilt of others with whom I never had any connexion, except in transactions, so far as I was apprised of them, entirely blameless. I had met Mr. De Berenger in public company, but was on no terms of intimacy with him. With Mr. Cochrane Johnstone I had the intercourse natural between such near relatives. Mr. Butt had voluntarily offered, without any reward, to carry on Stock transactions, in which thousands, as well as myself, were engaged, in the face of day, without the smallest imputation of any thing incorrect. The other four defendants were wholly unknown to me, nor have I ever, directly or indirectly, held any communication with them. Of Mr. De Berenger's concern in the fraud, I have no information, except such as arises out of the late trial. With regard to Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt, I am willing to hope that they are guiltless. They repeatedly protested to me their innocence. They did not dare to communicate any such plan to me, if such was projected by them, or either of them. Be they guilty, then, or be they, one or both, erroneously convicted, I have only to lament, that, without the most remote suspicion of their proceedings, if they, or either of them, were concerned in the fraud, I have, through my blameless intercourse with them, been subjected to imputations, which might, with equal justice, have been cast upon any man who now hears me. Circumstanced as I am, I must keep myself wholly unconnected with those whose innocence cannot be so clear to me as my own. Well had it been for me if I had made this distinction sooner. I do not stand here to commend myself—unhappily, I must seek only for exculpation; but I cannot exist under the load of dishonour which even an unjust judgment has long upon me.—My life has been too often in jeopardy, to make me think much about it; but my honour was never yet breathed upon; and I now hold my existence only in the determination to remove an imputation, as groundless as it is intolerable."—His Lordship then proceeded to comment on the evidence: he explained the circumstance of his leaving King's tin-shop on account of the expectation of hearing an account from his brother, who was ill in Spain; he urged the improbability of his disclosing the name of De Berenger, if he had been an accomplice, since this was to afford the only clue for detecting the transaction. As to the difference of swearing respecting the colour of De Berenger's coat, it was possible that he might have changed his coat in his way to Green-street, and also have taken off his stars, and other insignia; his having with him a portmanteau, implied at least a possibility of his having so acted. De Berenger might be afraid to appear before him in his assumed dress, as he was afterwards unwilling to go to Lord Yarmouth in his real uniform, because such a circumstance would be exceedingly unusual.—He concluded by saying that he had often opportunity of shewing his character. This was the first time, thank God, that it had been called in question; and he hoped that if not now, he should speedily be cleared from all guilt in the estimation of the public.—He then put in his affidavits. The first was one of his own making, in which he re-stated that the assertions in his former affidavit were true, and urged that his trial had been materially defective from the absence of an important witness who was compelled to go to sea, and also by

the lateness of the hour at which his Counsel, fatigued and exhausted, were called upon for the defence.—He next offered an affidavit of his servant Thomas Dewman; but Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that it could not be heard; that the deponent had been a witness on the trial, and had then an opportunity of saying all that was necessary.—Lord Cochrane then put in the affidavits of some persons who were on the trial, but not called.—Mr. Justice LE BLANC said it was clear that the affidavits of persons so situated could not be heard.—The affidavit of the *Hon. William Erskine Cochrane* was then read: it stated that the deponent had been dangerously ill in January and February last. To this was added the certificate of the surgeon.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that his Lordship should have been prepared to verify when he received these documents.

Mr. Butt was then called upon, and expressed a wish for a new trial, confident that whatever might be the guilt of the other persons, he should then receive a separate acquittal.

Mr. PARK put in an affidavit for *De Berenger*, in which the deponent stated, that he had served the country for many years as a volunteer without reward; that his father was an American Loyalist, and had spent a paternal fortune in the service of this country; that he had suffered much by his imprisonment under the alien act, which had prevented him from proper communication with his advisers.

Mr. Serjeant PELL spoke in behalf of *Holloway, Lyte, and Sandom*. He maintained that the plots were connected by no direct proof, but only by some striking coincidences. Two of his clients had made some atonement by a voluntary confession, and the third (*Sandom*) had instructed him on the trial not to deny his guilt. He hoped that this would operate to an apportionment of punishment not so heavy as those might be thought to deserve who had made no confession.

Mr. GURNEY replied. He said that observations had been made on the mixed rank of the defendants. It was true that conspiracy like "misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows." He was willing, however, to concede that the guilt of *Holloway* and *Lyte* was somewhat repaired by their contrition, though he could not say so of *Sandom*. *De Berenger* was a step higher in guilt; he was the hired and paid agent: he had also attempted to escape, whereby he would have screened himself and his companions. His guilt and the guilt of the three principals had been aggravated by the falsest means before the trial, at the trial, and to-day. His Learned Friend, Mr. Serjeant Best, had, in his address to the Jury, eloquently insisted on the high character and services of Lord Cochrane. They had indeed been most meritorious, but they had been highly rewarded; his rank in the navy was advanced, he had been honoured with a great personal distinction from his Sovereign, and he was elected Member for the great city of Westminster;—a situation which, while it authorised his Lordship to be attentive to the conduct of others, made it doubly important that he should be as vigilant as to his own. What return had he made for these honours? Fraud, backed by falsehood and moral perjury. His offence was not the ebullition of youthful passion; it did not spring from excessive generosity, or an over-ardent spirit. It was a cold calculating crime, mixed up with meditated meanness. The prosecutors, in this arduous business, had looked only for justice, and that they would find at the hands of the Court.

The Court deliberated, and then ordered the defendants to be brought up to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, June 21.

The defendants being before the Court, Mr. Justice LE BLANC addressed them, in a speech of great length, in which he commented on the charge, the evidence, and the defence made. Turning towards Lord Cochrane, he observed that it was with pain he noticed among the defendants a person whose high rank, education, attainments, birth, and the honourable distinctions which had been bestowed upon him by his Sovereign and by a grateful people, for honourable and heroic deeds performed, should be linked with a banditti of depredators of the worst and foulest kind. But inasmuch as he did possess those distinctions and this elevation in society, so much the more was

he criminal in participating with those guilty offenders in a crime, which, in its progress, was denoted by every disgraceful act, and in its perpetration, by every unseemly characteristic; it was tainted with meanness, mendacity, and avarice; and with three of the adventurers had not even the palliative of poverty as an apology for the sin; respecting them, therefore, the Court, in its equal distribution of justice, was bound to shew them and the world that they sought to gratify their passion of avarice by conspiracy, and as conspiracy was held in the eye of the law of an infamous nature, so they must award such a punishment as would convey infamy with it. Some offenders (and it frequently happens) when brought up for judgment, had the plea of sudden gust of passion to move them to the commission of crime, but here there was no such thing. A plot, long devised, much ramified, including many actors, put into effect with unusual cunning and artifice, marked from its commencement, through its progress, and to its peroration, with systematic fraud, was the picture only which could be given of it. As a punishment, therefore, for a conspiracy so dangerous and so extensive, he was directed to pronounce the following

## JUDGMENT.

"That you Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, and you Richard Gathorne Butt, do pay to the King a fine of 1000*l.* each; and that you, John Peter Holloway, do pay to the King a fine of 500*l.*—That you Sir Thomas Cochrane, R. G. Butt, John Peter Holloway, Ralph Sandom, Henry Lyte, and C. R. De Berenger, be severally imprisoned twelve calendar months, in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea; and that you Sir T. Cochrane, R. G. Butt, and J. P. Holloway, be further imprisoned till your respective fines be paid.—And further, that during the period of imprisonment mentioned, that you Sir Thomas Cochrane, you R. G. Butt, and you C. R. De Berenger, do stand one hour in and upon the pillory before the Royal Exchange."

The prisoners were immediately conveyed away (amid warm expressions of the public sympathy towards Lord Cochrane) by a strong escort of officers to the King's Bench Prison.

## CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Friday, June 24.

## HEYNS AGAINST HEYNS.

This was a cause of Divorce, promoted by Jamila Heyn, the wife, against Wm. Heyn, her husband, by reason of cruelty and adultery.

The Court (Sir Wm. Scott) was of opinion that the fact of adultery was clearly proved, and therefore pronounced for the remedy which the wife prayed.

## WILSON AGAINST WILSON.

This was also a cause of Divorce brought by Martha Wilson, the wife, against John Wilson, the husband, of Warwick-court, Holborn, by reason of cruelty and adultery.

The Court was clearly of opinion that both the charges were fully established, and that with respect to the cruelty it was most outrageous conduct on the part of the husband.—The Court allowed 60*l.* per annum to the wife.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &amp;c.

MR. EXAMINER.—On Sunday morning last my servant having imprudently neglected to make tinder, or provide matches the preceding evening, and overlaying herself, so that on my coming down and expecting things ready for breakfast I found her without a fire: having been some time trying to get a light with the snuff of candles from the snuffer-pan, with such scrap of matches as she could muster, and as it rained excessively, she had no opportunity to borrow a light from a neighbour previous to my coming down, I confess I was much out of temper, and, in the heat of my choler, I had recourse to my powder-flask, thinking in myself I could lodge a few grains in the tinder-box to communicate with what she had collected together to obtain a light sufficiently to light a candle: having forced back the spring of the charger (as I thought) to admit but a small quantity therein, I threw from the mouth of the

charger perhaps ten or twelve grains, which did not catch, and was in the act of throwing in a few more, when that which was in the tinder-box took fire, and instantly communicated with that in the charger, from that to the whole in the copper-flask in my hand, in which was not less than ten ounces of the very best gunpowder, a sufficiency for any moderate gun to have charged it more than FIFTY-FIVE TIMES; and I am sure it will be almost impossible to make any one believe I was not blown to atoms, or that my arm was not torn from my shoulder, or that I was not blinded or mangled in some way. Thanks to Almighty God, the very hand that held the flask is now the instrument to write this. Certainly I have received a very severe contusion on the muscular part of my hand, and it has affected my arm also, and the natural use may be wanting for some time, yet I can use it for light occasions. It is impossible for me to describe the shock I felt; therefore I will not attempt it. And again, the servant, who was not more than two yards from me, received no injury whatever, although the charger, which was screwed into the top of the flask, was carried towards her with uncommon violence, the spring and top furniture also, with the same, between us; the flask itself in the same direction. The window farthest from where I stood was much broke, and forced from its fastening: plates, dishes, and various other things, suffered extremely. One thing more is almost as remarkable as my escape, viz. a tea-pot, standing on a shelf nearly opposite, was carried from thence, without its lid, to a window full six feet, and sat on its bottom without the smallest injury; the lid took another direction without hurt.—I hope you will excuse the length; but as it may be beneficial eventually to prevent others from like incautiousness, I hope you will give it a place, as well as to offer up my thanks for such a providential favour.

High-row, Kensington, June 21, 1814.

## BIRTH.

On the 23d inst. the wife of Mr. Abbott, of Castle-court, Strand, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. Botolph, Aldersgate, the Rev. Charles Richard Pritchett, M.A. to Miss Burder, of Camberwell.

On Thursday last, the Rev. James Knollys, B. D. Fellow on Lincoln College, Oxford, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to Miss Frances Hall, second daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. of Harpsden Court, Oxon.

## DEATHS.

On Tuesday, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Stockdale, 44 years bookseller in Piccadilly.

On Thursday week, in Hereford-street, after a short illness, Mrs. Elinor King, at the advanced age of 101.

On Thursday week, at Dauntzey, Wilts, Charles Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, Viscount Mordaunt, &c. His Lordship was in the 57th year of his age, and has died unmarried.

On the 18th inst. in Ely-place, in the 37th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. L. E. Vaughan, A. B. eldest son of the late Wm. Vaughan, Esq. of Caerphilly, in the county of Glamorgan.

On Friday, at his house, Kensington Gore, beloved by his relations, and sincerely regretted by them and a large circle of acquaintance, Mr. William Hall, of Duke-street, Lincoln's inn-fields.

On Tuesday, at Stevinge, on his way to Scotland, the Right Honourable Gilbert, Earl of Minto, late Governor-General of Bengal.

At his apartments in Bond-street, Henry Tresham, Esq. R. A.

On Tuesday evening, at Oldstock, near Salisbury, the Rev. Mr. Brewell, in the 104th year of his age. He could read the smallest print without the use of glasses.

Lately, of apoplexy, George Churchill, Esq. of Dorchester, aged 69; at two o'clock he was well and cheerful, walking in the street, and at six he ceased to breathe.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER Office, 21, Maiden-Lane, Covent-Garden.—Price 9*d.*